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TO

SUPPLEMENT

TO

Punjab Government Gazette

FOR HALF YEAR ENDING

30TH JUNE 1904.

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Punjab Government Press, Lahore—26 8-04—774.

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Punjab Government Press, Lahore—27-2-05—774.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1904

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1902.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (Police) Department, No. 511, dated 18th December 1903.

READ—

The Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Punjab for the year 1902.

REMARKS.—Altogether 226 members of the Criminal Tribes proclaimed in the Punjab were convicted in the Province during 1902 for offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code. Of these as many as 212 were convicted for offences against property, including 5 Harnís of Ludhiána convicted in that district under Section 401. One hundred and forty-five of those convicted under the Indian Penal Code were registered persons, but only 19 such persons were convicted in districts other than those of their registration, and all these were convicted in districts close to those in which they were registered. The 19 persons in question were 2 Lahore Mahtams convicted in Gujránwála under Section 369, Indian Penal Code, and 17 persons convicted under Chapter XVII, *viz.* 10 Sánsís, 3 Báuriáhs, 3 Pakhiwárás and 1 Mína, of whom 8 were convicted under Section 379, 6 under Section 457, 2 under Section 411, and 1 under Section 454. The number of exempted persons convicted under the Indian Penal Code was 10 only, *viz.* a Bhát convicted under Section 458 in Siálkot, who has been previously convicted, 2 Báuriáhs in Ferozepore, 1 Sánsi in Jullundur, and 1 Bhát in Siálkot, all convicted under Section 457; 3 Sánsís in Shahpur, of whom 2 were convicted under Section 379 and 1 under Section 454; and 2 Sánsís convicted under Section 411 in Siálkot. Convictions under the Indian Penal Code were obtained against 81 members of proclaimed criminal tribes (65 Sánsís, 12 Báuriáhs, 2 Minás, and 2 Bháts) who were unregistered: 10 of these were residents of Native States, *viz.* 8 Báuriáhs, 1 Sánsi and 1 Mína, and all the other unregistered persons belonged to wandering gangs or else, as the Inspector-General of Police notes, to settled communities which have not yet been registered as directed. Of the unregistered Sánsís, 42 were convicted under Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 11 under Section 411, and 10 under Section 457.

2. Three hundred and seventy-five registered persons were convicted of offences under the Criminal Tribes Act in the districts of their registration, the Sánsís being convicted for the most part in Gurdáspur, Gujránwála and Siálkot.

3. In 44 cases registered members of the proclaimed criminal tribes were convicted under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. In 6 cases the persons convicted had been exempted, *viz.* 1 Pakhiwára in Siálkot and 5 Sánsís, 4 belonging to Shahpur, and 1, who had a previous conviction on his record, belonging to Siálkot. Forty unregistered Sánsís were also convicted under the security sections.

4. In addition to the convictions mentioned in the three preceding paragraphs a registered Báuriáh was sentenced to three months' imprisonment on conviction under Section 45 of Act XII of 1896 (the Excise Act): 2 registered Báuriáhs were convicted under the Arms Act and fined Rs. 20 and Rs. 5 respectively; 1 registered Biloch was similarly convicted and imprisoned for 1 month; and 5 unregistered Sánsís were convicted also under the Arms Act in Jhang and fined Rs. 2 each. The punishments in these cases seem unduly lenient.

5. The Inspector-General of Police points out that the work of registering members of proclaimed tribes, which is in progress, is still so incomplete that an accurate estimate of the criminality of the tribes cannot yet be made. It is very important that the data for this purpose should be collected as early as possible, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the revision of registers and the registration for which orders have now issued to all districts concerned will be brought to a conclusion without delay. Such analysis, however, of the figures now before Government as can usefully be made does not reveal any very noticeable laxity in administering the Criminal Tribes Act, except perhaps in the case of the Báuriáhs. The percentage of absence without leave in this tribe is considerable, and in proportion to their numbers (which, however, are not complete) they appear to be responsible for more crime and to have been subjected to fewer prosecutions under the Criminal Tribes Act than might have been expected, while the number of exemptions granted to them is high and no use has been made against them of the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Among the Pakhiwárás and the Harnis the percentage of exemptions is very high, and the Commissioner and Inspector-General of Police have pointed out that exemptions have apparently been given too liberally to the latter. The Pakhiwárás have a high and the Harnís a considerable percentage of absent members, but fair use seems to have been made in their cases of the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and of prosecutions under the Criminal Tribes Act. These tribes have a low record for crimes committed by them, but it seems certain both in their case and in the case of other tribes that the returns do not show the full amount attributable to them. For instance, the returns would indicate that little crime is committed by criminal tribes except in or near the districts of their registration, but it is notorious that they go far from their homes to commit offences. This is evidenced by the arrest of Harnís in Bombay and of Pakhiwárás in Sahåranpur during 1902, and it may be presumed that members of the tribes do not always take care to go outside the province, but commit many offences in Punjab districts where they are unknown. Of such offences the returns take very little account, but it is to be anticipated that the completion of registration and the more systematic use of the finger impression system of identification will establish a connection between criminal tribes and a great deal of crime for which their responsibility is not at present recognised. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad if in future reports the Inspector-General of Police will make special mention of the efforts made to apply the finger impression system adequately to the identification of criminals belonging to the tribes and the extent to which that system improves their detection.

6. His Honour regrets to notice that the instructions prescribed in paragraph 19 of Punjab Government Resolution No. 75 of 4th March 1902 to record in Statement No. 1 punishments awarded on convictions have not in all cases been observed, and that in no case is there any information as required by the paragraph just noted as to whether any action has been taken to enforce the responsibility of lambardárs for reporting unauthorised absences. Moreover, there is nothing to show that attention is being paid to the suggestion made in paragraph 15 of the Resolution quoted that use should be made of Section 88, Criminal Procedure Code. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that these matters will not be overlooked in future reports.

7. Details regarding the punishments awarded to members of the criminal tribes for offences against property for which they were convicted in 1902 may be summarised as follows :—

PUNISHMENT AWARDED.	NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED UNDER												TOTAL NUMBER CONVICTED UNDER CHAPTER XVII, INDIAN PENAL CODE.			
	SECTION 379, INDIAN PENAL CODE.				SECTION 457, INDIAN PENAL CODE.				OTHER SECTIONS OF CHAPTER XVII, INDIAN PENAL CODE.							
	Registered		*Unregistered.*		*Registered*		*Unregistered.*		*Registered.*		*Unregistered.*		*Registered.*		*Unregistered.*	
	On first conviction.	On re-conviction.	On first conviction.	On re-conviction.	On first conviction.	On re-conviction.	On first conviction.	On re-conviction.	On first conviction.	On re-conviction.	On first conviction.	On re-conviction.	On first conviction.	On re-conviction.	On first conviction.	On re-conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Not reported ...	9	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	12	...	11	...
Fine only ...	4	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...
Whipping only	4	2	5	...	5	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	13	3	6	...
Imprisonment for 1 month and under.	16	2	12	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	21	2	14	...
Over 1 and under 3 months.	4	1	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	5	...
3 Months and under 6.	4	1	7	...	:	1	7	...	1	1	...	...	6	3	14	...
6 Months and under 12.	5	4	5	2	7	1	4	...	1	1	1	...	13	6	10	2
1 year and under 4.	...	2	6	3	6	12	1	..	11	7	2	...	17	21	9	3
4 years and over	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...
Total ...	46	15	45	5	25	16	15	...	21	10	13	...	92	41	74	5

8. It is not clear whether in the returns appended to the Inspector-General's report all previous convictions, *e. g.* convictions under the Criminal Tribes Act and the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, have been taken into consideration in classifying certain persons as re-convicted. This not improbably was the case, and in future the returns should show for re-convicted persons the particular section of the law under which their previous conviction or convictions were secured, and the attention of Magistrates should be especially directed to Section 19 A of the Act. His Honour notices that an offender convicted under Section 458 and another convicted under Section 332 of the Indian Penal Code are both recorded as previously convicted, and he remarks that, if their previous convictions were under any of the sections of the Indian Penal Code detailed in the schedule to the Act, the least punishment which, except for special reasons, could have been passed on them should have been seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

9. The table above shows that on conviction for offences against property 95 out of 212 persons convicted, or about 45 per cent., received a punishment that was less than six months' rigorous imprisonment, the number of light punishments being noticeable chiefly in the Ferozepore District; 31 or 15 per cent. were imprisoned for six months or over but under 12 months; and 84 or a little over 40 per cent. were sentenced to longer terms. Since the Act is applied exclusively to classes of persons who are hereditary or habitual offenders against property, the large proportion of light sentences passed for offences against property indicates a tendency towards undue leniency in punishing members of criminal tribes when such offences are brought home to them. An increase in the severity of the lighter punishments now awarded is in His Honour's opinion desirable.

10. The note to Statement I prescribed in paragraph 19 of Punjab Government Resolution No. 75, dated the 4th March 1902, requires that offences punished under Section 19 of the Criminal Tribes Act should be separately classified into (*a*) breaches of Punjab Government Rules No. 7, 8, 13 and 14 (relating to unauthorised absence, breach of conditions of absence, neglect to attend roll-calls, and neglect to make daily reports of presence) and (*b*) breaches of other rules. The instructions in the notes have been generally overlooked and should be complied with in future, details being given in the case of breaches of other rules. As to the rules in question, His Honour is glad to see that proper attention is now being paid to the provision of the law referred to in paragraph 16 of the Punjab Government Resolution cited above, which requires that persons arrested for breaches of the rules relating to absence should be sent for the necessary proceedings to the district of their registration. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, thinks that it will be of advantage to have the information which the Inspector-General of Police proposes to collect in future as to the districts outside those of their registration in which persons proceeded against under Section 19 were arrested. This information will assist in indicating the extent to which the members of the various tribes commit offences in districts where they do not reside.

11. Sentences on conviction under Section 19 of the Act appear on the whole to have been adequate, though there is a distinct tendency for them to be too light, except in a few districts such as Karnál and Siálkot. The sentences, both for first and repeated offences, consisted mainly of imprisonment for short terms, whipping, and small fines, and it is necessary to point out that under Section 19, clause (1), of the Act, a person violating a rule under clauses (4), (5) or (6) of Section 18 *must* on conviction be punished with rigorous imprisonment and that whipping as a sole punishment cannot be awarded. For breaches of other rules, however, small fines are not generally appropriate, and His Honour would like to know what justification there is for fines such as that of one anna only inflicted on a Sánsi convicted in Hoshiárpur or of one or two rupees imposed in several cases and notably in Jullundur where 4 previously convicted Harnís were fined Re. 1 each. Even if a non-exempted person has no criminal intention in leaving his village, it is clearly his duty to stay in his village unless he obtains an exemption or pass, which he can do without difficulty, and a deliberate breach of the rules should entail a substantial punishment. It is a known fact that apparently respectable members of criminal tribes act as agents in collecting information and preparing the way for crimes to be committed by their fellow tribesmen, and good repute by itself cannot safely be accepted as a sufficient excuse for unauthorised absence, while His Honour remarks that no member of a criminal tribe need be driven, even by want, to a deliberate breach of the rules by leaving his village without permission in search of a livelihood. Unless absenteeism is suppressed, the Act will fail to have a proper effect in checking the bad characters of the proclaimed tribes, and efforts to supress absenteeism are seriously weakened if deliberate breaches of the rules do not entail substantial punishment against all persons of whatever repute.

The existing orders summarised in paragraph 12 of the Punjab Government Resolution of the 4th of March 1902 make very liberal provision for exemptions and leave of absence, and, as His Honour desires that exemptions and passes should freely be given in all deserving cases, he thinks that no hardship need follow from insisting that all registered persons must be made to comply strictly with the rules. Every accused person should, of course, be granted ample opportunity of explaining any breach of the rules with which he is charged, but in view of the considerations set forth above and of what is said in paragraph 14 of the Resolution of the 4th of March, His Honour thinks it very necessary that persons found guilty of breaches of the rules should be dealt with more severely than is often the case at present.

12. Special matters connected with the criminal tribes which have lately been dealt with by the Punjab Government are the suggestion to employ Minás in Camel Corps and to make better provision for the livelihood of the Gilói Biloches than they have at present. The latter is being satisfactorily arranged, but the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that it has been impossible to give effect to the former. The matter of dealing with wandering tribes and gangs that have no permanent residence is still under consideration.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the Review be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, and that a copy of the Report, together with the Review, be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab for information.

Ordered also that the Review be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette.*

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor

A. B. KETTLEWELL,

Judicial and Genl. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—5-1-04—755.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1904.

PART II.

GENERAL.

CATALOGUE of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 31st December 1903.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 31st December, 1903.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	(a) The name and residence of the registered Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copyright, and (b) the date on which it was registered.
														Rs. A. P.	
		Books, English.													
1	1171	Assessment Report of the Gobindgarh Tahsíl, Nizámat Anáhadgarh, Patiála State, 1903 A.D.	English.	Bábú Achrú Rám, B.A (Translator).	Miscellaneous.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	20th Septr 1903.	105 and a map.	Foolscap.	I.	50	Printed.	...	
2	1199	Transport up-to-date ...	Ditto.	Captain E. E. Preston.	Ditto.	Ditto.	"Civil and Military Gazette" Press.	7th Septr. 1903.	82	32mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 12 0	(a) Capt. E. E. Preston, District Transport Officer, Peshâwar District. (b) 21st October, 1903.
3	1174	The Journal of the Punjab Law Society	Ditto.	Mr. Shádí Lál.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	25th Octr. 1903.	77	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	...	
4	1385	Convocation Addresses of the University of the Punjab.	Ditto.	Rái Sáhib K. B. Thápar (Compiler).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Addison Press.	30th Septr. 1903.	259	8vo.	New.	500	Ditto.	...	
5	1413	Price List of Double Block Tin Despatch Boxes, &c.	Ditto.	Shiv Dev Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	10th Octr. 1903.	37	8vo.	I.	3,000	Ditto.	Free.	
6	1251	Life of Ráma ...	Ditto.	Kirpá Rám.	Biography.	Ditto.	Aror Bans Press.	30th Septr. 1903.	32	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	
7	1383	The Life and Teachings of Swámí Dayánand Saraswatí, Part I.	Ditto.	Báwá Chhajjú Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Addison Press.	20th Septr 1903.	730	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	1 8 0 without binding and 2 0 0 with binding.	
8	1384	The Life and Teachings of Swámí Dayánand Saraswatí, Part II.													

9	1066	Table Book on Earthwork, Part I ...	Ditto.	K N. Mukerjee.	Science (Mathematical).	Delhi.	Imperial Medical Hall Press.	10th Octr. 1903.	76	8vo. Crown	I.	500	Ditto.	0 12 0	(a) K. N. Mukerjee, Jaipur. (b) 2nd November, 1903.
10	1374	The Principles of Religion, &c. ...	Ditto.	Lála Durgá Prasád.	Religion (General).	Lahore.	Virjánand Press.	21st Octr. 1903.	120	16mo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 8 0	
11	1381	Mela Chandapur (The Fair at Chandapur)	Ditto.	Báwá Arjan Singh (Translator).	Religion (Arya).	Ditto.	Punjab Printing Works.	29th Septr. 1903.	40	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0	
12	1446	The Practical Doctor, or "An Abstract of the Medical Science."	Ditto.	Dr. Harnám Dás, L. M. S.	Medicine (English).	Ditto.	Albert Press.	...	60	Foolscap.	New.	100	Ditto.	...	
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.													
13	1242	Scott's Lady of the Lake with Introduction, Critical and Explanatory Notes, &c, Part II (Cantos III and IV).	Ditto.	Lála Bihárí Lál.	Language.	Ditto.	Aror Bans Press.	4th Septr. 1903.	302	16mo	New.	1,000	Ditto	0 8 0	
14	1243	The Indian National Series, English Primer.	Ditto.	Lála Sálig Rám	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	5th Septr. 1903	32	16mo.	New.	2,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	
		Books, Arabic.													
15	1181	Qá'ida Baghdádíya, &c. (Arabic Primer, &c).	Arabic.	Fazl Ahad.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore.	Mufid-i-'Am Press.	20th Octr 1903.	56	16mo	New.	12,000	Lithographed.	0 0 9	
16	1440	Pára-i-Saiyaqúl (The Second Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Muhammadi Press	9th Octr. 1903.	16	8vo.	R.	1,100	Ditto.	0 0 6	
17	1441	Pára-i-Tilkar-Rusul (The Third Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	14th Octr. 1903.	16	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 0 6	
18	1442	Pára-i-Lan tanálul birra (The Fourth Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	21st Octr. 1903.	16	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 0 6	
19	1443	Pára-i-Wal Muhsanát (The Fifth Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	27th Octr. 1903.	16	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 0 6	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 31st December 1903—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	(a) The name and residence of the registered Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right, and (b) the date on which it was registered.
														Rs. A. P.	
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.													
20	1258	Sa'díya (A commentary on a treatise on Arabic Etymology).	Arabic.	Muhammad 'Abd Ulla.	Language.	Dehli	Hindú Press.	5th Septr. 1903.	272	8vo	R.	1,000	Litho-graphed.	1 2 0	
		Book, Balti.													
21	1213	Balti Fahli Shauqbu (Balti First Reader)	Balti.	Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore.	Language.	Lahore	Rifáh-i-'Am Steam Press.	30th Septr. 1903.	76	16mo.	I.	500	Litho-graphed	...	
		Books, Hindi													
22	1190	Násket (The legend of Násket) ...	Hindí in the Gur-mukhí character.	Rái Sáhib Munshí Guláb Singh and Sons (Publishers).	Religion (Hindu).	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	5th Octr. 1903.	60	16mo	R.	300	Printed.	0 0 9	
23	1355	Shrí Mad Bhagwat Gíta, Bhásha, Mahátam wá Doha Gíta sahit (The Bhágwat Gíta in Bhásha, and the fruit of reading it, &c.).	Hindí in the Nágrí character.	Rám Dás (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press.	22nd Octr. 1903.	680	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto	1 4 0	(a) Shám Dás Ralya Rám, Lahore. (b) 14th November, 1903.
24	1419	Garbh Gíta (A dialogue between Arjuna and Krishna on salvation).	Hindí in the Gur-mukhí character.	Rái Sáhib Munshí Guláb Singh and Sons (Publishers).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	18th Octr. 1903.	20	16mo.	R.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	
25	1191	Sángít Púran Bhagat (Dramatic story of Púran Bhagat).	Hindí	Bálak Rám.	Drama	Ditto.	Ditto.	3rd Octr. 1903.	241	8vo.	R.	3,000	Ditto.	0 5 0	
26	1340	Hanúmán Nátak (The play of Hanúmán).	Hindí in the Gur-mukhí character.	Hirde Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Anglo Sanskrit Press.	18th Octr. 1903.	732	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 10 0	

27	1376	Sángít Prahlád Bhagat (Prahlád Bhagat, a Drama).	Hindí in the Nágrí character.	Bhái Dayá Singh (Publisher).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Punjab Economical Press.	30th Octr. 1903.	46	8vo.	I.	1,900	Ditto.	0 2 0
28	1245	Harmonium Guide, Pritham Bhág (The Harmonium Guide, First Part).	Hindí.	S. B. Saraswati.	Art.	Ditto.	Arorbans Press.	23rd Septr. 1903.	24	8vo.	New	1,000	Ditto.	0 6 0
29	1248	Shrí Matí Durgá Deví ká Updesh (The teachings of Durgá Deví).	Ditto.	Lála Sálig Rám (Translator).	Miscellaneous.	Ditto.	Ditto.	27th Septr. 1903.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6
30	1375	Vyanjan Prakásh (A book on cookery)	Ditto.	Bhái Dayá Singh (Publisher).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Punjab Economical Press.	22nd Septr. 1903.	48	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0
31	1349	Gangá Lahrí Rám Rág (Hymns) ...	Hindí in the Persian character.	Báwá Rám Rato.	Poetry.	Ditto.	Arorbans Press.	4th Octr. 1903.	16	16mo.	I	500	Lithographed.	Gratis.
32	1352	Sabhá Prasan (Religious songs) ...	Hindí in the Nágrí character.	Chaudharí Nawal Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	16th Octr. 1903.	108	16mo.	New	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0
33	1410	Bhajan Rámáyan Songs from the Rámáyan).	Ditto.	Rái Sáhib Munshí Guláb Singh and Sons (Publishers).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	5th Octr. 1903.	34	8vo.	R.	2,000	Printed.	0 0 9
34	1415	Wichár Málá (The rosary of meditation).	Hindí in the Gurmukhí character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Octr. 1903.	48	16mo.	R.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 6
35	1414	Amrit Ságar (A work on Hindu medicine).	Hindí.	Sawái Partáp Singh.	Medicine (Hindí).	Ditto.	Ditto.	12th Octr. 1903.	830	8vo.	R.	2,000	Ditto.	0 12 0
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.												
36	1161	Khetí kí Pahlí Pustak (First book of agriculture).	Ditto.	Education Department, Punjab.	Miscellaneous.	Ditto.	Ditto	5th Octr. 1903.	37	16mo.	New	200	Ditto.	0 1 11
37	1162	Khetí kí Dúsri Pustak (Second book of agriculture).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	71	16mo.	New	200	Ditto.	0 3 1

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38	1163	Varn Prakáshiká, Pahlá Ḥissá (Hindí Primer, Part I).	Hindí	Rái Durgá Parshád (Translator).	Language.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	8th Octr. 1903.	24	8vo.	New.	2,000	Printed.	0 0 6	
39	1246	Bálopadesh (Hindí Primer) ...	Ditto.	Lalá Sálig Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Aror Bans Press.	24th Septr. 1903.	24	8vo.	I.	3,000	Ditto.	0 0 6	
40	1460	Hindí Rijú Páth, Pritham Bhág (Hindí Reader, Part I).	Ditto.	Pandit Rám Lál.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	National Press.	21st Octr. 1903.	72	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 3 0	
		Books, Panjabi.													
41	1129	Qissa Fitna wa Ghánam (Story of Fitna and Ghánam).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Imám-ud-dín.	Poetry.	Amritsar.	Silcock Press.	1st Augt. 1903.	44	8vo.	I.	750	Lithographed.	0 1 0	
42	1134	Qissa Núhn Sauhrá (Story of a daughter-in-law and father-in law).	Ditto.	Guláb Singh.	Ditto.	Ambala.	Súraj Bal and Company Press.	1st May 1903.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	
43	1135	Qissa Duní Chand (Story of Duní Chand).	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Hans Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4th May 1903.	16	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0	
44	1151	Qissa Kuchajjí Nár (The stupid woman).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Sawámí Arjan Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th Septr. 1903.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	
45	1152	Pauh phuttí (The dawn, or a moral poe	Ditto.	Pír Nek 'Alam.	Ditto.	Jhelum.	Siráj-ul-Mata'bi' Press.	15th Augt. 1903.	64	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 2 0	

46	1155	Qissa Malwánián (Story of village priests).	Ditto	Karam Sháh.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	1st Septr. 1903.	8	8vo.	R.	2,000	Ditto.	0	0	3
47	1159	Qissa Púran Bhagat (Story of Púran Bhagat).	Ditto.	Qádir Yár.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	2nd Octr. 1903.	16	8vo.	R.	20,400	Ditto.	0	0	3
48	1160	Shahádat Hazrat Imám Qásim (An account of the martyrdom of Imám Qásim).	Ditto.	Ghasítá.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	16	8vo.	R.	15,000	Ditto.	0	0	3
49	1164	Jang Náma tasníf-i-Hámid (Verses on the Martyrdom of the Imáms Hasan and Husain).	Ditto.	Hámid.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10th Octr. 1903.	224	8vo.	R.	6,000	Ditto.	0	2	6
50	1178	Pothí Daropadí Lílá (Story of Daropatí).	Ditto.	Rám Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	29th Octr. 1903.	12	8vo.	R.	5,000	Ditto.	0	0	1½
51	1179	Jang Náma-i-Zaitún (Story of the war with the Princess Zaitún).	Ditto.	Rái Sáhib Munshí Guláb Singh and Sons (Publishers).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	96	8vo.	R.	6,000	Ditto.	0	0	9
52	1184	Khutba Zikr ul-Maut wa Khutba-i-Jum'a ma'i Munáját Mián 'Abd-ul-Majíd (A discourse on death, the Friday Sermon and Prayers by 'Abd-ul-Majíd).	Ditto.	Mián 'Abd-ul-Majíd.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Octr. 1903.	8	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0	0	3
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56	1189	Qissa Sháh Muhammad (Story by Sháh Muhammad).	Pánjábí.	Sháh Muhammad.	Poetry.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	10th Octr. 1903.	24	8vo.	R.	2,500	Printed.	0 0 9	
57	1201	Upmá Srí Gurú Granth Sáhib jí (Verses in praise of the Sikh Granth).	Ditto.	Bháí Sukhá Mal.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Srí Gurmat Press.	16th Septr. 1903.	8	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	
58	1202	Káfí Saiyid Mubárak Sháh (Verses by Saiyid Mubárak Sháh).	Ditto.	Saiyid Mubárak Sháh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	17th Septr. 1903.	8	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 6	
59	1208	1. Hazrat Bává Faríd Shakar Ganj (Verses on Bává Faríd Shakar Ganj). 2. Hazrat Mahram Sháh (Verses by Mahram Sháh). 3. Hazrat Sultán Báhú (Verses by Sultán Báhú).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Pír Bakhsh, Mahram Sháh and Sultán Báhú.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Muhammadí Press.	11th Septr. 1903.	12	8vo.	I.	1,500	Lithographed.	0 0 3	
60	1263	Káman (Verses in the Káman metre) ...	Ditto.	Mián Ghulám Rasúl.	Ditto.	Qádián, District Gurdáspur.	Anwár-ul-Islám Press.	Octr. 1903.	18	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 1 3	
61	1264	Silsila Ahmadíya kí Mastúrát ke líye auraton ki tarz par Panjábí Nazm (Songs in Panjábí designed for the use of the female followers of the Mirzá of Qádián).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	12	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 0 9	
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66	1292	Nasíhat Náma almausúm ba Charkha Náma (Moral verses).	Ditto.	Maulaví Zahúr-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1st Octr. 1903.	8	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 0 6
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104	1459	Sharafí Jawáhir Singh (Verses by Jawáhír Singh).	Panjábí.	Jawáhir Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	23rd Octr. 1903.	8	8vo.	I.	1 000	Ditto	0 0 6
105	1473	Tá'ún Náma (Verses on Plague) ...	Ditto.	Pandit Charan Dás.	Ditto.	Ráwalpindí.	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press.	5th Septr. 1903.	8	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 0 6
106	1130	Jotish Viddyá (The science of astronomy).	Panjábí in the Nágrí character.	Lála Amar Náth, B. A.	Science (Mathematical).	Amritsar.	Silcock Press.	15th Augt. 1903.	104	8vo	I.	350	Ditto.	0 6 0
107	1183	Al Burhán-ul-Mubín fí Radd-ul-Mushrikín (Lucid arguments directed against those who believe in a plurality of gods).	Panjábí.	Mían 'Abdul Majíd.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Ám Press.	15th Octr. 1903.	24	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto	0 0 6
108	1200	Manohar Báni arthát Srí Gurú Granth Sáhib jí de Shabad (Passages from the Sikh Granth).	Ditto.	Sant Lahná Singh.	Religion (Sikh).	Ditto.	Srí Gurmat Press.	15th Septr 1903.	32	16mo.	New	1,000	Printed	Free.
109	1205	Gurmat ríti anúsár Viváh bidhí (Marriage according to the ritual prescribed by the Gurús).	Ditto.	Tahl Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	28th Septr 1903.	96	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Free.
110	1209	Roshan Dil ma'i Risála-i-Tuhr-i-Mutakhallal (Religious tenets of Muhammadans).	Panjábí in the Arabic character.	Maulaví Fard Faqír.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Muhammadí Press.	21st Septr. 1903.	32	8vo	I.	1,500	Ditto.	0 0 6

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 31*st December* 1903—continued.

1 Serial No.	2 Registration No.	3 Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language	4 Language in which the book is written.	5 The name of the Author, Translator or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	6 The subject.	7 The place of printing and the place of publication.	8 The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	9 The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	10 The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	11 The size.	12 The first, second or other number of the Edition.	13 The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	14 Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	15 The price at which the book is sold to the public.	16 (a) The name and residence of the registered Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right, and (b) the date on which it was registered.
														Rs. A. P.	
111	1232	Ahwál-ul-Ákhirat (The judgment day)	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Mauláná Háfiz Muhammad.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore.	Nawal Kishore Press.	30th Septr. 1903.	140	8vo.	New.	6,000	Lithographed.	...	
112	1336	Wasíla-i-Naját ma'i Radd-i-Shía, Du'á-i-Barsát (Means of salvation to which is appended a refutation of the assertions of a Shí'a and a prayer for rain).	Ditto.	Mián Ghulám Mustafa.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Islámía Press.	2nd Octr. 1903.	24	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0	
113	1338	Hadya-i-Mastúrát ma'i Risála-i-Intihá-ul-Wá'izín (A present for females and some hints for the preachers).	Ditto.	Maulaví 'Abd ul-Fattáh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Octr 1903.	52	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 3 0	
114	1361	Gúr Updesh ya'ní Gurú Granth Sáhib ji ke Shabadon ká Majmú'a (A collection of passages from the Sikh Granth).	Ditto	Rám Ditta Mal.	Religion (Sikh).	Ditto.	Nawal Kishore Press.	14th Octr. 1903.	160	32mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0	
115	1416	'Asá dí Wár (Sikh Prayer Book) ...	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Gúrú Nának	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	15th Octr. 1903.	80	16mo.	R.	1,000	Printed.	0 0 9	
116	1417	Shabad Náwán Mahal (Verses by the 9th Sikh Gurú).	Ditto.	Gurú Tegh Bahádur.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	110	16mo.	R.	2,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	
117	1418	Jap ji Sáhib (Sikh Prayer Book) ...	Ditto.	Gurú Nának.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	16th Octr. 1903.	84	8vo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	[illegible] 1 9	

118	1422	Sachchá Saudá arthát Srí Gurú Granth Sáhib [illegible] de Shabad (Passages from the Si[illegible] Granth).	Panjábí.	Singh Sabhá, Lahore.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th Octr. 1903.	138	32mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	Free.
119	1465	Kathá Púran Máshí (The meritoriousness of keeping the Púran Máshí fast).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Mahant Sundar Singh.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Azád Khálsa Press.	Octr. 1903	16	16mo.	I.	350	Litho-graphed.	0 1 0
120	1244	Istrí Dashá arthát Solán Sahelián (The condition of females, or the sixteen female friends).	Panjábí.	Lála Sálig Rám	Miscellaneous.	Lahore.	Arorbans Press.	22nd Septr. 1903.	64	16mo.	New.	1,000	Printed.	0 4 0
121	1350	Istrí Dharam (The duties of women)	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	6th Octr. 1903.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6
122	1395	Hái nín merá nak nahín rahndá arthát Siyápe, Palle te Phúrián de dukh (Society will not tolerate this departure from old habit, or the evils of the system of mourning observed on the death of near relatives).	Ditto.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	26th Octr. 1903.	36	16mo.	New.	1,000	Litho-graphed.	0 0 6
123	1421	Risála 'Atishak (A book on syphilis) ...	Ditto.	Rái Sáhib Munshí Guláb Singh and Sons (Publishers).	Medicine (Hindí).	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th Octr. 1903.	54	8vo.	R.	2,000	Printed	0 0 9
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.												
124	1351	Chítthí Pattrí (A letter-writer) ...	Ditto.	Lála Sálig Rám.	Language.	Ditto.	Arorbans Press.	8th Octr. 1903.	48	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 4 0
125	1411	Sab ton vaddá Bál Updesh (Gurmukhí Primer, large edition).	Ditto.	Munshí Har Kishan Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	6th Octr. 1903.	66	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 1 0
126	1412	Bál Updesh (Gurmukhí Primer) ...	Ditto.	Rái Sáhib Munshí Guláb Singh and Sons (Publishers).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th Octr. 1903.	32	16mo.	R.	50,000	Ditto	0 0 3

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		Books, Pashto.												Rs. A. P.	
127	1212	Risála Haqíqí Táj (The True Crown)...	Pashto.	Secretary, Religious Book Society, Lahore.	Religion (Christian).	Lahore.	Rifáh-i-'Am Steam Press.	30th Septr. 1903.	8	16mo.	I.	1,000	Litho-graphed.	0 0 1	
128	1215	Injíl-i-Muqaddas, Yuhanná (The Gospel of St. John).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	7th Septr. 1903.	175	16mo	New.	2,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	
129	1216	Sihhat dá Injíl sharíf (The Integrity of the Gospel).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	
130	1294	Dá Ghair Qaumono dá Raurá kaulo, Dapára Núr (The light to lighten the gentiles).	Ditto.	Christian Knowledge Society, Lahore.	Ditto.	Ditto	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	20th Octr. 1903.	92	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6	
		Books, Persian.													
131	1145	Tarjama Srí Bhágwat Gítá jí (The Bhágwat Gítá translated into Persian).	Persian.	Faizí.	Religion (Hindú).	Sadhaura, District Ambala.	Biláli Press.	1st April 1903.	72	16mo.	I.	500	Litho-graphed.	0 4 0	
132	1206	Ishárát-i-Farídí (Hints by Faríd, or a book on Súfism).	Ditto.	Hájí Muhammad Rukn-ud-dín (Compiler).	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore.	Baháwal Press.	4th Octr. 1903.	100	8vo.	I	500	Ditto.	0 10 0	

133	1405	Panj Ganj (Five Treasures)— ... 1. K[illegible]á (O! Merciful). 2. Nám-i-Haqq (Name of God). 3. Pand Náma Shaikh Faríd-ud-dín, 'Attár (Book of advice by Shaikh Faríd-ud-dín, 'Attár). 4. Mahmúd Náma (Book by Mahmúd). 5. Faráiz-i-Namáz (The Requisites of Muhammadan Prayer).	Ditto.	Sa'dí and others.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	28th Octr. 1903.	112	8vo.	New.	4,000	Ditto.	[illegible] 2 0	
134	1265	Matáb Sharíf wa Dastúr-ul-Matab (The system of medicine according to Sharíf Khán).	Ditto.	Saiyid Muhammad Husain.	Medicine (Yúnání).	Delhí.	Hamídíyá Press.	Ditto.	48	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	(a) Hakím Abd-ul Hád, Sambalí, Delhi. (b) 31st October 1903.
135	1388	Kitáb Tuhfat-ul-Aulíá (The life of a Muhammadan Saint).	Ditto.	Maulaví Mír Ahmad Sháh.	Biography.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	3rd Octr. 1903.	55	8vo.	I	500	Ditto.	...	
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.													
136	1172	Nisáb-i-Fársí, Normal Sakúlon ke wáste (Persian Course for Normal Schools).	Ditto.	Education Department, Púnjab.	Language.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th Octr. 1903.	190	16mo.	New.	100	Ditto.	0 7 8	
		Books, Sanskrit.													
137	1307	Maghá Rewatí Ashíwaní Shántí (Rites for obviating the evils said to attend the birth of a child under the influence of the Maghá, Rewatí and Ashíwaní lunar asterisms).	Sanskrit.	Bhajan Lál.	Religion (Hindú).	Amritsar.	Anand Parkásh Press	16th Septr. 1903.	8	16mo.	I.	375	Lithographed.	0 0 3	
138	1313	Athábd Ratanam (Directions for preparing almanacs).	Ditto.	Pandit Harí Rám.	Science (Mathematical).	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th Septr 1903	24	16mo	I.	375	Ditto.	0 0 6	
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.													
139	1453	Paribháshá Páth (A work on Sanskrit Grammar).	Ditto.	Bhajan Lal.	Language.	Ditto.	Súraj Parkásh Press.	1st Octr. 1903.	12	16mo	I.	250	Ditto.	0 1 0	
140	1455	Lakshanáwalí (Sanskrit Grammatical Terms).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	6th Octr. 1903	12	16mo.	New.	250	Ditto	0 1 0	

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		Books, Urdu.												Rs A. P.	
141	1131	Rahnumá-i-Pay Havildárán The (Pay Havildár's Guide).	Urdú.	Havildár Kesar Dás Joshí (Compiler and Translator).	Miscellaneous.	Amritsar.	Súraj Parkásh Press.	10th Augt. 1903.	76	16mo.	New.	600	Lithographed.	0 8 0	
142	1133	'Ilm-i-Majlís, Hissa-i-Awwal (Witty Sayings, Part I).	Ditto.	Lála Gangá Rám.	Ditto.	Ambala.	Súraj Bal and Company Press.	26th June 1903.	26	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0	
143	1170	Report Tashkhís Jam'a Tahsíl Gobindgarh urf Bathindá zil' Barnála, Riyásat Patiála, san 1902-03 (Assessment Report of Gobindgarh, known as Bathinda Tahsíl, District Barnála, Patiala State, 1902-03).	Ditto.	Munshí Ralliá Rám.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	20th Septr. 1903	192 with map.	Foolscap.	I.	100	Ditto.	...	
144	1207	Jantarí san 1904 (Calendar for 1904) ...	Ditto.	Bhagat Rám, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Rám Press.	Not given.	58	8vo.	I.	96,000	Ditto.	Free.	
145	1211	Report Kárrawáí Khattri Conference Ijlás-i-Duwum mun'aqada bar muqám Jammu ba táríkh 20 wá 21 máh-i October, 1901 (Proceedings of the second Khatrí Conference held at Jammu on the 20th and 21st of October, 1901).	Ditto.	Secretary, Khatrí Sabhá.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Rifáh-i-'Am Steam Press.	30th Septr. 1903.	108	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 3 0	
146	1253	Wisál-i-Mansúr (An account of the death of Muhammad Abul Mansúr).	Ditto.	Saiyid Mustansar 'Alí.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Mustansar Press.	1st July 1903.	23 Leaves.	8vo.	I.	100	Ditto.	...	
147	1254	Said Náma-i-Nigárin (A Book on Hunting).	Ditto.	Balwant Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Augt. 1903.	52 and pictures.	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	...	

148	1256	Táríkhi Hikáyát almausúm ba Durrat un Nizám fí Mahásin il Karám ma'rúf ba Gulshan-i-Fazílat muta'alaqa Gulzár-i Latáfat (Historical tales, being a supplement to the work entitled 'Gulzár-i-Latáfat').	Ditto.	Saiyid Mír Hasan.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Razáwí Press.	20th Septr. 1903.	225	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto	1 0 0	(a) Saiyid Mír Hasan, Proprietor Razáwí Press, Delhi. (b) 26th October 1903.
149	1276	Motíon ká Hár (A necklace of pearls) ...	Ditto.	Master Kánshí Rám.	Ditto.	Hoshiárpur.	Motí Press.	13th June 1903.	16	16mo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 0 6	
150	1279	Shrí Bhárat Dharam Mahá Mandal ke Patron, &c., &c., aur dígar Sanátan Dharam ashkháb kí khidmat men ek niháyat zurúrí Iltimás (A representation addressed to the members of the Sanátan Dharam Mahá Mandal).	Ditto.	Ajuddhyá Parshád	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th July 1903	15	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	...	
151	1323	Tásh Chálísi Nátak (The magic of cards, or forty tricks with the same).	Ditto.	Hardit Singh.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Anand Parkásh Press.	28th Septr 1903.	32	16mo	I.	375	Ditto.	0 3 0	
152	1357	Lásání Jantrí san 1904 (A matchless Almanac for 1904).	Ditto.	Pandit Jíwan Rám.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	4th Octr. 1903.	82	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	(a) Pandit Jíwan Rám, Lahore. (b) 14th November, 1903.
153	1358	Mashhúr-i 'Alam Jantri san 1904 (An Almanac for 1904).	Ditto.	Pandit Girdhárí Lál.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Nawal Kishore Gas Printing Works	7th Octr. 1903.	80	8vo.	I.	20,000	Ditto.	0 2 0	(a) Pandit Girdhárí Lál, Munajjam and Jaffár, Siálkotí, Lahore. (b) 25th November, 1903.
154	1363	Lásání Jantrí, san 1904 kalán (A matchless Almanac for 1904, large edition).	Ditto	Pandit Raghu Náth Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	19th Octr 1903.	68	8vo.	I.	5,000	Ditto.	0 2 0	
155	1364	Lásání Jantrí, san 1904, darmyána (A matchless Almanac for 1904, smaller edition).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th Octr 1903.	16	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 6	
156	1365	Lásání Jantrí, san 1904, Pocket (A matchless Almanac, for 1904, Pocket Edition).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	16	32mo.	I.	3,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	
157	1380	Aína-i-Tamaddun (A treatise on Political Economy).	Ditto.	Bábú P. R. Varmá	Ditto.	Ditto.	Kishan Chand Press.	28th Septr 1903.	58	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 12 0	
158	1389	'Gentleman Diary,' 1904.	Ditto	Bháí Dayá Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	5th Octr. 1903.	452	32mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 5 0	
159	1391	Zubdat-ul-Taqwím, san 1904 (An Almanac for 1904).	Ditto.	Hakím Ghulám Nabí.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	15th Octr. 1903.	36	8vo.	I.	40,000	Ditto.	...	

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														Rs. A. P.	
160	1426	Mukhbir-i-Jám-i-Ghaib ma'rúf ba Kilíd-i-Gháib Dání (The revealer of mysteries).	Urdú.	Hakím Ghulám Nabí.	Miscellaneous.	Lahore	Háfizábádí Press	1st Octr. 1903.	140 with 16 cards	16mo.	New.	500	Lithographed.	1 0 0	(a) Pandit Girdhárí Lál, Munajj a m, and Jaffár, Siálkotí, Lahore. (b) 25th November, 1903.
161	1427	Mukhbir-i-Taqdír, Hissa-i-Awwal (The fortune-teller, Part I.).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	3rd Octr. 1903.	120	16mo.	New.	500	Ditto.	0 8 0	Ditto.
162	1428	Aína-i-Hayát, Hissa-i-Duwum (A treatise on astrology).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th Octr. 1903.	64	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 8 0	Ditto.
163	1429	Kifáyat Sha'árí (Thrift by Samuel Smiles).	Ditto.	Rai Sáhib Munshí Guláb Singh and Sons, Lahore (Translators).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	5th Novr. 1903.	396	8vo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	2 0 0	(a) Rái Sáhib Munshí Guláb Singh and Sons, Lahore. (b) 20th November, 1903.
164	1439	Jantrí san 1904 (An Almanac for 1904)...	Ditto.	Mr. Bhagat Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Rám Press.	...	58	8vo.	I.	96,000	Ditto.	Free.	
165	1450	Transport Corps ke líye Parade aur Maidán kí chálon kí Kitáb (Parade and Field Movements for Indian Transport Corps).	Ditto.	Khuwája Ghulám Muhyid Dín (Translator).	Ditto.	Ludhiána.	Civil and Military News Press	26th Octr. 1903.	34	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto	0 4 0	
166	1451	Transport Corps ke líye Parade aur Maidán kí chálon kí Kitáb (Parade and Field Movements for Indian Transport Corps).	Urdú in the Nágrí character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th Novr. 1903.	42	16mo.	I.	700	Printed.	0 5 0	
167	1452	Transport Corps ke líye Parade aur Maidán kí chálon kí Kitáb (Parade and Field Movements for Indian Transport Corps).	Urdú in the Gurmukhí character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	12th Novr. 1903.	46	16mo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 6 0	

168	1467	Qawá'id Arya Pradeshak Prití Nidhí Sabha Punjab, Sindh wa Baluchistán (The rules of the Arya Pradeshak Prití Nidhí Sabha (the governing body of the Arya Samáj), Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistán).	Ditto.	Rám Parshád and Faqír Chand.	Ditto.	Hoshiár-pur.	Motí Press	21st Octr. 1903.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Litho-graphed	...	
169	1468	Rahbar-i-Vaccinatorán (A guide for the use of the Vaccinators).	Ditto.	Panna Lál.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	5th Novr. 1903.	56	16mo.	I.	150	Ditto.	0 6 0	
170	1474	Durr-i-Bebahá yá Anmol Motí (Pearls of moral precept).	Ditto.	Dewán Chand.	Ditto.	Ráwal-pindi.	Gulshán-i-Punjab Press.	5th Decr. 1903.	24	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 2 0	
171	1478	Fál Náma (Book of omens). ...	Ditto.	Nánú Mal (Translator).	Ditto.	Ludhi-ána.	Qaisar-i-Hind Press	12th Novr. 1903.	24	16mo	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0	
172	1409	Rahnumá-i-Kánch Sází (A guide to Glass-making).	Ditto.	Lála Mathrá Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Novr. 1903.	64	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 8 0	(a) Lála Nánú Mal, son of Lála Mathrá Dás, Vaish Aggarwál of Ludhián a. (b) 22nd December 1903.
173	1425	Rahnumá-i-'Itr wa Roughan Sází (How to prepare scents and scented oils).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th Novr. 1903.	40	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 5 0	
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175	1296	Urdu Digest yá'ní Khulása-i-Nazáir Faisalaját-i Chief Court wa Sáhib Financial Commissioner, Punjab, Sígha Diwání, Faujdárí wa Mál bábat san 1902 (Digest of cases decided by the Chief Court and the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, Civil, Criminal and Revenue side, for 1902).	Ditto.	Shaikh Gulám Rasúl.	Ditto.	Amritsar	Rást Guftár Press.	9th Septr. 1903.	100	8vo.	I.	375	Ditto.	1 0 0	
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241	1291	Silsila Motíon kí málá yá Chihil Ganj No. I. (A pearl necklace, or a story in forty chapters, No. I).	Ditto.	Mr. Sant Rám, Batúra.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th Septr. 1903.	16	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	
242	1294	'Umr Páshá, Rús aur Rúm kí Jang, Jild-i-Pahl[illegible] ('U'mr Páshá, or an account of the R[illegible]so-Turkish War, Volume I).	Ditto.	Munshí Ghulám Qádir, Fasíh (Translator.)	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Punjab Press.	1st Octr 1903.	216	8vo.	R.	800	Ditto.	2 8 0	

243	1295	'Umr Páshá, Rús aur Rám kí Jang, Jild Dúsrí ('Umr Páshá, or an account of the Russo-Turkish War, Volume II).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	200	8vo.	R.	860	Ditto	2	8 0
244	1305	Novel, Guldasta-i-Dúr andeshí, Hissa-i-Awwal (Prudence and foresight, or the disastrous consequences of unlawful love and intemperance, Part I).	Ditto.	Lála Belí Rám	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Ánand Parkásh Press.	15th Septr. 1903.	72	16mo.	I.	275	Ditto.	0	8 0
245	1362	Novel, Mahá Bhárat (The Mahábhárat in the form of a novel).	Ditto.	Pandit Kanhaiya Lál.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Nawal Kishore Press.	14th Octr. 1903.	192	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	1	8 0
246	1368	Novel Dilfareb, Hissa-i-Chahára m (An intersting novel, Part IV).	Ditto.	Munshí Muhammad Kámil.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	24th Octr. 1903.	52	8vo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0	8 0
247	1379	Makhzan-i-Asrár-i-Dehlí (Mysteries of Delhí).	Ditto.	S. A. 'Azíz.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Kishan Chand Press.	20th Septr. 1903.	64	8vo.	New.	500	Ditto.	0	12 0
248	1431	Novel Bashír aur Hamídá (Bashír and Hamídá, a novel).	Ditto.	Master Mi'ráj-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Gulzár-i-Muhammadí Press	15th Octr. 1903.	46	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	0	8 0
249	1432	Novel Wisál-i-Mahbúb, Hissa-i-Duwum (Meeting with the beloved, a novel, Part II).	Ditto.	Sardár Muhammad Anwar Khán.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th Octr. 1903.	78	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0	8 0
250	1434	Badr-un-Nisá aur uskí musíbat (Badr-un-Nisá and her troubles).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad 'Abdul Halím.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	22nd Octr. 1903.	32	8vo.	I.	1,200	Ditto.	0	6 0
251	1435	Krishma (A novel).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Sajjád Nabí.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	23rd Octr. 1903.	28	8vo.	I.	1,200	Ditto.	0	6 0
252	1436	Dilkash, Hissa-i-Awwal (An interesting novel, Part I).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad 'Abdul Halím.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th Octr. 1903.	56	8vo.	I.	1,200	Ditto.	0	6 0
253	1437	Dilkash, Hissa-i-Duwum (An interesting novel, Part II).	Dtto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	76	8vo.	I.	1,200	Ditto.	0	8 0

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254	1175	L. T. Mead Sáhib kí tasníf se buzurgán-i-Bible ke hálát ká silsila, number 2, Ibráhím (Voices out of the Past, No. 2, Ibráhím).	Urdú.	Mrs. M. L. Ralyá Rám (Translator).	Biography.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	27th Octr. 1903.	40	16mo.	I.	1,000	Litho-graphed.	0 1 0	
255	1176	L. T. Mead Sáhib kí tasníf se buzurgán-i-Bible ke hálát ká silsila, number 1, Adam aur Hawwá, yá Bágh-i-'Adan kí Taswír (Voices out of the Past, No. 1, Adam and Eve).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	36	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	
256	1177	Samuel Morris Marhúm kí Sawánih 'Umrí (Life of Samuel Morris).	Ditto.	Munshi Rahmat Masíh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	44	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	
257	1182	Shahanshàh Napolean Bonaparte (Biographical sketch of the Emperor Napolean Bonaparte).	Ditto.	Bábú Sarb Diyál.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	24th Octr. 1903.	168	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	1 0 0	
258	1229	Rája Todar Mal kí Sawánih 'Umrí aur uske kár náme (Life and achievements of Rája Todar Mal).	Ditto.	Maulaví 'Alí Muhammad and Rám Ditta Mal.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Nawal Kishore Press.	18th Septr. 1903.	38	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	
259	1255	Sawánih 'Umrí Sir Mahárája Ranjúr Singh Sáhib Bahádur Wálí-i-Ajaigarh (Biographical sketch of Sir Mahárája Ranjúr Singh of Ajaigarh).	Ditto.	Saiyid Mustansar 'Ali.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Mustansar Press.	1st Augt. 1903.	7 Leaves	4to.	I.	250	Ditto.	...	
260	1366	Mahárájá Gurú Gobind Singh (Biographical sketch of Gurú Gobind Singh).	Ditto.	Lála Faqír Chand.	Ditto.	Lahore	Nawal Kishore Press.	19th Octr. 1903.	16	16mo.	I.	1,500	Ditto.	...	
261	1377	Kshatrí Bíron ká silsila, No. I, General Harí Singh Nalwa (The Kshatrí heroes, No. I, Harí Singh Nalwa).	Ditto.	Lála Naráin Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	25th Octr. 1903.	72	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 6 0	(*a*) Lála Naráin Dás, Master School, Faríd-kot State. (*b*) 14th November 1903.

262	1396	'Azmat-i Khálsa, yá Khálsa Dharam par pahl[illegible]sadduq (The first martyrdom for r[illegible]ion).	Ditto.	Sardár Sundar Singh.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	26th Octr. 1903.	1,000	16mo.	New.	201	Ditto.	0 0 6	
263	1444	Sawánih 'Umrí General Sir F. Frederic Roberts Sáhib Bahádur (Biographical sketch of Lord Roberts).	Ditto.	Honorary Major Rája Jai Chand.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mittrá Vilásá Press.	9th Novr. 1903.	392	8vo.	I.	400	Ditto.	3 0 0	(a) Pandit Govind Sahái, Lahore. (b) 25th November, 1903.
264	1180	Indar Sabhá Amánat (The Court of Indar by Amánat).	Ditto.	Amánat.	Drama.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	29th Octr. 1903.	24	8vo.	R.	5,000	Ditto	0 0 6	
265	1227	Kilíd-i-Harmonium, Hissa-i-Awwal (How to play on the Harmonium, Part I).	Ditto.	Lála Bhagwán Dás.	Art.	Ditto.	Nawal Kishore Press.	8th Septr. 1903.	64	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	
266	1228	Harmonium Darpan, Hissa-i-Dawum (How to play on the Harmonium, Part II).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	40	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 12 0	
267	1236	Yádgár-i-Darbár y'ani Táríkh-i-Darbár-i-Tájposhí-i-Malik-i-Mu'azzam Edward Haftum, Shahanshah-i-Hind wa England, &c. (The Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty Edward VII, Emperor of India).	Ditto.	Maulaví Fíroz-ud-dín.	History.	Ditto.	Sadá-i-Hind Press.	June 1903.	656 and pictures, &c.	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	6 0 0	(a) Maulaví Fíroz-ud-dín, Editor, "Mashír-i-Hind," Lahore. (b) 21st October, 1903.
268	1278	Bartánt Bans Oswál (The origin of the Oswáls, a sub-section of the Baniyás).	Ditto.	Lekhú Rám.	Ditto.	Hoshiárpur.	Motí Press.	20th June 1903.	8	16mo	I.	500	Ditto.	...	
269	1360	Táríkh-i-Arya Samáj mausúma Aryá Samáj ká guzashta chauthái sadí ká kám (A history of the Arya Samáj, or the work of the Aryá Samáj during the last 25 years).	Ditto.	Rádhá Kishen Mahta.	Ditto	Lahore.	Nawal Kishore Gas Printing Works.	14th Octr. 1903.	232	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto	0 8 0	
270	1[illegible]88	Bachchon ká Doctor (The Children's Doctor).	Ditto.	Munshí Ghulám Haidar.	Medicine (combined).	Gujránwála.	Hamídíya Press.	26th Septr. 1903.	104	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 12 0	
271	1320	Atá'íq i-'Attár alma'rúf ba Risála i-'Arq, Sharbat, Hissa-i-Awwal (The Apothecary's Guide, or how to prepare sharbats).	Ditto.	Hakím Gopál Kishan.	Medicine (Yúnání).	Amritsar.	Anand Parkásh Press.	25th Septr. 1903.	50	16mo.	I.	375	Ditto.	0 3 0	
272	1386	Hádí-i-Tashrih (The Dissector's Guide)	Ditto.	Rái Bahádur Beli Rám, L. M. S.	Medicine (English).	Lahore.	Fakhr-ud-Dín Press.	17th Octr. 1903.	192	8vo.	New.	350	Ditto.	1 0 0	(a) Rái Bahádur Belí Rám, L.M.S., Senior Assistant Surgeon, Lahore. (b) 14th November, 1903

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273	1132	Ta'lím-ul-Atfál (Urdú Primer) ...	Urdú.	Ahmad 'Ali Khán.	Language.	Amritsar.	Sáraj Parkásh Press.	15th Augt. 1903.	26	8vo.	I.	6,212	Lithographed.	0 2 0	
274	1142	Qawá'id-i-Khatt-i Shikasta (Exercises in Running Hand (Urdú) together with Directions).	Ditto.	Muhammad Bashír-ud-Dín.	Ditto.	Sadhaura, District Ambala.	Biláli Press.	1st April 1903.	28	8vo.	New.	10,000	Ditto.	0 0 9	
275	1157	Urdú kí Chhatí Kitáb (Sixth Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Education Department, Punjab.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	1st Septr. 1903.	279	16mo.	New.	4,000	Ditto.	0 8 0	
276	1158	Nisáb-i-Urdú Training Kálijon ke wáste (Urdú Course for Training Colleges).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	2nd Octr. 1903.	196	16mo.	New.	100	Ditto.	0 7 11	
277	1169	Qawá'id-i-Urdú bataur Sawál-o-Jawáb, ma' i Miftáh-ut-Tarkíb Urdú wa Sawálát Qawá'id Urdú Imtihánát Middle az 1869 lagháyat 1903 (A book on Urdú Grammar in the form of a catechism together with questions on Urdú Grammar set at the Middle School Examinations for 1869—1903).	Ditto.	Lála Sánwan Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Octr. 1903.	80	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	
278	1268	Urdú kí Sátwín Kitáb kí Farhang (Glossary of the Seventh Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Hírá Lál.	Ditto.	Hoshiárpur.	Motí Press.	20th Jany. 1903.	48	16mo.	New.	300	Ditto.	0 3 0	
279	1269	Insháí Híra Lál yá'ní Risála-i-Urdú Khatt o-Kitábat (A letter-writer by Hír[illegible]l, or a book on Urdú correspondence).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	22nd Jany. 1903.	124	16mo.	New.	700	Ditto	0 6 0	

280	1274	Mashq-i-Imlá (Exercises in Dictation) ...	Ditto.	Munshi Míran Bakhsh.	Ditto,	Ditto.	Ditto.	6th June 1903.	24	6mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 2 0
281	1275	Urdú kí Dúsrí Kitáb kí Farhang (Glossary of the Second Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Hírá Lál.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	11th June 1903.	16	16mo.	New.	350	Ditto.	0 1 0
282	1144	Dastúr-ul-Mu'allimín Hissa i-Awwal, Usúl-i-Tarbíat (The Teachers' Guide, Part I—Principles of Education).	Ditto.	Maulaví Khwájá Ghulám Hasnain.	Miscellaneous.	Sadhaura, District Ambala.	Biláli Press.	1st April 1903.	112	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 7 0
283	1156	Ashyá ke Sabaq, Pahlá Hissa, 'Am Chízen (Object Lessons, Part I—Common Things).	Ditto.	Rái Bahádur Lála Umráo Singh, M. A., and Lála Munshi Lál, M. A.	Ditto.	Lahore	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	1st Septr. 1903.	152	16mo.	New.	2,000	Ditto.	0 6 6
284	1286	Mukhtasar Jughráfíya i Punjab wa Shumál Maghrabí Sarhaddi Súba (An abridged Geography of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province).	Ditto.	Munshí Hírá Lál.	Ditto.	Hoshiárpur.	Motí Press.	15th Septr 1903.	40	16mo.	New.	700	Ditto.	0 2 0
285	1399	Akhláq kí Ibtídái Kitáb yá'ni Akhláqí Jawáb Mazmún ká Risála (Elementary Moral Reader).	Ditto.	Munshí Amír Chand.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	28th Octr. 1903.	167	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 6 0
286	1167	Miftáh-ul-Hisáb, Hissa-i-Awwal má' i Zabání Hisáb (Arithmetic, Part I, together with Mental Arithmetic).	Ditto.	Lála Sánwan Rám	Science (Mathematical).	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Octr. 1903.	152	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 6
287	1281	Masáhat kí Alif Be yá'ní 'Ilm-i-Masáhat ká Ibtidáí Course (An elementary treatise on Mensuration).	Ditto.	Munshí Hírá Lál.	Ditto.	Hoshiárpur.	Motí Press.	4th Augt. 1903	28	16mo.	New.	700	Ditto.	0 2 0
288	1284	Masáhat kí Hidáyat ká Khulása Sawálan wá Jawában (An Abstract of the 'Masáhat kí Hidáyat'—Mensuration Manual—for Patwárís and Primary Schools).	Ditto.	Munshí Gújar Mal.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	31st Augt. 1903.	32	16mo.	New.	700	Ditto	0 2 0
289	1469	Motí Hisáb, Hissa-i-Awwal, Mashaqí Hisáb (Exercises in Arithmetic).	Ditto.	Munshí Mangat Rái.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	26th Octr. 1903.	48	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 2 6
290	1470	Zabáni Hisáb ká Mashaqí Risála, Hissa-i-Duwum (Exercises in Mental Arithmetic, Part II).	Ditto.	Maulaví Kamál-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	27th Novr. 1903	76	16mo.	New.	700	Ditto.	0 4 0

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291	1471	Zamíma-i-Motí Hisáb, Sawálát-i-Imtihánát (Examination Papers, or a supplement to the 'Motí Hisáb'—a work on Arithmetic).	Urdú.	Munshí Hírá Lál.	Science (Mathematical).	Hoshiárpur.	Motí Press.	7th Novr. 1903.	36	16mo	I.	700	Lithographed	0 2 0	
292	1430	Practical, Plane and Solid Geometry ..	Ditto.	Bháí Gurdit Singh	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	10th Novr. 1903.	220	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto	1 4 0	(a) Rái Sáhib Munshi Guláb Singh and Sons, Lahore. (b) 25th November, 1903.
293	1168	Miftáh-ut-Tawáríkh ya'ní E. Lethbridge Sáhib kí Mukhtasar Táríkh-i-Hind ká Khulása bataur Sawál-o-Jawáb (Key to History, or an epitome of 'A Short History of India' by E. Lethbridge in the form of a catechism.)	Ditto.	Rái Sáhib Munshí Guláb Singh and Sons, Lahore (Publishers).	History.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Octr. 1903.	189	16mo.	New.	2,000	Ditto	0 8 0	
294	1285	Misbáh-ut-Táríkh, Jadíd (Key to History, new edition.)	Ditto.	Munshí Labbhú Rám.	Ditto.	Hoshiárpur.	Motí Press.	3rd Septr. 1903.	190	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 8 0	
		Books, Bilingual.													
		Urdu-Persian.													
295	1143	Madh wa Náládar firáq Háji Imdád Ulla (Pathetic verses dedicated to the mem[illegible] of Háji Imdád Ulla).	Urdú and Persian.	Muhammad Sharf-ul-Haqq	Poetry.	Sadhaurá, District Ambala.	Biláli Press	1st April 1903.	20	16mo.	I.	1,000	Lithograph[illegible]	0 0 6	

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296	1165	Muntakhab Gulistán ke do Báb ká lafazi bámuháwara our salís Urdú tarjama ma' i Farhang wa zurúrí notehái (Urdú translation of the two Chapters of 'Selections from the Gulistán,' together with a glossary and notes .	Ditto.	Lála Sánwan Rám.	Language.	Lahore.	Mufíd i-'Am Press.	15th Octr. 1903.	56	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0	2	6
297	1166	Qawá'id-i-Fársí bataur Sawál-o-Jawáb ma' i Miftáh-ut-Tarkíb Fársí (Persian Grammar in the fo m of a catechism).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	84	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0	4	0
298	1404	Safwat-ul-Masádir alma'rúf Ámadan Náma (Selected infinitives).	Ditt .	Muhammad Mustafa Khán.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	27th Octr. 1903.	24	8vo.	R.	5,000	Ditto.	0	0	6
		Punjabi-Urdu.														
299	1204	Panjábí Bhajan te Ghazlán (Popular Hymns.)	Panjábí and Urdú in the Gurmukhí character.	Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore.	Poetry.	Lahore.	Srí Gurmat Press.	25th Septr. 1903.	45	16 ne.	New.	10,000	Printed	0	0	3
300	1283	Uddhár Sangít (Moral and religious songs).	Panjábí and Urdu in the Persian character.	Pandit Kánshí Rám.	Ditto.	Hoshiárpur.	Motí Press.	27th Augt. 1903.	58	16mo.	New.	500	Lithographed	0	1	6
301	1402	Badí'-ul-Jamál ma'i Na't Sharíf mausún ba Mahbúb-i Lá Yazál (Story of a woman named Badí'-ul-Jamál, together with verses in praise of Muhammad, the Prophet).	Ditto.	Imám Bakhsh and Faqír Ulla.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	20th Octr. 1903.	108	8vo.	R.	5,000	Ditto.	0	1	6
302	1299	Risála Karámát-i-Mirzá (The miracles of the Mirzá of Qádián).	Panjábí and Urdú.	Maulaví Alla Dittá and Maulaví 'Abd Ulla.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Amritsar.	Ahl-i-Hadís Press.	10th Septr 1903.	32	16mo	I.	350	Ditto.	0	0	6
303	1382	Jap Jí Sáhib (Sikh Prayer Book) ...	Ditto.	Gurú Nának (Author) and Pandit Girdhárí Lál (Translator).	Religion (Sikh).	Lahore.	Partáp Press	10th Octr. 1903	41	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0	2	0

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304	1306	Sí haraff wa Bárah Máh ma'i Satwára wa Cnand Nuskhaját (Verses and a calendar, &c.)	Panjábí and Urdú.	Báwá Jagan Náth.	Miscellaneous.	Amritsar.	Anand Parkásh Press.	15th September 1903.	16	8vo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 1 0	
		Arabic-Persian.													
305	1223	Sharh-i Fársí Mukhtasar Qudúrí al-musamma ba Sadqa-i-Járíya (A Persian commentary on 'Mukhtasar Qudúrí' entitled the Perennial Fountain of Good.)	Arabic and Persian.	Shaikh Abul Hasan Ahmad (Author) and Hájí 'Abdulla (Commentator).	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore.	Faiz-i-'Am Press.	30th Septr. 1903.	756	8vo.	I.	750	Lithographed	7 0 0	
306	1252	Tabjíl-ut Tanzíl (A commentary on the Qurán.)	Ditto.	Maulaví Abdul Mansúr.	Ditto.	Delhi	Nusrat-ul-Matábí Press.	2nd July 1903.	208	4to.	I.	50	Ditto	...	
307	1257	Kanz-ud-Daqáiq (The Treusury of niceties.)	Ditto.	Mulla Fazl Haqq.	Ditto	Ditto	Hindú Press.	3rd Septr. 1903.	368	8vo.	I	1,000	Ditto.	1 8 0	(*a*) Gulnád Shah, Bookseller, Pesháwar. (*b*) 26th October, 1903
		Arabic-Urdu.													
308	1226	Tafsír-ul-Qurán wa huwal Hudá wal Furqán, Jild-i-Shashum, Súra Baní Isráíl (A commentary on the Qurán. Volume VI—Chapter Bani Israíl.)	Arabic and Urdú.	Honourable Doctor Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore.	Nawal Kishore Press.	10th Septr 1903.	152	8vo.	New.	1,000	Lithographed	2 0 0	
309	1273	A'hd Náma-i-Mutarjam (The covenant, translated.)	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Hoshiárpur.	Motí Press.	20th May 1903.	8	32mo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 0 3	
310	1287	As Silsilátul-Ula min Kitáb Salásil-ul-Fa[illegible] (Excellences of Muhammad, No. I.)	Ditto.	Shaikh 'Abdul Haiya.	Ditto.	Qádián, District Gurdáspur.	Anwár ul-Islám Press.	Septr. 1903.	64	8vo.	I	800	Ditto.	0 6 0	

311	1331	Durr-ul-Masáib, har parj jild (Elegiac Verses in five Parts).	Ditto.	Mirzá Qásim 'Ali.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Yúsufí Press.	1st Novr. 1903.	412	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	1 4 0	(a) Saiyid 'Alí Hussain, Proprietor, Yúsufí Press, Delhi. (b) 13th November, 1903
312	1333	Tarjamát-us-Salát (The Muhammadan Prayer, translated into Urdú).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	48	8vo	I.	500	Ditto.	0 2 0	
313	1462	Qurán-i-Karím (The Qurán) ...	Ditto.	Sháh Rafí'-ud-Dín (Translator and Maulaví Abdul Ghafúr and 'Abd-ul-Awwal (Commentators.)	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Al Qurán was Sunnat Press.	2nd Octr. 1903.	1040	16mo	New.	1,800	Ditto.	4 0 0	(a) 'Abdul Ghafúr and Abd-ul-Awwal of Ghazní. (b) 30th November, 1903.
314	1463	Al Balágh-ul-Mubín fi ittibá'-i-Khátim in Nabiyín (Jild-i-Awwal) (The necessity of following Muhammad, the last of the prophets).	Ditto.	Shaikh Muhyid Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	7th Octr. 1903.	504	8vo.	New.	1,100	Ditto.	2 0 0	
315	1464	Samsám-ul Muwáhhidín 'ala a'n q-il-Mulhidín (The sword of the Deists on the necks of those who follow crooked ways).	Ditto.	Maulaví 'Abd-ul-Qádir.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th Octr. 1903	48	8vo	I.	250	Ditto.	0 2 0	
		Hindi-Panjabi.													
316	1247	Anand Bhajan Sangrah, Hissa-i-Chahárum (Collection of sacred songs, Part IV).	Hindí and Panjábí in the Persian character.	Anand Kumár Sabhá, Lahore.	Poetry.	Lahore.	Arorbans Press.	25th Septr. 1903.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed	0 0 3	
		English-Urdu.													
		Designed for Educational purposes.													
317	1249	Angrezí Gurmukhí kí Pahli Pustak (Anglo-Gurmukhí Series, First Book).	English and Urdú.	Mehtá Anand Kishore.	Language.	Lahore.	Arorbans Press.	28th Septr. 1903.	32	16mo.	New.	1,000	Printed.	0 0 2	
318	1250	Angrezí Hindí kí Pahlí Pustak (Anglo Hindi Series, First Book).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	29th Septr. 1903.	32	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0	
319	1259	Nau tarmim Tashíl-ut Tarjama, Hissa-i-Duwum (Exercises for Translation, Part II, revised edition).	Ditto.	Master Mádho Naráyan.	Ditto	Delhi.	Imperial Book Depôt Press.	12th Augt. 1903.	68	8vo.	New.	1,000	Lithographed	0 3 0	(a) Master Mádho Naráyan, Second Master, Normal School, Delhi. (b) 26th October, 1903.
320	1260	Makhzan-ul-Muháwarát (Treasury of Idioms).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	29th Septr. 1903.	48	16mo.	New.	1,000	Printed	0 4 0	Ditto.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 31st December 1903—continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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		Sanskrit-Hindi.												Rs. A. P.	
321	1353	Sandhyá Bháshá tíká tathá bidhí sahit (The Aryan Prayer, with a translation into Hindí and the mode of saying it).	Sanskrit and Hindí.	Lála Sálig Rám.	Religion (Arya).	Lahore.	Aror Bans Press	12th Octr. 1903.	32	32mo.	New.	2,000	Printed	0 0 3	
322	1356	Arya Mantavya Prákásh, Dutya Bhág (Beliefs of the Arya Samáj, Part II).	Ditto.	Pandit Arya Muní.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Anglo Sanskrit Press.	25th Octr 1903.	238	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	1 0 0	(a) Pandit 'Arya Muní and Deva Datta, Sharma, Lahore. (b) 14th November, 1903.
323	1407	Achutá Ashtak Bháshá tíká samet (A Sanskrit Hymn in praise of God with its Hindí translation).	Ditto.	Pandit Shiv Datt, Sharmá.	Religion (Hindu).	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	7th Octr. 1903.	22	16mo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 0 6	
		Sanskrit-Panjabi.													
324	1354	Sandhyá arthát manush Mátar dá Nit Karam (Aryan Prayer).	Sanskrit and Panjábí.	Lála Sálig Rám (Translator).	Religion (Arya)	Lahore.	Aror Bans Press.	17th Octr 1903	32	32mo.	New	2,000	Printed.	0 0 3	
		Sanskrit-English.													
325	1438	Sattyárth Parkásh (3rd Chapter) ...	Sanskrit and English	Pandit Charan Dás, B. A.	Religion (Arya).	Lahore.	Punjab Printing Works.	31st Octr. 1903.	71	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 10 0	
		BOOKS, TRILINGUAL.													
		Arabic-Urdu-Panjabi.													
326	1185	Qasída-i-Bahishtí ká Urdú Tarjama aur Manzúm Panjábí Sharh I'jaz-un-Nabí. (An Urdú translation and a meterical commentary (in Panjábí) on the 'Qasida-i-Bahishtí').	Arabic, Urdú and Panjábí.	Qází Muhammad Zuhúr-ud-dín	Religion (Muhammadan)	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	15th Octr. 1903.	28	8vo.	I.	2,000	Lithographed	0 0 6	
327	1466	Du'á-[illegible]anj-ul-'Arsh, Qasída-i-Ghausíya, Namáz Mutarjam, Durúd Hazára (Muhammadan prayers, &c).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Fíroz-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Dhillam District Siálkot.	Mujtabáí Press.	18th Octr. 1903.	64	32mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	

		Arabic-Panjabi-Persian													
328	1210	Tafsír-i-Muhammadí ba zabán-i-Panjábí ma' tarjama-i-Fársí, Manzil-i-Haftum (A commentary by Háfiz Muhammad in Panjábí, together with a translation in Persian, Part VII).	Arabic, Panjábí and Persian.	Mauláná Háfiz Muhammad.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore.	Muhammadí Press.	29th Septr. 1903.	464	8 vo.	New.	1,100	Lithographed.	2 0 0	
		Arabic-Urdu-English. *Designed for Educational purposes.*													
329	1230	Arabí Bol Chál No. I (How to speak and write Arabic, No. I).	Arabic, Urdú and English.	Háfiz 'Abdur Rahmán.	Language	Lahore	Nawal Kishore Press.	18th Septr 1903.	112	8vo.	New.	1,000	Lithographed	0 8 0	
		Periodicals.													
330	1148	Al Haqq (Truth) for July, August, September and October, 1891.	Urdú.	Maulaví Abd-ul-Karím.	Religion (Muhammadan.)	Qádíán, District Gurdáspur.	Ziyá-ul-Islam Press	4th Septr. 1903.	124	8vo.	New	400	Lithographed.	0 8 0	
331	1192	Tahqíqát-i-Mazhab ká Taríq (How to look at religion)—Punjab Religious Book Society's Monthly Hand Bill No. 264.	Ditto.	Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore.	Religion (Christian).	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	25th Septr. 1903.	4	8vo.	I.	50,000	Ditto.	0 0 1	
332	1193	Tauret (Punjab Religious Book Society's Monthly Hand Bill No. 265).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4	8vo.	I.	50,000	Ditto.	0 0 1	
333	1194	Tauret aur Suhuf-i-Ambíá (Law and the Prophets.—Punjab Religious Book Society's Monthly Hand Bill No. 266.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4	8vo.	I.	50,000	Ditto.	0 0 1	
334	1233	Anjuman-i Himáyat-Islám Lahore ká Máhwárí Risála (Monthly Journal of the Anjuman-i-Himáyat Islám, Lahore) for July and August 1903.	Ditto.	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Islámíá Press.	15th Septr 1903.	72	8vo.	I.	3,300	Ditto.	Gratis.	
335	1197	Urdú Punjab Record, Part I, Judicial, for July 1903.	Ditto.	Mr. Ganpat Rái.	Law.	Ditto.	"Civil and Military Gazette" Press.	3rd Septr. 1903.	20 Leaves	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 12 0	(a) The Proprietors of the "Civil and Military Gazette" Press, Lahore. (b) 21st October, 1903.
336	1198	Urdú Punjab Record, Part I, Judicial for August 1903.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	28th Septr. 1903.	27 Leaves	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 12 0	Ditto.
337	1387	Urdú Punjab Record, Part II, Executive, for April, May and June 1903.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	22nd Octr. 1903.	35 Leaves	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 12 0	(a) The Proprietors of the "Civil and Military Gazette" Press, Lahore. (b) 14th November, 1903

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 31st December 1903—concluded.

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														Rs. A. P.	
338	1235	Risála-i-Anwár-ush-Shams (The Light of the Sun) for August 1903.	Urdú.	Bábu Jái Gopál.	Law.	Lahore.	Aftáb Punjab Press.	30th Septr. 1903.	49 Leaves.	8vo.	I.	22	Lithographed.	Annual subscription. 5 0 0	
339	1234	Ash Shífá ya'ní Tibb-i-Yúnání-wa-Doctorí ká Máhwár Risála (The 'Ash Shifa, or a monthly journal treating of the Yúnání and English systems of medicine) for July 1903.	Ditto.	Saiyid Ahmad Husain.	Medicine (Combined).	Ditto.	Islámí Press.	19th Septr 1903.	40	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 4 0	
340	1472	Bharochí Hitkárak ya'ní Bharochí Hitkárni Sabhá Shahr Ráwálpindí ká Másak Samáchár (Monthly journal of the Bharochí Hítkární Sabhá at Rawálpindí) for 1st September 1903.	Ditto.	Lála Harí Rám.	Miscellaneous.	Ráwalpindí.	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press.	5th Septr. 1903	12	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	1 0 0 Annual subscription.	
341	1195	The Punjab Record, Part II, Executive, for April, May and June 1903.	English.	T. E S. Jones, Esquire.	Law.	Lahore.	"Civil and Military Gazette" Press.	23rd Septr 1903	37 Leaves	8vo.	I.	750	Printed.	3 0 0	(a) The Proprietors of the "Civil and Military Gazette" Press, Lahore. (b) 21st October, 1903.
342	1196	The Punjab Record, Part I, Judicial, for September and October 1903.	Ditto.	Alweyne Turner, Esquire.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th Septr. 1903.	58 Leaves.	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto
343	1224	The [illegible]view of Religions, No. 9, Volume II, for September 1903.	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad 'Ali, M. A., Editor	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Artistic Printing Works.	20th Septr. 1903	40	8vo.	I	500	Di[illegible]	0 6 0	

344	1373	The Review of Religions, No. 6, Volume II, for June, 1903.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th June 1903.	44	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 6 0	
345	1447	The Review of Religions, No. 10, Volume II, for October, 1903.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	29th Octr 1903.	42	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 6 0	
346	1423	The Punjab Educational Journal, Volume I, No. 6, for December, 1902.	Ditto.	H. T. Knowlton, Esquire.	Miscellaneous.	Ditto.	Mufid-i-'Am Press	25th Octr 1903.	76	4 to.	I.	700	Ditto.	Annual subscription. 4 0 0	
347	1445	The Forman Christian College Monthly Volume I, No. I, for December, 1903.	Ditto.	Rev. H. D. Griswold.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Albert Press.	9th Novr 1903.	30	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Annual subscription. 2 0 0 in advance, and 2 4 0 arrears.	(a) Revd. H. D. Griswold, Lahore (b) 25th November, 1903.
348	1203	Zát Varn (caste), Gurmukhí Handbill No 19, 1903.	Panjábí.	Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore.	Religion (Christian).	Ditto.	Srí Gurmat Press.	22nd Septr 1903.	8	16mo.	I.	1,200	Ditto.	Free.	
349	1341	Wártik Mahábhárat, A'd Parb (The A'd Parb of the 'Mahábhárat),' No. I, for Asú, Sammat 1960.	Hindí in the Gurmukhí character.	Rám Das (Translator).	Religion (Hindu).	Ditto.	Anglo Sanskrit Press.	31st Octr 1903.	84	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 3 0	
350	1390	Ibn yá Khof (The Son of God), Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore, Pashto Handbill.	Pashto.	Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore.	Religion (Christian).	Ditto.	Mufid-i-'Am Press	10th Octr. 1903.	8	16mo.	I.	2,000	Lithographed.	0 1 0	

LAHORE:
The 5th February 1904.

HARI DAS,
Registrar, Education Department, Punjab.

Supplementary List of copy-right Books for the quarter ending the 31st December 1903.

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1	...	Tuhfat-ul-Hind (A present for India) ...	Urdu ...	Shaikh Muhammad 'Ubaidulla	Religion (Muhammadan).	Delhi	Fárúqí Press.	6th August 1897	192	8 vo.	New.	2,000	Lithographed.	0 8 0	(a) Muhammad Mu'azzam, Proprietor, Fárúqi Press, Delhi. (b) 26th October 1903

LAHORE:
The 5th February 1904.

HARI DAS,
Registrar, Education Department, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—8-3-04—754.

No. 3 of 1904.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1904.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW ON THE PLAGUE AND INOCULATION REPORTS OF THE PUNJAB, 1901—1903.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (Medical and Sanitary) Department, No. 286 L.-P., dated 9th March 1904.

READ—

Report on Inoculation in the plague-infected areas of the Punjab and its Dependencies, from October 1900 to September 1901, by Major E. Wilkinson, I. M. S., Chief Plague Medical Officer, Punjab.

Report on Plague in the Punjab from 1st October 1901 to 30th September 1902, by Major E. Wilkinson, I. M. S., Chief Plague Medical Officer, Punjab.

Report on Plague and Inoculation in the Punjab from 1st October 1902 to 30th September 1903, by Major E. Wilkinson, I. M. S., Chief Plague Medical Officer, Punjab.

REMARKS.—The reports now under review cover the plague history of the Punjab during the two years 1901-02 and 1902-03, and in addition give the history of anti-plague inoculations in the Province during 1900-01. During the two latter years the people had nothing to fear from reporting plague as no compulsory measures were in force, and it is believed that reports of cases and deaths were freely made. The reporting of plague cases and deaths has been compulsory throughout and still is so, but the reporting agency is everywhere defective, particularly in its inability to distinguish plague from other diseases, and in some places, such as Ludhiána during 1901-02, it broke down altogether during

severe outbreaks. An instance of the breakdown of reporting is afforded by Gujránwála, in which district deaths only appear to have been brought on to the record in July 1903: the district figures for the month give 1,892 cases and the same number of deaths. Moreover, the monthly or weekly returns were commonly affected by the omission to report cases and deaths in the period in which they occurred and their subsequent inclusion in a later period when they came to light. The inclusion of deaths which occurred previously account for such returns as that of Siálkot during June 1902, when 988 cases with 1,010 deaths were reported, or that of Lahore for June 1903, when 2,425 cases and 6,867 deaths were reported. The statistics incorporated in the reports are therefore admittedly incomplete. There is, however, reason to believe that the death returns convey an approximately correct idea of the state of plague in the Province, for while many plague deaths were omitted from them, these omissions were probably balanced by the inclusion in them of deaths not due to plague. The records of cases are much more vitiated by the inclusion among plague cases of illnesses due to other causes. To make this clear it is necessary only to look at the figures for cases and deaths reported as due to pneumonia and septicæmic plague. The case mortality on the reported figures is so low as to render it certain that many illnesses from ordinary pneumonia or fever have been ascribed to plague. It should, however, be recollected that plague occurrences among inoculated persons have always been more freely reported than other plague occurrences, and that in 1902-03 an elaborate system of record and verification by an exceptionally strong Medical staff was in force, so that the figures relating to inoculation, particularly for 1902-03, may be accepted with some confidence as practically correct.

2. When Sir Charles Rivaz assumed the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab in March 1902 it was feared that the Province had "still to experience the full force of the calamity with which it has been visited." This fear has, unfortunately, been realised. By the end of 1900-01 the Punjab had had 14,573 plague cases and 8,394 deaths, and the disease was established only in parts of Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, Siálkot, Gurdáspur, Ludhiána, Ambala and Ferozepore. The number of infected districts rose in the following year to 16 and again in 1902-03 to 21, while the number of reported plague cases and deaths, which for 1900-01 had been 9,908 and 5,542 respectively, rose in 1901-02 to 267,581 cases with 174,041 deaths and in 1902-03 to 325,747 cases with 195,141 deaths. By the end of 1902-03 the total number of plague deaths registered in the Province amounted to 377,576, and the whole Province was infected except certain tracts on its borders. On the west and south-west, the Mooltan Division, except a part of the Jhang District, was still uninfected; in the north-west, the disease was confined to limited areas in Jhelum and Ráwalpindi; in the south-east, Delhi and parts of Gurgaon and Rohtak were still uninfected; and in the Hills there was practically no plague. But the disease was established in the whole of the rest of the Punjab, and it had spread up to the foot of the Hills, beyond the River Jhelum, and as far as the boundaries of the United Provinces and Rájpútána. It is suggested that the immunity of that portion of the Punjab which is still free is due to the fact that it is for the most part sparsely populated. A few more years will show whether plague will extend to the North-West Dry Area and to the Hills. It, however, is remarkable that, though Mooltan and Baháwalpur reported outbreaks in 1901-02, neither in Baháwalpur nor in Mooltan was the outbreak severe or followed by a recrudescence. There is some reason to believe that in Mooltan the outbreak reported as one of plague was really one of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and the same may have been the case in Baháwalpur. Plague infection imported into the Hills appears to have died out after giving rise only to limited outbreaks such as those at Kasauli, Sabáthu, Nálagarh, and Núrpur in Kángra.

3. The severity of the epidemic in certain districts, as well as the rapidity of its spread in recent years, can be judged from the following figures relating to districts which have suffered most, *viz.*—

No.	District.	Number of villages and towns.	Particulars regarding epidemics before 1901-02.		Outbreaks of 1901-03.				Total number of plague deaths.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Percentage of total plague deaths to population.
			Years in which infected.	Total number of plague deaths reported.	Number of villages and towns infected.	Plague deaths reported, 1901-02.	Number of villages and towns infected.	Plague deaths reported, 1902-03.			
1	Jullundur ...	1,226	1897-1901	4,132	673	18,959	714	25,229	48,320	917,587	5·2
2	Hoshiárpur ...	2,128	"	872	463	12,500	844	19,355	32,727	989,782	3·3
3	Siálkot ...	2,355	1900-1901	1,857	933	34,137	383	14,355	50,349	1,083,909	4·6
4	Gurdáspur ...	2,255	"	1,436	765	16,479	259	5,164	23,079	940,334	2·4
5	Ambala ...	1,725	"	47	404	22,762	187	6,318	29,127	815,880	3·5
6	Ludhiána ...	869	"	33	665	48,028	173	4,929	52,990	673,097	7·8
7	Ferozepore ...	1,511	"	13	91	6,342	230	7,895	14,250	958,072	1·4
8	Gujránwála ...	1,205	...	...	60	2,244	720	45,456	47,700	756,797	6·[illegible]
9	Lahore ...	1,540	...	...	411	9,400	759	25,652	35,052	1,162,109	3·0
10	Amritsar ...	1,047	...	...	60	1,837	563	27,891	29,729	1,023,828	2·9

4. In addition to the districts mentioned above, outbreaks were reported during 1901-02 in Gujrát (553 deaths), Karnál (333), Shahpur (206), Jhang (176), Simla (41 deaths in Sabáthu and 1 in Simla bazár, the deceased being a man who came up from Sabáthu and developed plague immediately), and Mooltan (20); while isolated cases, resulting in 20 deaths, occurred also in Hissar, Delhi, Kángra, Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, Dera Ghází Khan, Miánwáli and Montgomery.

5. In 1902-03 there were renewed outbreaks in all districts previously reported as infected districts, except Mooltan. In Mooltan there were a few isolated cases only; such cases occurred also in Delhi and Miánwáli; and the total number of plague deaths reported in these three districts was 10 only. In Kángra 12 deaths were reported in a small outbreak at Núrpur, which did not spread. In Simla the outbreak in Sabáthu continued, but it died out after October, and only 9 deaths were reported in the district during the year. Three imported cases occurred in Simla itself, but none of these terminated fatally. In Gujrát 2,829 deaths were reported, in Jhang 2,597 in Karnál 1,701, and in Shahpur 585. The infection took root during 1902-03 in the Rewári Tahsíl of Gurgaon (3,700 deaths), the Sadr Tahsíl of Ráwalpindi (455), Hissar (468), Montgomery (223, chiefly in the Dipálpur and Gugera Tahsíls), Rohtak (220, all but 6 in the Jhajjar Tahsíl), and the Jhelum Tahsíl of Jhelum (83).

6. The reports now under review confirm conclusions previously arrived at regarding the course and spread of plague. The outbreaks in the Punjab are subject to regular seasonal variations and reach their climax between the months of March and April in each year. The Chief Plague Medical Officer suggests that there is also a period of decline in December owing to the influence of cold, but this decline has been noticed in 7 only of 30 more serious district outbreaks (*viz.*, those in which the number of deaths reported in

any month was 250 or more) which have occurred since the first infection of the Province. The disease is spread from village to village chiefly by the agency of human intercourse and infected clothes. Within villages rats play a great part as agents in its spread, and they may spread it from one village to another in the immediate neighbourhood, but not to another at any distance. The soil and houses convey infection, and in places which have once been infected recrudescence occurs without the reimportation of infection. There is still no good reason to believe that grain and articles of food or merchandise are carriers of infection. There are, however, some points in connection with outbreaks in the Punjab in the years under review which indicate that as yet we do not know the causes which really govern the course of plague. Thus the rural areas and small towns have been most severely visited and the larger towns have for the most part enjoyed considerable immunity from serious outbreaks, although infection has been introduced into many large towns and although in towns we are less able to take adequate measures to stamp it out. Townsmen are not as ready as villagers to do what is required, evacuation in towns is impossible, disinfection can never be made absolutely thorough, human communication is closer than in villages, and rats are more numerous. Though imported into Delhi, Amritsar and Lahore, the infection has not taken root in Delhi and has not given rise to severe outbreaks in the other two cities. The immunity of these and other large towns may perhaps be due to the fact that their streets and houses have paved streets and floors, and that a large proportion of their inhabitants live on upper storeys. Another remarkable fact is that the outbreaks in different districts have differed in severity during the same year to an extraordinary extent. It is also extraordinary that the severity of the disease has varied in the same district from year to year so much as it has done, for instance, in Ludhiána and Gujránwála. The extent to which precautionary measures were adopted in different districts and different years does not afford a satisfactory explanation of the variations noticed. Evacuation is the measure which has had the greatest influence on plague in the Punjab, and it is true that the people of Ludhiána in 1901-02 and of Gujránwála in 1902-03 were less inclined than the people of some other districts to resort to this measure, but other districts which suffered in those years less than Ludhiána and Gujránwála, as for instance Lahore and Siálkot, also neglected evacuation, and in the years when Ludhiána and Gujránwála escaped more lightly evacuation was not more commonly resorted to in these districts than in the years of their severe visitation.

7. In the absence of more definite information regarding the points noticed in the last paragraph, Sir Charles Rivaz thinks that it would serve no good purpose for him to discuss them. He, however, remarks that the fact that the Punjab outbreaks were mostly village outbreaks afforded peculiar opportunities in this Province for the effective application of precautionary and preventive measures. That these opportunities have not been more fully utilized is deplorable. But during the years under review it has been quite impossible to compel the general adoption of proper measures. The peasantry have indeed exhibited a sturdy independence under the calamity with which they have been visited, and the absence of panic among them, except in a few cases, is a matter on which they are entitled to pride themselves, but their calmness and stolidity have been founded on fatalism and have amounted to an unwillingness to accept advice and a refusal or evasion of measures which would in all probability have averted outbreaks from many localities and would have lessened their severity in all. In view of this attitude of the people and in view of the area and number of villages affected, any measure of compulsion not supported by the wishes of the majority of the people themselves has been entirely out of question. As long as the number of infected villages was limited and Government had the resources and establishment necessary for dealing with them individually, the policy of compulsion was practicable and justified. But it aroused opposition while it was enforced, and during the period now under review, the opposition to plague measures which the peo-

ple thought the State authorities intended to press gave rise in Patiála to a serious riot on the 19th of February 1902. The only reason for the absence of discontent and disturbance in the Punjab has been the absence of compulsion. In the circumstances it was necessary frankly to leave the adoption of plague measures to the option of the people concerned and to relieve them from all restrictions and orders which, while they failed in restraining the spread of infection, gave rise to inconvenience and irritation on the part of those to whom they were applied. At the beginning of the period under review certain compulsory measures were still in force, including those intended for the prevention of the spread of plague by the collection of infected persons at fairs, marriages and caste-gatherings, and for the surveillance of persons from infected districts, but these have now been abandoned; though the willingness of Government to use compulsion when the feeling of the people demands it has been made clear by the issue of rules permitting the eviction of suspected strangers from villages and muhallas where the residents object to their presence, and permitting of the compulsory evacuation of a minority in villages where the majority desires evacuation.

8. The opinions of District Officers from which extracts are given by the Chief Plague Medical Officer in his report for 1901-02 were received and fully considered by the Lieutenant-Governor before he issued his orders for the plague measures prescribed in the Plague Manual of October 1902. The measures prescribed in the Plague Manual and in force during 1902-03 were reviewed in detail with the advice of a strong committee of officers with plague experience before His Honour ordered the issue of Punjab Government Notification No. 1936 L. P., dated the 16th of November 1903, in which the measures now in force were discussed and laid down.

9. The measure on which most reliance has been and must be placed is evacuation. The value of this has already been established, and the reports for 1901-03 contain further evidence in its favour. It is by adopting this measure that the people can help themselves best. They must not, however, look to Government for assistance in money or establishment. It is out of the question for Government to provide huts or extra police and chaukídárs. Any attempt to provide huts generally for infected villages would involve vast expenditure and much peculation, and the people can usually hut themselves without difficulty, while they can also guard against the danger of theft during evacuation by taking out their property with them or appointing extra chaukídárs for its protection. The present is the time at which evacuation can be resorted to with the most advantage and the least inconvenience to the people, and it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that the climatic objections to the measure in the Punjab are exaggerated. The climax of the outbreaks in this Province occurs at a season when the people can leave their villages and live in their fields without feeling the discomforts of cold or rain, and even where it has not been possible previously to evacuate villages infected in the cold weather, evacuation in March, April and May is calculated to have a powerful influence in reducing the ordinarily heavy plague mortality of these months. The evacuation of villages in which infection has already taken root or where its existence may be evidenced by the death of men or rats is a matter of the first importance. But to be effectual evacuation must be complete and villages must be left empty till the infection in them has died out or been killed by disinfection or desiccation. The people, it is true, recognise the value of the measure, and it is everywhere resorted to more or less. But His Honour regrets that it is usually resorted to in a manner which deprives it of much of the good which can be effected by it. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that effective evacuation should be encouraged in every way possible such as by an announcement that in adjudicating on the claims of village notables to rewards, grants, privileges, or appointments open to them—especially plague rewards for which a special allotment is now made—great weight will be given

to the extent to which they have been able to influence their fellow villagers in favour of effective evacuation. Zaildárs and Inámdárs may be considered bound by Rule 170 (*vi*) of the Rules under the Land Revenue Act to exert their influence in securing the adoption of plague measures, particularly evacuation, and a failure to do so may be regarded as a neglect of duties which in flagrant cases may entail punishment.

10. Disinfection ranks next to evacuation as a measure of practical importance, but its value is very much less. The people do not desire to have their houses disinfected chemically by the official agency maintained for the purpose, and they will not give the measure an adequate trial. They object to the gangs going into and turning out their houses, but the use of perchloride cannot be entrusted to any but trained men. It was found possible to disinfect chemically by official agency in 1901-02 only 148 villages completely and 116 partially, and in 1902-03 only 15,503 rooms. These numbers form so very small a percentage of the total number of infected villages and rooms that the disinfection performed can have produced no very appreciable effect upon the spread of plague. Moreover, disinfection is not calculated to stamp out infection unless it is applied to a village at the commencement of an epidemic when only a few houses are infected and all these are thoroughly disinfected, and it has most commonly been applied under other conditions. In 1901-02 the rules permitted compulsory disinfection in certain cases, but all power of compulsion has now been withdrawn, and it has been decided ordinarily to give the people free chemical disinfection by official agency in villages only when it is asked for at the beginning of an outbreak in the villages concerned, though in towns where evacuation cannot be effected and greater reliance has to be placed upon disinfection free chemical disinfection by official agency will be offered in the case of every house that is infected.

11. In place of chemical disinfection desiccation has lately been offered to the people as a valuable measure. Desiccating stoves were used in the latter part of the 1902-03 epidemic and 15,214 rooms were desiccated by the plague staff. The reports under review do not contain exact information and statistics from which the value of the operation can be exactly gauged, but the general experience of the officers who have been concerned in working desiccators is very much in their favour. It is a matter for congratulation that the people have readily adopted the idea of desiccation, and with an improved and effective stove, which has now been devised and can be easily and cheaply made, His Honour trusts that desiccation will give good results in future.

12. The Disinfection Depôt which was established in Jullundur during 1902 has proved useful in connection with experiments on desiccators and their supply to districts, and it has also effected the purpose of its establishment as a centre for the preparation and issue of solutions and accessories required for chemical disinfection by official agency and for the sale of phenyle to the people for use by themselves, for which, however, there is at present no great demand. Under the financial arrangements which will in future govern the apportionment of plague charges between the Provincial and Local authorities, disinfection will be the heaviest item for which Local Bodies will be responsible, and it is gratifying to note that the operations of the Depôt have considerably reduced the cost at which chemical disinfection can be performed.

13. The segregation and treatment of patients and the avoidance of contact with infected places, persons, and things, unfortunately continued to receive insufficient attention from the people, and all attempts to coerce them in these matters have been abandoned, though power is given by the rules recently issued for the enforcement of segregation in certain special cases in Municipal towns, and the rule under which the people of an uninfected village or muhalla can secure the eviction from their midst of persons coming from an infected place has been in force since October 1902. There is evidence in the reports

to show that the people are occasionally disposed to keep suspected strangers out of their villages, though they have not as yet been able to act with sufficient determination or combination to do so successfully.

14. Plague inspection and disinfection posts were maintained on the approaches to the town of Simla throughout the year. They were at first situated at Kálka and Tawi, between Simla and Jutogh, and at Mashobra. The post at Mashobra was found to be unnecessary; it was closed in August 1902, and has not been re-opened. In April 1902, after plague had broken out in Kálka itself, the post there was removed to Tára Devi near Simla. During March, April and May 1903 inspections at Kálka were resumed for the examination of the Government of India establishments on their move from Calcutta to Simla. In 1903 the Tawi post was transferred to a more convenient site at Tattu, close to its original situation. All travellers passing through the posts were liable to inspection, and if suspicious were detained under observation or allowed to proceed after disinfection. Lists of persons to be kept under surveillance were forwarded regularly from the posts to Simla, and the persons concerned were kept under observation by a special agency which was mainly voluntary. The plague rules sanctioned for Simla and other Hill Stations provide for the application of stringent and compulsory measures of segregation evacuation and disinfection in case plague should occur. The report for 1901-02 does not state the number of persons examined at the Simla posts during the year, but it must have been very considerable, as while inspection was carried out at Kálka over 300 or 400 persons were disinfected daily. During 1901-02 the only cases of plague detected at the posts were 2 or 3 detected at Kálka. One case passed the Tawi post without being detected there, but the necessary precautions were taken without delay on its discovery in Simla, and the infection did not spread. In 1902-03 the number of persons inspected at the posts was 203,029. Of these 64,707 were disinfected and 19 were detained, but only 1 plague case was detected. Three cases, however, passed into Simla without detection, but the infection introduced by them was promptly stamped out.

15. Inspection posts for the protection of Dalhousie and Murree were opened in April 1902 at Dunera and on the Ráwalpindi-Murree Road, and after being closed during the cold weather were re-opened in April 1903. One case of plague occurred in Murree just before the Murree post was established, but subsequently no case was discovered either at Murree or at the post. Dalhousie escaped without any plague occurrence, and during the two years of its working only one case was detected at the Dunera post in 1903. The numbers of persons inspected during 1903 were 21,943 at Dunera and 28,289 at the Murree post: 2,884 persons were disinfected and 6 detained at the former post; and the numbers of persons disinfected and detained at the latter were 508 and 47 respectively.

16. Special arrangements for the inspection of travellers by railway were made in connexion with the Delhi Darbár. Over 15,000 passengers were inspected, and 6 plague cases were detected at four Railway Stations in the Punjab, and there were also inspections at Gháziabad. The management of plague measures at the Darbár was under the control of the Government of India, but a special staff was sent to Delhi by the Punjab Government to deal with any outbreak that might occur outside the Darbár area. It is a matter for congratulation that there was no outbreak of plague among the multitudes which collected for the Darbár.

17. It may be noted that in addition to the inspection posts maintained by the Punjab Government inspection posts were maintained by Native State authorities for the protection of the towns of Kapurthala, Máler Kotla and Farídkot. From neither of these towns was plague kept out, and experience has shown that, except for the protection of places to which the ap-

proaches can be effectually guarded, such as the Hill Stations, plague inspection posts are useless. They will not again be established in the plains, but the Simla, Dalhousie, and Murree posts will be continued and railway inspections will be instituted on the Kálka-Simla Railway.

18. The system of punch-marking railway tickets issued at stations in infected areas with the object of facilitating the surveillance of travellers from such areas has remained in force during the period under review, but it is now impracticable to secure the observation of travellers at the places of their destination and the punch-marking system is doing no good in the Punjab, while it gives subordinate Railway officials opportunities of harassing and blackmailing travellers. The Government of India has under consideration the question of discontinuing the system.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor in 1902 came to the conclusion that convenience and advantage would result from the employment of steam disinfectors at inspection posts and large towns, and it was finally decided to purchase 10 machines of the Bowman pattern. There was unfortunately some delay in carrying out the orders in this matter, but all the machines were received in the Punjab by the end of March 1903. They have proved most useful at inspection posts, but their advantages are not yet sufficiently appreciated in the large towns to which they have been sent, and His Honour trusts that every endeavour will be made to popularise them.

20. Some attention was paid during the years under review to measures intended for the killing-off of rats. The people are opposed to such measures, and no successful method has yet been devised for wholesale rat destruction. The Lieutenant-Governor has now decided that it is undesirable to incur any considerable expenditure in further experiments.

21. The distinctive feature of the plague measures adopted in 1902-03 was an attempt to protect the people by very extensive anti-plague inoculations. This attempt was decided on in consideration of the success which had attended inoculations in the Punjab during previous epidemics. Inoculations were introduced into the Province directly after the plague broke out. In 1897-98 and 1898-99 they were confined to the limited areas in the districts of Jullundur and Hoshiárpur which were then infected, and the numbers inoculated were not large, being 3,918 in 1897-98 and 9,184 in the following year. But under the plague system then in force a close watch was kept on the results of the inoculations and accurate statistics were obtained regarding them. These statistics as a whole and individual instances of immunity conferred by inoculation indicated its value as a prophylactic. The Punjab figures for 1897-98 were passed under review by the Indian Plague Commission, but though they were not regarded as conclusive they as well as other evidence collected outside the Punjab led the Commission to recommend inoculation as a valuable plague measure. In 1899-1900 inoculation was again offered to the inhabitants of infected villages, which were still confined to Jullundur and Hoshiárpur. 30,829 persons were inoculated during the epidemic of the spring of 1900 and chiefly in evacuation camps among the people of infected places. These inoculations also were shown to be beneficial by statistics collected regarding them and particularly by their results in individual instances such as those of disinfecting gangs and of the villages of Nawashahr, Khatkar Kalán, Kahma and Mangowál. The plague-infected tract was still limited in area and the people were willing to co-operate in an attempt to deal with plague by inoculation, and in the summer of 1900 endeavours were made to inoculate the whole of the people of the tract in question in the hope that this would prevent a recrudescence. The proportion of the people inoculated was remarkably large. From the end of May to the end of September, and mainly in June, July and August 1900, 231,970 persons were inoculated. Of the total number inoculated in 1899-1900 222,244 were residents of the infected tract which

had an area of 500 square miles and a population of 345,220. The hope, however, that inoculation would stamp out plague was not realised. Plague re-appeared in the spring of 1901. It is, nevertheless, remarkable that the first cases of the 1900-01 epidemic were reported outside the inoculated area, and there is reason to believe that inoculation considerably delayed the re-appearance of plague in this area and that it very favourably influenced the severity of the disease there when it did re-appear. On this re-appearance inoculation was again offered to the people. In Jullundur and Hoshiárpur as many as 180,720 persons (Jullundur 135,454, Hoshiárpur 45,266) submitted to the operation, and all but 3,815 of these were inoculated by the end of March 1901. The statistics relating to the inoculations done in the hot weather of 1900 and in the spring of 1901 were not as accurate as those relating to the inoculations previously done in the Punjab. The epidemic was more extended and the plague staff was harder worked, while the attempt, hitherto maintained, to deal thoroughly with each infected village by compulsory measures, was abandoned. The statistics, however, have been compiled with great labour and after very careful checking of the registers containing the names of the persons inoculated as well as those containing the names of persons who were attacked by and died of plague. There is, therefore, some reason to believe that they are fairly trustworthy. From them the Chief Plague Medical Officer in paragraphs 71 and 72 of his Inoculation Report for 1900-01 has been able to show that in comparison with the epidemic of 1897-98 the incidence of plague attacks on the population of regularly infected villages within the inoculated area was reduced to less than half and the case mortality in that area was reduced from 62 to 40 per cent., while outside that area the case mortality in 1900-01 was slightly greater than that of 1897-98 and the incidence of plague attacks was greater than it was in the inoculated area in the same year. The figures for case mortality outside the inoculated area afford reason to believe that the disease had not naturally undergone any decrease of virulence, and "in the absence of any other known factor" the advantage of 1900-01 over 1897-98 in the inoculated area "may be attributed to inoculation." A statement regarding selected villages incorporated in paragraph 73 of the Chief Plague Medical Officer's Report shows that inoculation in the hot weather of 1900 conferred distinct advantage upon the people in protecting them from plague attacks in 1901, and that this advantage was increased in the case of those villages which were also inoculated during the spring of 1901. In villages not inoculated in the hot weather of 1900 or in the spring of 1901, 3·79 per cent. of the population was attacked and the case mortality was 68·88 per cent ; in villages of which 83·5 per cent. of the inhabitants were inoculated only in the spring of 1901, the rate of attack was 2·66 per cent. and the case mortality was 54·34 per cent. ; in villages of which 91·1 per cent. of the inhabitants were inoculated in the hot weather of 1900 and in which no inoculations were done in the spring of 1901, the attack rate was 2·23 per cent., with a case mortality of 49·02 per cent. ; and villages inoculated both in the hot weather of 1900 and the spring of 1901 (86·6 per cent. of the inhabitants being done in the hot weather and 71·7 per cent. in the spring) had the lowest rates of attacks and case mortality, *viz.*, 2·05 and 40·97 per cent. respectively. These figures relate to villages in which there was no plague between May 1900 and the epidemic of 1900-01, and the inoculations of 1900 taken into account were all done after May 1900 and principally in July. In paragraph 46 of his report referred to, the Chief Plague Medical Officer gives details for 13 villages in Jullundur and 13 villages in Hoshiárpur to illustrate the results of the inoculations of the spring of 1901. All these villages are selected because there was reason to believe that the statistics relating to them were specially correct, and all but 3 had been inoculated in the hot weather of 1900. All persons inoculated before September 1900 are reckoned in the statement as uninoculated, and since the inoculations of the hot weather of 1900 appear to have exerted a considerable influence on the epidemic now in question, the Chief Plague Medical Officer's figures do not show the full extent to which the inoculated had

an advantage over the uninoculated. They show, however, that in a total population of 36,154 exposed to infection, and which was calculated to consist of a daily average of 11,959 uninoculated and 24,195 inoculated persons, the percentage of attacks among the former was 3·69 per cent. as compared with 1·32 per cent. on the latter, while the case mortality of the uninoculated was 52·15 per cent. as compared with 32·60 per cent for the inoculated. After the climax of the epidemic of the spring of 1901, inoculations were introduced into infected districts outside Jullundur and Hoshiárpur. In Ferozepore 5,587 persons were inoculated in 102 villages, in Gurdáspur 4,162 persons were inoculated in 20 villages, and in Siálkot 3,018 persons were inoculated in 14 villages. Since these operations were for the most part performed after the decline of the outbreaks in the villages of the inoculated persons, they afforded no statistical evidence of the efficiency of inoculation. But they tended to familiarise the minds of the people with the operation and to dispel the mistrust and fear with which it is usually looked upon by those who have had no previous experience of it. As a matter of fact what was done in 1901 produced a considerable demand for inoculation in the next plague season, 1901-02. No attempt, however, was made in that season to press it upon the people, and all that was done was to inoculate as far as possible those who desired it. A desire for it was usually expressed only by the people of infected places at the time when plague there was at its height, but during the climax of the outbreaks the demand was so keen that the limited Medical staff which was on plague duty found it impossible in certain districts to inoculate all who wished to be done. It is reported that many persons performed considerable journeys and underwent considerable personal inconvenience in order to present themselves for the operation. The total number of inoculations done between the 1st of October 1901 and the 31st August 1902 was 211,508, chiefly in February (26,015), March (41,590), April (47,612), and May (35,721). The numbers inoculated in the districts in which most operations were done are given in the following statement :—

District. 1901-02.	Months in which inoculations were chiefly done.	Months in which most inoculations were done. Month, 1901.	Number.	Total inoculations done from 1st October 1901 to 31st August 1902.
Ambala	February to May ...	April ...	21,967	45,692
Ludhiána	March to June ...	Do. ...	8,533	30,448
Hoshiárpur	January to May ...	March ...	8,076	29,812
Jullundur	November to June ...	April ...	5,697	26,253
Gurdáspur	November and January to April.	March ...	6,748	22,151
Ferozepore	April to June and August.	May ...	6,255	20,361
		June ...	6,283	
Lahore	February to July ...	Do. ...	5,369	16,017
Siálkot	December, February, March and May.	December ...	5,026	15,684

The people also came forward in small numbers in Amritsar, Gujránwála, Gujrát and Shahpur. Unfortunately it was found impossible accurately to

follow up the results of the operations of 1901-02. The press of work was very great and the staff that had to cope with it was insufficient, while in some cases the severity of the outbreaks disorganised the reporting agency. In Ferozepore the inoculations were mainly done after plague had begun to decline, and hence statistics of its protective value cannot be obtained. In many districts no statistical statement of the results is forthcoming. In Ambala, Hoshiárpur and Siálkot the local officers were able to collect statistics which can be accepted as fairly correct, and these evidence the value of the operations. The results are apparently unfavourable in Ludhiána only. The figures collected for this district give a higher case mortality among the inoculated than among the uninoculated. The district, however, was one in which the reporting agency was thoroughly disorganised, and there is reason to believe that the statistics are altogether incorrect. The results were undoubtedly protective in many individual cases and inoculations came well out of the test to which they were subjected, which was a severe one, since the operations were performed only on persons who were exposed to infection in places where plague was at its height, and many persons who were already incubating plague were unavoidably operated upon. No information was secured as to the maximum duration of the protection afforded, but statistics were compiled with reference to a considerable number of persons showing the number of days which intervened between their inoculation and attack and the results of their attacks, and these statistics indicate that some protection was afforded immediately after inoculation, that the protective value of the operation increased up to three months from the date of inoculation, and that it lasted even after three months. That the duration of protection is considerable is evidenced by the facts already mentioned above regarding the influence on plague in 1901 exercised in Jullundur and Hoshiárpur by inoculations performed during the hot weather of 1900. It should be noticed here that in the course of all the operations mentioned above no accidents due to the use of bad fluid came to light. Had there been any such accident it is certain that it would have been reported, since rumours of the dangers of inoculation were prevalent and all minor accidents due to it were brought to the notice of the Medical Officers concerned and in many cases exaggerated. Such minor accidents consisted mainly of the formation in a few cases of abscesses at the seat of inoculation. In one or two cases it was alleged that death had followed the operation, but in all these cases it was clearly proved that the deaths were due to plague contracted before inoculation. Any harm caused by the operation or any reason to belief that it was prejudicial would certainly have been brought to light. Everywhere, however, the impression of all officers who had experience of the results of inoculation was very strongly in its favour, and the people when not already convinced of its value were open to conviction if a strong effort to press inoculation upon them should be made. In Ambala, Ferozepore and Gurdáspur inoculation appeared to be in demand, as it was in Jullundur, where it was done only on a written application for it; in Hoshiárpur and Ludhiána the people were willing to resort to it when plague was severe; in Siálkot the people were beginning to understand its advantages; and in Lahore also it was remarked that the people would accept it if they were pressed to do so.

22. Sir Charles Rivaz had before him in the hot weather of 1902 reports and statistics which put him in possession of the main facts set forth in the preceding paragraph. Therefore when he considered how Government could with the greatest hope of success assist the people to combat the outbreak of 1902-03, which he feared would be very severe and widespread, he turned to inoculation. Other plague measures had failed; Government was not in a position to enforce them, and the people were not ready to combine for their effective adoption; inoculation was a measure which offered individuals a chance of protecting themselves even in the absence of combined action; there was no other measure by which individuals could so protect themselves; and there was good reason to believe that very large numbers would accept without compulsion

inoculation if Government advised them to resort to it and provided them with adequate facilities for doing so. It was anticipated that inoculation would restrain plague in the Punjab and decrease the risk of its spread to other parts of India, and it was believed that it would avert plague attacks from numbers who would otherwise fall victims to the disease and would save the lives of numbers even if they were attacked. It was not expected that inoculation would at once stamp out plague, but it was hoped that the success of the operations in 1902-03 would render it increasingly easy to deal with outbreaks in succeeding years, and would confine those outbreaks to constantly narrowing limits. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, felt that no scheme would be adequate which did not make it possible to inoculate in advance of plague at least two-thirds of the population of the 13 districts in which the disease had taken its firmest hold. It was calculated that for a scheme of this magnitude 70,000 doses of prophylactic fluid would be required daily during the period of the operations. The only existing source of supply was the Plague Research Laboratory at Bombay, and before any other action was taken the Laboratory authorities were asked if they could supply the required amount. On the 17th of June the Laboratory authorities gave an assurance that the amount could be supplied and that special arrangements would be made to meet the Punjab requirements. The details of the scheme were then worked out and the Government of India were addressed regarding it on the 30th June 1902. The administrative arrangements necessary for the operations necessitated much thought and labour and involved large expenditure, but the benefits which would follow success induced the Lieutenant-Governor to proceed with his scheme. The Government of India approved of it and agreed to assist the Punjab Government in meeting the necessary expenditure and in supplying the necessary Medical staff.

23. The officers of the Indian Medical Service who had been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for inoculation took up their duties in the beginning of September and in that month a considerable number of operations were performed in a few districts, *viz.*, Ambala, Hoshiárpur, Jullundur and Gurdáspur. The Medical men who were especially engaged in England for the scheme did not arrive in the Punjab till the middle and end of September, and it was arranged that they should not go out into the districts till October, the intervening time being spent in instructing them as to their duties and providing them with the equipment and staff required by them. There was some delay in getting them into full working order as soon as was desired. They were at first unable to move freely out on tour because tents were not available, for, though tents had been ordered in good time, the demand created by the Delhi Darbár caused delay in their delivery. Moreover, the arrangements at the Jullundur Disinfection Depôt, which was utilised as a centre for issuing all their requirements to inoculating officers, did not work well to start with. There was delay in the issue of registers and forms without which inoculations could not proceed, and appliances, fluid, camp furniture, &c., in some cases failed to reach promptly the officers for whom they were intended. Further, the Plague Research Laboratory at Bombay, with which arrangements for the supply of fluid and instruments had been made, failed to supply the full quantity which the Punjab Government understood would be forthcoming. At the end of August the Punjab Government had in hand less than 50,000 doses of fluid, and it had been understood that this stock would be supplemented by the daily receipt of 70,000 doses from the Laboratory. The Laboratory, however, was able to supply only 160,091 doses from the 28th of September, when supplies commenced, to the 29th October, chiefly towards the end of October. The short supply of fluid crippled the operations. It became necessary to instruct Civil Officers, who had been put on special duty to "preach" inoculation and otherwise assist in the operations, that efforts to induce the people to come forward for inoculation should be restrained till more fluid was available. In many cases inoculating officers had not sufficient instruments

or fluid with which to operate on all those who actually did present themselves. Finally, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to have to place on record the fact that a certain number of the 37 doctors sent out from England for the operation proved entirely unfit for the work. One was returned from the Punjab on the day after he reached the Province; 3 others were suspended about the middle of October, and the services of these were dispensed with; and another had to be released from his engagement in February 1903. The majority of the Medical men engaged in England gave satisfaction in every way, but it is unfortunate that the system under which selections were made rendered it possible to admit such men as those who proved unsatisfactory, and whose character and conduct soon became so notorious that they were not only useless as inoculating officers, but also a hindrance to the success of the operations in the districts to which they were posted.

24. In the districts in which a considerable number of inoculations was done in September the operations were in fair working order in October, but though the available supply of fluid was husbanded by confining operations as much as possible to districts in which there was most demand for inoculation, it was not possible during the whole period of the operations to make anything approaching a full use of the whole staff. In several districts, such as Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Lahore, Gujránwála and Gujrát, the operations did not commence on any considerable scale till the middle of October, and in all districts the special staff did not really get to work until that time. The manner, however, in which the operations started in spite of all difficulties, and the extent to which it was possible in some districts to resume them in January, as well as the results of the inoculations performed, afford clear evidence that, except for the fatal check which the operations received from their suspension in the beginning of November, on account of doubts regarding the safety of the fluid then being supplied by the Laboratory, and on account of a deplorable accident which followed a series of inoculations in Gujrát, the operations would have been remarkable for their success and would have achieved the objects for which they were undertaken.

25. In the middle of September the Punjab Government was informed not only that the Plague Research Laboratory was unable to supply the number of doses which had been originally promised, but also that the fluid which it proposed to supply would be prepared by a method different from that which had been followed in the preparation of the fluid hitherto used in the Punjab. When the change in the process of manufacture was notified to the Lieutenant-Governor, it was practically impossible to do more than to take steps to assure himself that it was safe to use the new fluid, and to allow the scheme to proceed, while a very careful watch was kept on the operations. It soon became apparent that the proportion of the new fluid which was unfit for use was many times greater than had been the case with the old. The unfitness was judged by the smell of the contents of bottles and observation of their colour and general appearance. Reports received from inoculating officers in all parts of the Province showed that bottles of bad smell or containing fluid of an abnormal appearance were not uncommon. Abscesses occurred more frequently with the new fluid than they had with the old, and though they might possibly have been due to careless inoculation, there was good reason to believe that they were due to impurities in the fluid itself. Moreover, it was reported that the reaction of the new fluid was insufficient according to the standard fixed for the old, and for this reason doubts as to its prophylactic value were aroused. Finally a few deaths were reported to have closely followed inoculation, and though subsequent investigation showed that they were not due to that cause, the reports of these deaths added to the suspicion with which the new fluid was regarded. In consideration of all the circumstances His Honour came to the conclusion that it would not be justifiable to expose the people to the risk of inoculation with a fluid in which he and his officers had not complete confidence. On the 30th of October he felt compelled to ask the Plague Research Laboratory

to discontinue the supply of the fluid then being issued, which enquiry later showed to be different even from that which the Laboratory was supplying in September. At the same time His Honour made arrangements for a resumption of a supply of the old fluid as soon as possible. On the 1st of November orders were issued with the object of withdrawing with as little suspicion as possible all the new fluid which had been issued to districts, leaving the operations to be continued with the existing stock of old fluid as long as it held out. At this very time, however, the use of the new fluid had resulted in a deplorable calamity. On the 30th of October .9 persons were inoculated at Mulkowál in the Gujrát District with the contents of one bottle of the fluid, and all of them contracted tetanus and died. His Honour desires to state here that the people of Mulkowál behaved admirably throughout, and the families of those who suffered were compensated by Government. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the tetanus was not due to any carelessness or fault on the part of the inoculating officer, Dr. Elliot, who later was granted a gratuity and permitted to resign his appointment at his own request. The circumstances of the case point to the conclusion that the fluid had been contaminated with tetanus before it reached the Punjab. The Mulkowál disaster was reported on the night of the 6th of November, and in order to guard against the risk of any further calamity Sir Charles Rivaz felt it imperative to issue orders for the immediate and entire cession of all inoculations. Such orders reached the districts concerned on the 7th of November. Many local officers, however, reported that the people were still anxious to be operated upon, and after all the new fluid had been withdrawn, on the 19th of November permission was given for the inoculation of all those who might demand it, provided that old fluid only was used for the purpose. A deputation of Punjab officials visited Bombay and arranged for a resumption of the supply of the old fluid and for its subjection to careful tests in the Laboratory, and when this had been done the public were put in possession of the facts of the case by a communiqué issued on the 30th of November Fresh supplies of fluid began to reach the Punjab again in the beginning of December, but they were not issued for use in the districts until they had been subjected to a separate bacteriological test in this Province. The supplies passed the test satisfactorily and were ready for issue in the beginning of January, when the operations were resumed. From January onwards the Punjab has had a large stock of fluid of approved quality.

26. The number of inoculations performed in connexion with the scheme for extensive inoculations in the districts where most work was done is set forth in the following statement :—

	Inoculations performed in								
	September 1902.	October 1902.	November 1902.	December 1902.	January 1903.	February to April 1903.	May 1903.	June to September 1903.	Total.
Ambala	10,330	17 132	5,483	6 287	10 830	20,414	570	...	7[illegible]46
Hoshiárpur	636	23,958	5,724	7,551	40,954	80,363	...	...	159,186
Jullundur	1,091	23,989	5,048	518	6,728	43,352	2,079	383	83,188
Ludhiána	1,064	5,919	1,138	...	827	7,981	117	58	17,104
Ferozepore	7,523	6,636	947	1,424	7,579	6,731	833	...	31,673
Gurdáspur	654	7,737	3,700	1,025	3,376	4,255	518	2	21,[illegible]7
Siálkot	1,919	4,894	1,137	25	181	7,345	53	1	15,555
Lahore	6	9,095	1,776	240	631	4 177	309	5	10,[illegible]9
Amritsar	91	2,106	2,219	1,678	5,271	45,601	5,898	2	62,[illegible]66
Gujránwála	759	6,171	170	148	632	9,197	347	...	17,4[illegible]4
Gujrát	137	2,980	510	...	...	...	...	...	3,627

The inoculations performed in other districts were 2,879 in Karnál, 1,810 in Jhang, 1,116 in Gurgaon, 741 in Shahpur, 41 in Hissar, 26 in Jhelum, and 3 in Delhi.

Judged by the fact that 200 or more deaths per mensem were reported as due to plague, the epidemic in the districts given in the statement above was considerable from October to June in Ambala, Hoshiárpur, Siálkot and Gujránwála, from November to June in Jullundur, Lahore and Amritsar, and also in Ludhiána except during January, from December to June in Ferozepore, and from April to June in Gujrát; the climax occurred in May in Hoshiárpur, Ferozepore and Gujrát, and in April in the other districts; and the epidemic ceased to be severe in all the districts after June. The results achieved establish the correctness of the Lieutenant-Governor's anticipation that the people would be willing to accept inoculation in large numbers well before plague became severe. His Honour has to thank the local officers and Indian gentlemen whose advice and efforts did much to secure the results attained. The manner in which the people of certain districts, namely Hoshiárpur, Ambala, Ferozepore, Jullundur and Amritsar, came forward on the resumption of operations in January affords good reason for believing that if the stoppage had not weakened the confidence and strengthened the suspicions of the people and of the officials concerned, and at the same time destroyed the effect produced by the preaching of inoculation and rendered the resumption of preaching difficult, an exceedingly large number of persons would have had themselves inoculated. In several districts it is true the people did not take to inoculation and were afraid of it, but these were newly infected districts that had no previous experience of plague or of inoculation. In Gujrát, a newly infected district, the prospects were promising. In Gujránwála also inoculation was newly introduced and was making way. In most districts which had before had plague and inoculation it was in demand, particularly in Ambala, Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Ferozepore and Amritsar. In other districts the people accepted it, though they did not show themselves to be particularly anxious for it, as for instance in Gurdáspur, Lahore, Siálkot and Ludhiána. In all districts however, the people would have come forward in increasing numbers as the operations continued and the total numbers inoculated would undoubtedly have been very large. The Lieutenant-Governor was not in a position to direct that inoculation should generally be pressed upon the people on the resumption of operations, and the districts in which most work was done in January and after were those in which the local officers themselves took an interest in it and brought their personal influence to bear for the purpose of advancing it. There is no reason to believe that compulsion was used in any case to secure inoculation, and there can be little doubt that even after inoculations had been temporarily stopped very large numbers would have accepted it in all districts if it had been more vigorously advocated. It cannot, however, be said whether in the absence of any accident the total number of inoculations would have amounted to the number for the inoculation of which arrangements were made. But that number was one computed mainly for the purpose of estimating the cost of making inoculation available to all who might possibly come forward, and even if the operations actually performed had been considerably less, a very valuable saving in life would have been secured.

27. In support of the assertion made at the end of the preceding paragraph a reference may be made to the statements printed on pages 52 and 54 of the Chief Plague Medical Officer's Report for 1902-03. These statements compare inoculated and uninoculated persons in respect of their liability to attack by and death from plague. They relate to the epidemic of the year under report in selected villages and in households of which the plague history was ascertained by special enquiry. The selected villages are those in which at least 10 per cent. of the population was inoculated and in which there was plague within four months of the inoculation. The figures

are compiled from registers and returns especially prescribed for the inoculation operations and maintained and verified by the exceptionally strong staff which was on plague duty They cannot, it is true, be regarded as absolutely correct, but they were checked as carefully as possible on the spot, and the results deduced from them may be accepted as approximately true. The totals from which these results are deduced are large enough to give trustworthy averages, and it should be noted that in so far as the figures are incorrect they err in favour of the uninoculated. Thus, it is possible that the numbers of the uninoculated who were exposed to plague are exaggerated, for they were calculated by deducting the actual numbers inoculated from the population according to the Census of 1901, which in many cases was not improbably greater than the population actually in the villages during the outbreak of plague. Moreover, it is probable that more plague occurrences escaped record among the uninoculated than among the inoculated, and there is reason to believe that cases and deaths among inoculated persons were fully brought on to the record. The village totals show that the inoculated had a great advantage over the uninoculated, and the figures compiled from enquiries in particular households which suffered from plague show the same. These latter are particularly valuable for the comparison they afford between the liability of inoculated and uninoculated persons when both are immediately exposed to infection. The results of the two statements may be summarised as follows:—

	Percentage of population attacked		Percentage of population died		Case Mortality	
	Uninoculated.	Inoculated.	Uninoculated.	Inoculated.	Uninoculated.	Inoculated.
In infected villages ...	7·7	1·8	4·7	0·4	60·1	23·9
In infected houses ...	13·4	8·7	7·4	3·2	55·5	36·3

From the 1st of October 1902 to the 31st of August 1903 the total number of cases and deaths reported in the whole of the Punjab among 481,581 persons who were inoculated in the year was 5,293 and 1,337, giving a case mortality of 25·26 per cent. This is much below the ordinary case mortality of plague, and the low incidence of plague attacks among the inoculated is particularly remarkable in that over 75 per cent. of the inoculations were performed in the case of persons living in actually infected villages. Further evidence in favour of inoculation is afforded by the figures (which can be accepted as correct) showing the case mortality of inoculated persons attacked at different periods after their inoculation. The figures for 1902-03 agree fairly well with those of previous years, and it is established that inoculation gives a protection which increases in amount up to the fourth month after the operation is performed. It has still not been ascertained how long the protection lasts, but it is clear that it lasts more than four months.

28. The effects of the severe epidemics through which the Punjab has passed have not been so immediately apparent or disturbing as might have been expected. But it must not for this reason be supposed that they will not be very serious. Plague operations involve a large recurring expenditure, and plague has already led to an increase of crime, while trade, agriculture, education, recruiting and other interests are bound to suffer in the considerable tracts of country which have lately lost a large proportion of their population. Large numbers of those who have died have been in the prime of life, and the proportion of women who have died (1,141 and 1,341 per mille males in 1901-02 and 1902-03 respectively) is in excess of the proportion which females

bear to males in the population of the Punjab, which according to the last Census was 852 females to every 1,000 males. No forecast can safely be made of the future course of plague in the Punjab, but the figures for the outbreak of 1903-04 are now mounting up and the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to take a hopeful view of the situation. The probability is that the Province will continue to suffer severely until the people have made up their minds that it is time for them to adopt the measures for combating plague, which are well within their power, and which Government cannot force upon them against their will, though it is always ready to assist in their enforcement as soon as the people awake to a sense of their importance and necessity. The Lieutenant-Governor can only trust that the people will endeavour to secure for themselves effective evacuation and that they will not neglect the facilities for inoculation which are now being provided for them. A large quantity of approved fluid is now in stock and arrangements have been made to enable inoculation to be performed at all dispensaries in charge of Assistant Surgeons, as well as to send out special inoculating officers to places where there is a particular demand.

29. Major Wilkinson, I. M. S., has been in charge of plague operations during the period now under review, and on the 20th of March 1902 he was relieved of his other duties and formally appointed to be Chief Plague Medical Officer. In this position his work has been heavy and responsible, and the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to acknowledge the zeal and careful attention which he has always devoted to it. The reports he has now submitted are a very full record of the subjects with which they are concerned, and, indeed, contain some matter which might with advantage have been omitted. As, however, a separate report on plague will not in future be submitted His Honour thinks it unnecessary now to point out the details in which curtailment would have been desirable. The control of plague operations has recently been made one of the duties of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, to whom the Chief Plague Medical Officer will be a Personal Assistant, and the history of plague will in future be reported and reviewed with the Annual Report on the Sanitary Administration of the Punjab.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing remarks be published in the ***Punjab Government Gazette***; also that a copy, with copies of the Reports cited in the preamble, be forwarded to—

(1) the Government of India, Home Department.

(2) all Local Governments and Administrations.

(3) all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab.

(4) the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

(5) the Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab.

(6) all Civil Surgeons in the Punjab.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. B. KETTLEWELL,

Judicial and Genl. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—17-3-04—754.

No. 4 of 1904.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1904.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1903.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Revenue), No 39, dated the 16th March 1904.

READ—

The Report on the Revenue Administration of the Province for the agricultural year ending 30th September 1903, forwarded with the letter of the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, No. 178, dated 29th February 1904.

REMARKS.—The Report, which was punctually submitted, deals with the year ending September 30, 1903. It is still a few pages in excess of the prescribed limit, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that this limit will be adhered to in future.

2. The conditions that prevailed during the year under report were not satisfactory. In the case of both harvests the rainfall at sowing time and towards the time of harvest was good, but long periods without rain occurred in the interval. The conditions, however, were more favourable than in the previous year, and the area sown and harvested showed a considerable increase both in kharif and rabi on the figures of that year. Owing to the break in the rains irrigation from both canals and wells was eagerly resorted to, and the area of irrigated crops largely increased.

3. The total demand of fixed land revenue was practically the same as in the previous year, being slightly over 206 lakhs, 93·8 per cent. of which was recovered as against 86·6 last year. Except in two tahsils of the Ferozepore District, the collections appear to have been made without much difficulty. The Financial Commissioner observes that in certain districts the grant of large suspensions and remissions over a long series of poor years has introduced complexity into the village accounts, which the villagers do not understand and which has led to delay in realising the revenue demand. It is desirable, as suggested, that in such cases Tahsildars should give the subject their close attention and explain matters to those concerned.

4. Suspensions of land revenue during the year amounted to a little over 12 lakhs or less than half the amount suspended in the previous year, and two-thirds of the suspensions occurred in the Rohtak and Hissar Districts, which have

had a series of disastrous years. The policy of Government in the matter of granting suspensions and remissions of land revenue has recently been under review with reference to certain recommendations made by the Famine Commission, and important alterations, the principal of which are noticed in paragraph 4 of the report, have been approved of. Revised Revenue Circular No. 31 has been recast to embody these alterations, and sanction to its issue has recently been accorded.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the system of fluctuating assessment in force in the Mooltan District is now appreciated, and that the system has also found favour elsewhere. His Honour has perused with interest Captain Lowis' remarks on the attitude of the Karnal people in the matter, and the question will no doubt receive full consideration during the coming settlement of that district.

6. Receipts under the head Miscellaneous Land Revenue have more than doubled those of the previous year, a result which is largely due to the receipts on account of the auctions of land, including rates of shop sites, in the Jhelum Colony.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees that the question of the commutation of petty jagirs in the Ambala District need not be taken up for the present, and it can possibly be best considered in the course of the settlement operations that will soon be started there.

8. The Lieutenant Governor fears from what is said in paragraph 11 of the report that there are grounds for believing that there is still in many districts indiscriminate resort to the issue of coercive processes for collection of land revenue. In the case of Mooltan the figures are somewhat startling; the absence of any explanation on the part of the Deputy Commissioner is unsatisfactory, and it is observed that an explanation will now be called for. Sir Charles Rivaz is in entire accord with the Financial Commissioner's views on this important matter, and His Honour hopes that Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners will do their best to remedy defects in this branch of the revenue administration and will exercise a more rigid control over the action of the Revenue Officers subordinate to them. The complaints from the people of Karnal about the hardship of having to pay canal dues at the same time as the land revenue are not understood, seeing that both demands are made in respect of the same harvest, and the Lieutenant Governor will be glad to be informed of the result of the Commissioner's enquiries in the matter.

9. Good progress continues to be made in demarcating Government waste and in laying down fixed boundaries under the Riverain Boundaries Act. The Lieutenant-Governor shares the Financial Commissioner's satisfaction with the work of No. 18 Survey Party during the year.

10. The expansion of the practice of paying land revenue by money orders is noteworthy, and the Lieutenant Governor regrets that, for the reasons given by the Financial Commissioner, the proposal for the reduction of money order fees on such payments was found impracticable. His Honour concurs with the Financial Commissioner as to the desirability of steps being taken when land revenue is paid by money order to ensure that the village chaukidars receive their pay at the proper time.

11. Forty-one notifications under the Descent of Jagirs Act declaring a rule of integral descent were issued between the 30th September 1902 and the 1st February 1904, which is satisfactory, and, except in the Jullundur Division, the Financial Commissioner believes that there are few districts now remaining in which further action under Section 8 (1) (*a*) of the Act will be possible. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice the success that has attended Captain Lowis' negotiations with jagirdars in Karnal as regards declarations under Section 8 (1) (*b*). The attitude of the Ambala jagirdars is to be

regretted, but it is hoped that the assurance that has been given to them by Government in reply to their enquiry as to what should be held to be "unfitness" for the purposes of setting aside an heir under the provisions of the Act will remove their suspicions.

12 The present position as regards the introduction of the *kharaba* rules under which it is proposed to give remissions for failed crops in the Chenab and Jhelum Canals is fully explained in paragraph 22 of the report. The question of transferring to the Irrigation Department the assessment of fluctuating land revenue and occupier's rates where both are assessed on the same crop as is the case in Mooltan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan is a difficult one and the Lieutenant-Governor will offer no opinion on it at this stage. The proposals for the enhancement of rates on the Sirhind Canal are now under consideration. It is hoped that the Minor Canals Bill which has been introduced into the Provincial Legislative Council will be passed into law in due course, and it should prove a valuable addition to the revenue enactments in force in the Province.

13. Owing to the widespread failure of crops in the Hissar District, sanction was accorded to the remission of 6½ lakhs advanced in previous years as takavi, and liberal remissions were also granted in Rohtak. Large suspensions were also granted in both districts, while fresh loans on a large scale were granted to them The arrangements made by Mr. Lumsden for the distribution of loans in Hissar deserve commendation, and the attention of all District Officers is invited to them.

14. The satisfactory and encouraging start made by Mr Fagan in enforcing the Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act, 1900, in the Hoshiarpur District is much appreciated by Sir Charles Rivaz, and His Honour will be glad to consider the question of the appointment of a trained Forest Officer when it is referred to Government.

15. Another satisfactory feature of the year is the decrease in revenue work under each head as shown in Statement XVII appended to the report, and also the decrease in pending files in all districts except Mooltan, though in many of these districts there is still room for improvement. In the case of Mooltan the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to consider proposals for strengthening the staff so as to reduce the number of pending cases there, which is certainly excessive.

16. The report under review is a very interesting one, and the extracts from District Reports attached thereto have evidently been selected with care and discrimination. The Lieutenant-Governor is again indebted to Sir Lewis Tupper for another year's vigorous administration of the Revenue Department of the Province, and His Honour wishes to acknowledge the valuable advice and assistance which he has received from him, not only in land revenue matters, but in all other departments of work under his charge. The thanks of Government are also due to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners for the manner in which they discharged their duties during the year.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the Report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, be communicated to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and forwarded to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, with the usual number of copies of the Report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

J. F. CONNOLLY,

Offg. Revenue and Finl. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

REMARKS ON THE ANNUAL REPORTS ON COLONIZATION OPERATIONS IN THE PROVINCE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1903.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Revenue (Irrigation) Department, No. 26, dated 19th March 1904.

READ—

Letter No. 66, dated 25th January 1904, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, submitting with the Financial Commissioner's remarks the Annual Reports on Colonization Operations in the Province for the year ending 30th September 1903.

REMARKS.—The reports before Government treat respectively of the colonization operations in the Chenab, Jhelum and Chunian Colonies.

I.—CHENAB COLONY.

2. The area of land allotted during the year amounted to over 72,000 acres, and the gross allotted area now stands at 1,773,398 acres. This area is practically the maximum that the Chenab Canal can at present irrigate, but fresh extensions of irrigation may be provided for by the reduction of discharges in old distributaries, which require less water as time advances. In spite of the increase in the allotted area, the area actually sown showed a decrease on the figures of the previous year, due partially to the rapid fall of the river at the time of sowing for the spring crop On the other hand, the crops were better, the percentage of remissions being only 4 69 as against 8 61 in 1901-02. Over 9,000 acres were sown by temporary cultivators, but a large portion of the land was poor, and 20·26 per cent. of the sowings had to be treated as *kharaba*. An important proposal to introduce mule-breeding in the colony by requiring village headmen in certain conditions to maintain a mare fit for mule-breeding has recently been sanctioned by the Government of India with certain reservations.

3. In the case of certain auction-purchasers who have not yet paid up the purchase money when due, the lots have been confiscated, but in some cases where the defaulters had clearly paid more than the value of the land, small grants on peasant terms were made in lieu of the confiscated land. As regards the question whether the Colonization Officer should be empowered to exercise discretion, as he has done in the past in extending the period of payment by instalments, separate orders will issue.

4. The Colonization Officer brings to notice several cases of alienation by wills which devised lands to other than the male heirs of the testator. It was never intended to allow such alienations, and the matter is one amongst others which will be dealt with in the legislation which it is proposed to undertake for the amendment of the existing colony law.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner that the progress of settlement operations in the colony during the year has been satisfactory. The soil classification should be continued. The success that has attended the grant of land to Bar nomads is very gratifying, though, as the Settlement Commissioner observes, it was only a bare act of justice to acknowledge their claims. The small interest which the majority of capitalist and yeoman grantees appear to take in their grants is regrettable, and, as the Financial Commissioner remarks, affords full justification for the policy of requiring in such cases personal residence whenever this is at all possible. Sir Charles Rivaz is glad to notice that great progress has been made in the construction of wells for drinking purposes, and that the water as a rule is sweet. Good progress has also been made in tree-planting. It has been recently decided that the growing demand for wood fuel coupled with the gradual disappearance of the forests in the plains call for a modification of past policy in the matter of irrigated plantations, and under orders now about to issue such plantations will be started gradually in all our colonies.

6. Sir Charles Rivaz has read with much interest Mr. Leslie Jones' remarks under the head Census (paragraph 12 of his report), and notes with pleasure the good understanding that exists in the peasant villages between the cultivator and the artizan Important improvements continue to be carried out in the various towns in the colony. Lyallpur was visited by the Lieutenant-Governor at the close of last year, and His Honour was much impressed with its development. In the course of the year the Government of India were addressed on the subject of the formation of a new district out of the colony area with its head-quarters at Lyallpur, and it is hoped that sanction to its creation will shortly be received. In the matter of communications, the need for railway expansion is much felt, and the Railway authorities have lately been addressed with a view to a more direct communication being established between Lyallpur and Lahore and to the construction of the Gugera Branch Chord Line Proposals for acquiring sites for towns on the Jech-Doab Railway have lately been sanctioned, and the construction and control of the towns will thus be under Government. The slow progress that has attended the construction of feeder roads in the colony is much to be regretted, and a distinct improvement in this respect during the present year must be hoped for.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to express concurrence in the Financial Commissioner's remarks as to the knowledge, ability and great sympathy for the people which have characterised Mr. Leslie Jones' work during his tenure of the appointment of Colonization Officer on the Chenab Canal.

II.—JHELUM COLONY.

8. Colonization operations in this colony have been pushed on by Mr. Hailey with commendable energy, and have been attended with excellent results. Considerable progress has been made in the work of allotment, and the Lieutenant Governor observes with much satisfaction that an ample number of applicants for grants on horse-breeding conditions have been secured without difficulty, and that it has been possible to select men who were in need of land. In case the balance of the Local Government's reserve for civil grants which the Lieutenant-Governor recently consented to make available for an irrigated plantation is not required for that purpose, His Honour will be glad to consider whether a hundred peasant grants should not be allotted from it to provide for the hard cases referred to in paragraph 14 of the Financial Commissioner's letter.

9. In paragraph 9 (2) of his report Mr. Hailey refers to the great difference between the soil in the Ara and the Bhera Bar Circles, and suggests the adoption of differentiated water-rates. It is observed that the Financial Commissioner proposes to take up the question separately.

10. The success which has attended the Colonization Officer's efforts to induce the people to adopt the *killabandi* system have been most satisfactory.

11. The prices realised at Sargodha and Bhalewal, Rs. 600 per site at the former and Rs. 800 per site at the latter, show, as the Financial Commissioner observes, what an excellent reputation our colonies and their administration have achieved with the general public. The proposal to make out a complete plan for feeder roads for the colony is a good one.

12. Mr. Hailey has again submitted an excellent report. Sir Charles Rivaz considers that his work has been characterised throughout by fertility of resource, sound judgment and ability, and that he possesses the special aptitude which a Colonization Officer requires.

III.—CHUNIAN COLONY.

13. It was stated in last year's review that the colonization of 40,000 acres of Crown lands in the Chunian Rakh to the north of the railway was about to be undertaken, but no allotment of land was found possible owing to preliminary arrangements not being sufficiently far advanced to allow of this being done. Sanction has been given to the expenditure of the whole of the proceeds of the auction sales, which it is expected will soon be held, on the construction of a metalled road and a rest-house in the colony.

GENERAL.

14. The need for the amendment of the colony law as contained in Punjab Act III of 1903 has been recognised for some time. A draft Bill is now under consideration, and it is hoped that it will soon be submitted to Government.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the Report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, be communicated to the Financial Commissioner, and forwarded to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, with the usual number of copies of the Report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

J. F. CONNOLLY,

Offg. Revenue and Finl. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE PUNJAB ALIENATION OF LAND ACT XIII OF 1900, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1903.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Agriculture), No. 37, dated 19th March 1904.

READ—

Report on the working of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, XIII of 1900, for the year ending 30th September 1903, forwarded with the letter of the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, No. 162, dated 22nd February 1904.

REMARKS.—This report was due with the Local Government on the 31st January, but was not received until the 27th February. It is within the prescribed limits.

PART I.

The working of the Act.

2. Some difficulty is still experienced in working the definition of "agriculturist" contained in Section 2 of the Alienation of Land Act, and in understanding the special status assigned to an "agriculturist" by the provisions of the Act; but the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that careful compliance with the orders contained in the Director of Land Records' Circular No. 9, dated 20th November 1903, will obviate these difficulties in future. His Honour agrees with the Financial Commissioner that it is undesirable that Deputy Commissioners should, as has been done in some districts, prepare lists of people claiming the status of agriculturist after ascertaining that they really possess the necessary qualifications. His Honour also agrees that the enquiry suggested by the Commissioner of Delhi with a view to ascertain how far money-lenders come within the definition of agriculturist need not be undertaken, and that an examination of the certificates granted under the Circular just cited will serve the same purpose. There is at present no intention of undertaking legislation for the purpose of abolishing the statutory agriculturist, but the Lieutenant-Governor notices that this is one of the chief departures from the Punjab Act which is proposed in connection with the extension of similar legislation

to the North-West Frontier Province. It is satisfactory to note that few cases of gifts for religious or charitable purposes being used as a subterfuge for evading the provisions of the Act have been reported. Doubts have in some cases arisen as to the exact meaning of the proviso as to gifts for such purposes, but no general ruling can be given, and each case must, as suggested, be determined on its merits.

3. Sir Charles Rivaz is glad to notice that the instructions issued for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners in determining whether to grant or refuse sanction in the case of permanent alienations are working well, and that the assistance of the *zaildári* and *inámdári* agency in arriving at a decision is being had recourse to. In all cases the grounds for refusal should be explained to the parties, and the attention of Deputy Commissioners is invited to the directions contained in this connection in Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 4, dated 9th September 1903. In the case of temporary alienations the rules are also reported to work well. If occasion arises, the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to consider the question of the amendment of the Act so as to allow forms of mortgage not at present consistent with its provisions, but His Honour doubts if such cases as that referred to in paragraph 7 of the Report are likely to be numerous. As with permanent alienations, it is equally desirable that the grounds of refusal in the case of temporary alienation to which sanction is not accorded should be explained to the parties. The point noticed in paragraph 8 of the Report as to whether a Civil Court is bound to refer to the Deputy Commissioner, when a suit is instituted for possession of proprietary right, in consequence of a mortgage after the proceedings under Regulation XVII of 1806 have been completed and a year of grace has expired, is an important one, which the Financial Commissioner will no doubt refer to Government in due course.

4. The attention of Deputy Commissioners is invited to the remarks made in paragraph 10 of the Report with regard to the necessity for the careful scrutiny of the working of Sub-Registrars so far as cases affected by the Act are in question. As the Financial Commissioner anticipates, the issue of general instructions by the Inspector General of Registration to Sub-Registrars informing them of the purport of the Circular quoted in paragraph 2 above should remove one of the chief difficulties with which a Sub-Registrar is at present confronted, that is to say, that of deciding as to the status of people claiming to be agriculturists. The question of the extension of the provisions of the Act to agricultural land in Municipal limits in certain cases should be separately referred for orders.

5. The Financial Commissioner reports that the Act continues to be popular with the zamindars and agriculturists, and that the idea that a sort of social distinction is conferred by membership of an agricultural tribe is spreading. Evasions of its provisions, which are rendered possible by the present law of pre-emption, are said to have occurred in several districts, and it is to be regretted that it has not been possible to carry out the amendment of that law as quickly as was anticipated. Some contraction of credit possibly continues, but there is no ground for assuming that it acts otherwise than in the direction of curtailing extravagant and needless expenditure. At the same time signs are not wanting that one of the dangers foreseen in passing the Act has begun to appear in so far as rich zamindars have in certain cases shown a tendency to supplant the village banker and turn money-lenders pure and simple. This is a tendency that, as previously observed, must be carefully watched and guarded against. On the other hand, it is gratifying to note that the attitude of the *bania* towards the Act has undergone a favourable change; that mortgages permitted by the Act which were formerly blindly refused are now not only accepted, but are on the way to become common; that there are good grounds for hoping that in due course the usual traditional relations between the village money lender and his clients will be resumed; and that the setting free of capital hitherto devoted to the encouragement of extravagant and

unproductive expenditure will act as a stimulant to industrial enterprise. It is again noticed that the provisions of Section 15 of the Act regarding loans on the security of crops are still not generally known

PART II.

Analysis of Statements.

6. The actual statistics in regard to gifts and exchanges call for no comment. The figures in regard to mortgages confirm the statement already made that forms of mortgage permitted by the Act are coming into use and also disclose a rise in the mortgage value of land as compared with the previous year, which is noteworthy in view of the anticipations entertained by many persons that one effect of the Act would be to permanently depreciate the value of land. It is, however, yet too early to draw any satisfactory conclusions as to the effect of the Act on the price of land. The area of land redeemed shows a decrease, most probably due to the harvest not being so good as that in the previous year, but though the actual area is smaller than might at first sight be expected, it is pointed out that it represents land really freed from encumbrance, and not a mere nominal redemption for the purpose of re mortgaging. Applications for sanction to transfers required by the Act, which show a marked rise and afford another sign of the Act being better understood than before, appear, as a rule, to have been dealt with judiciously by the District Officers, and misconceptions both as to the requirements and spirit of the Act seem to be less common.

7. No decided opinion can yet be formed as to the effect of the Act on the various agricultural tribes and agriculturists, and at present any attempt to do so is vitiated by the fact that figures relating to transfers include a comparatively large number of transactions not affected by the Act because completed before it came into force, but Jats and to a less extent some other tribes apparently are gaining land in some districts while Rajputs are losing ground. The Financial Commissioner is fully alive to the necessity for watching the effects of the Act in this respect and for taking steps to protect the poorer tribes against the encroachment of the richer ones, if this is required. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, agrees that we must first decide whether to abolish the statutory agriculturist before we attempt any general regrouping of agricultural tribes, and His Honour is strongly inclined to think that the sooner a decision is come to on this point the better

8. The general conclusions arrived at as to the working of the Act, which are summarised in paragraph 35 of the Report, agree with the results of the Lieutenant-Governor's own enquiries during his tours in different parts of the province. Sir Charles Rivaz thinks that it may be safely asserted that the Act has achieved its main object of placing material checks on alienations of land without unduly impairing agricultural credit and without causing any substantial depreciation of the value of land, while it has had a highly beneficial effect in the direction of curbing the natural proneness of the Punjabi zamindar to habits of profuse extravagance. There are weak points in the Act which have been noticed in the preceding paragraphs of this review, and which require to be very carefully watched, and if necessary, remedied ; but, as regards the general effect of the Act since it came into operation in June 1901, Sir Charles Rivaz thinks it may be reasonably claimed that the hopes and expectations of its authors and supporters have been realised so far, at all events, to a highly satisfactory extent.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the Report ; also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, be communicated to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and forwarded to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, with the usual number of spare copies of the Report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

J. F. CONNOLLY,

Offg. Revenue and Finl. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—24-3-04—756.

No. 5 of 1904.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1904.

PART II.

GENERAL.

RESULTS OF MEASURES ADOPTED IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES IN THE YEAR 1903.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (General) Department, No. 678, dated 25th May 1904.

READ—

The returns showing the results of measures adopted in the Punjab for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes in the year 1903.

1. Some of the district statements showing the results of measures adopted for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes in the year 1903 had to be returned for correction or amplification, and the compilation of the returns for the Province was thereby delayed. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that steps will be taken by District Officers to ensure that the returns submitted by them are accurately drawn up in future.

2. The number of persons killed by wild animals in 1903 was 3 as against 41 in the previous year. Deaths from snake-bite decreased by 170, and the district figures show no great variations from those of last year, except in the case of the districts of Karnál, Amritsar, Montgomery, Gujránwála, Muzaffargarh and Miánwáli, where the number of persons who died from snake-bite were 22, 15, *nil*, 74, 11 and 15, as compared with 8, 36, 51, 104, 60 and *nil*, the figures for 1902.

3. The number of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes was 1,210 more than in the previous year, and in the total are included 1,390 cattle which are said to have been destroyed by leopards, 505 by wolves and 74 by bears. The corresponding figures for 1902 on account of leopards and wolves are 533 and 132. Leopards are reported to have killed cattle only in four districts, *viz*, Ambala 89, Kángra 1,219, and in Hoshiárpur and Miánwáli. Loss due to wolves is reported to have been 71 in Hoshiárpur and 431 in Miánwáli.

4. The total number of wild animals destroyed was 564, or 742 less than in 1902. Two tigers are said to have been killed,—1 in Ambala and 1 in the Simla District. Ninety-one leopards were killed, of which 14 were killed

in Hoshiárpur and 47 in the Kángra District. Three hundred and eighty-six wolves were killed in the Province, of which the majority were killed in the Montgomery, Mooltan, Dera Gházi Khan and Miánwáli Districts.

5. In the marginally noted districts the destruction of snakes was considerably higher than was reported in the year 1902; and in the districts of Lahore, Amritsar, Ferozepore, Montgomery and Ráwalpindi it was very considerably less. The total number of snakes reported killed in the Province was 8,039 against 7,698 in 1902.

Gurgaon.
Hoshiárpur.
Kángra.
Ludhiána.
Jhelum.
Gurdáspur.
Muzaffargarh.
Miánwáli.

6. The total number of licenses under the Indian Arms Act current during the year 1903 for the destruction of wild animals and the protection of crops was 5,649 against 5,440 in 1902.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Remarks be published in the *Punjab Gazette*, together with the statements showing the results of the measures for the destruction of wild animals and snakes; and that copies be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions in the Punjab for information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department, together with a copy of the statements.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. B KETTLEWELL,

Judicial and Genl. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

INDEX.

1. Statement showing detail of places in which deceased persons were bitten by snakes.

2. Statement showing the number of persons and cattle killed by wild animals and venomous snakes.

3. Statement showing details of snakes destroyed.

No 1.—*Statement showing detail of Places in which deceased Persons were bitten by Snakes.*

Districts.	Where bitten.			
	In a house.	In the abádi of a village.	Out in the field.	In the jungle.
Hissar	5	5	10	17
Rohtak	9	2	...	15
Gurgaon	27	2	...	4
Delhi	20	7	3	14
Karnál	10	4	7	1
Ambala	10	...	2	5
Simla	...	...	...	...
Kángra	17	9	10	12
Hoshiárpur	11	1	11	7
Jullundur	5	...	1	...
Ludhiána	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore	2	2	6	4
Montgomery	...	...	...	...
Lahore	17	3	19	25
Amritsar	4	...	7	4
Gurdáspur	...	15	17	...
Siálkot	...	...	39	...
Gujránwála	...	6	...	68
Gujrát	7	6	20	...
Shahpur	11	11	13	19
Jhelum	9	...	30	...
Ráwalpindi	2	...	4	5
Miánwáli	...	5	...	10
Jhang	7	10	7	7
Mooltan	35	...	10	9
Muzaffargarh	2	5	1	3
Dera Gházi Khan	12	12	15	9
Total ...	222	105	232	238

No. 2.—*Statement showing the number of Persons and Cattle killed*

1	2									
	NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED.									
	By wild animals.									
DISTRICTS.	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total.	By snakes.	Grand Total.
Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	37
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26
Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33
Delhi	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	44	45
Karnál	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22
Ambala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17
Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	48
Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30
Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	64	65
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32
Siálkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	39
Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	74
Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33
Shahpur	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54
Jhelum	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	39	40
Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
Miánwáli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31
Mooltan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54
Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	48
Total for 1903 ...	...	1	1	...	1	.	...	3	797	800
Total for 1902 ...	...	...	9	...	11	...	21	41	967	1,008
Total for 1901 ...	...	...	4	...	3	...	26	33	796	829

by Wild Animals and Venomous Snakes during the year 1903.

3									
NUMBER OF CATTLE KILLED.									
By wild animals.								By snakes.	Grand Total.
Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals	Total.		
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	89	...	...	...	...	89	...	89
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,219	74	...	3	...	1,296	5	1,301
...	...	79	...	71	...	...	150	9	159
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	431	...	...	434	...	434
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,390	74	505	3	...	1,972	14	1,986
...	2	533	...	132	84	11	762	14	776
...	...	1,272	...	426	1	18	1,717	15	1,732

Statement showing the number of Wild Animals and

1								4
	NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND SNAKES DESTROYED,							
	W							
DISTRICTS.	Elephants.	Amount of reward.	Tigers.	Amount of reward.	Leopards.	Amount of reward.	Bears.	Amount of reward.
		Rs.		Rs. A. P		Rs. A. P		Rs. A. P.
Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	5	40 0 0	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	1	8 0 0	...	...
Karnál	...	...	...	...	1	8 0 0	...	...
Ambala	...	...	1	...	6	41 0 0	...	...
Simla	...	...	1	8 0 0	...	...	...	...
Kángra	...	...	...	...	47	297 0 0	81	558 0 0
Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	14	70 0 0	...	...
Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	5	37 0 0	...	...
Siálkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur	...	...	...	...	2	16 0 0	...	...
Jhelum	...	...	...	...	1	3 0 0	...	...
Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	...	5	35 0 0	...	...
Miánwáli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	...	...	4	32 0 0	...	...
Total for 1903 ...	...	...	2	8 0 0	91	587 0 0	81	558 0 0
Total for 1902 ...	...	...	14	99 8 0	162	905 0 0	139	792 0 0
Total for 1901 ...	...	...	7	76 8 0	108	776 0 0	112	495 0 0

Venomous Snakes destroyed during the year 1903—continued.

AND AMOUNT OF REWARD PAID FOR THEIR DESTRUCTION.

...imals.

Wolves.	Amount of reward.	Hyenas.	Amount of reward.	Other animals.	Amount of reward.	Total.	Total amount of reward.	Amount paid by Municipalities.	Amount paid by District Boards.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
20	55 8 0	3	12	...	...	23	67 8 0	20 8 0	134 0 0
5	25 0 0	...	...	...	..	5	25 0 0	...	...
2	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	7	50 0 0	10 6 0	318 2 0
1	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	2	11 0 0	...	...
3	15 0 0	..	...	...	...	4	23 0 0	228 2 0	...
3	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	10	56 0 0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8 0 0	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	129	855 0 0	...	...
3	11 8 0	...	...	...	...	17	81 8 0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	18 0 0	...	...	...	...	8	18 0 0	7 2 0	3 1 0
25	69 0 0	...	...	...	...	25	69 0 0	...	0 2 0
46	136 0 0	...	...	...	...	46	136 0 0	10 4 0	...
11	54 0 0	...	...	...	...	11	54 0 0	0 14 0	57 6 0
2	10 0 0	..	...	...	...	2	10 0 0	...	42 12 0
1	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	6	42 0 0	19 0 0	71 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	3 0 0	...	10 4 0
1	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	3 0 0	18 1 0	60 14 0
5	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	7	41 0 0	...	77 4 0
3	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	4	18 0 0	27 2 0	1 14 0
7	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	12	61 0 0	...	61 0 0
57	172 8 0	...	...	...	...	57	172 8 0	299 0 0	...
36	60 0 0	...	...	...	...	36	60 0 0	4 6 0	25 10 0
51	132 8 0	...	...	...	...	51	132 8 0	...	...
31	66 0 0	...	...	...	...	31	66 0 0	14 0 0	...
64	277 8 0	...	...	...	...	68	309 8 0	6 14 0	2 12 0
386	1,207 8 0	4	12	...	...	564	2,372 8 0	665 11 0	866 1 0
504	1,720 8 0	1	...	486	62 0 0	1,306	3,579 0 0	459 14 3	891 15 0
624	2,282 8 0	...	...	29	19 13 0	880	3,649 13 0	533 13 0	955 10 0

Statement showing the number of Wild Animals and

1	4—*concluded.*		
	NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND SNAKES DESTROYED AND AMOUNT OF REWARD PAID FOR THEIR DESTRUCTION.		
DISTRICTS.	Snakes (including those reported killed for which no reward was paid).	Amount of reward.	Total amount of rewards, including snakes.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hissar	817	154 8 0	222 0 0
Rohtak	20	...	25 0 0
Gurgaon	1,513	328 8 0	378 8 0
Delhi	...	...	11 0 0
Karnál	1,070	228 2 0	251 2 0
Ambala	282	31 4 0	87 4 0
Simla	...	...	8 0 0
Kángra	594	...	855 c 0
Hoshiárpur	583	...	81 8 0
Jullundur	...	...	...
Ludhiána	105	10 3 0	28 3 0
Ferozepore	1	0 2 0	69 2 0
Montgomery	114	10 4 0	146 4 0
Lahore	28	4 4 0	58 4 0
Amritsar	327	42 12 0	52 12 0
Gurdáspur	567	90 0 0	132 0 0
Siálkot	4	...	...
Gujránwála	65	10 4 0	13 4 0
Gujrát	563	78 15 0	81 15 0
Shahpur	423	77 4 0	118 4 0
Jhelum	285	29 0 0	47 0 0
Ráwalpindi	247	34 15 0	95 15 0
Miánwáli	299	51 4 0	223 12 0
Jhang	165	30 0 0	90 0 0
Mooltan	...	...	132 8 0
Muzaffargarh	116	14 0 0	80 0 0
Dera Gházi Khan	51	9 10 0	319 [illegible] 0
Total for 1903 ...	8,039	1,235 3 0	3,607 11 0
Total for 1902 ...	7,698	1,274 11 3	4,853 11 3
Total for 1901 ...	9,681	1,489 6 0	5,139 3 0

Venomous Snakes destroyed during the year 1903—concluded.

5			6
LICENSES ISSUED UNDER THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878, FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS OR PROTECTION OF CROPS.			REMARKS.
Number of licenses granted during the year.	Number of licenses granted in previous years and still in force.	Total number of licenses in force during the year 1903.	
9	166	175	
4	32	36	
17	156	173	
25	219	244	
22	268	290	
61	270	331	
27	92	119	
545	2,206	2,751	
3	103	106	
11	...	11	
...	...	...	
126	...	126	
53	...	53	
...	...	...	
...	5	5	
60	422	482	
12	...	12	
29	...	29	
2	2	4	
...	5	5	
8	88	96	
19	554	573	
11	...	11	
5	12	17	
...	...	...	
...	...	...	
...	...	...	
1,049	4,600	5,649	
1,025	4,415	5,440	
1,310	5,541	6,851	

No 3.—*Statement showing details of Snakes destroyed.*

1	2	3	4	5
DISTRICTS.	Number of snakes for which rewards were paid.	Number of snakes for which no rewards were paid.	Total number of snakes destroyed.	REMARKS.
Hissar	817	...	817	
Rohtak	...	20	20	
Gurgaon	1,495	18	1,513	
Delhi	...	...	...	
Karnál	1,070	...	1,070	
Ambala	231	51	282	
Simla	...	...	...	
Kángra	...	594	594	
Hoshiárpur	...	383	383	
Jullundur	...	...	...	
Ludhiána	105	...	105	
Ferozepore	1	...	1	
Montgomery	114	...	114	
Lahore	28	...	28	
Amritsar	327	...	327	
Gurdáspur	567	...	567	
Siálkot	...	4	4	
Gujránwála	65	...	65	
Gujrát	563	...	563	
Shahpur	423	...	423	
Jhelum	232	53	285	
Ráwalpindi	247	...	247	
Miánwáli	299	...	299	
Jhang	165	...	165	
Mooltan	...	...	...	
Muzaffargarh	113	3	116	
Dera Gházi Khan	48	3	51	
Total ...	6,910	1,129	8,039	

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—2-6-04—756.

No. 6 **of 1904.**

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1904.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAIL DEPARTMENT OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1903.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (Jails) Department, No. 191 S., dated 1st June 1904.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Jail Department of the Punjab for the year 1903.

REMARKS.—The total jail population and also the number of convicts admitted exhibit a satisfactory decrease over the previous year, while the daily average number of convicts has fallen from 12,005 to 11,271. The releases and remissions of sentence granted on the occasion of the Coronation Darbár account mostly for the decline in the daily average.

Overcrowding took place in the Montgomery and Mooltan Central Jails and the Lahore District Jail, and the surplus numbers were accommodated in tents. The project for a new Central Jail in the southern portion of the Province will be taken in hand as soon as the question of a site has been definitely settled, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that this will do much to remove the evil of overcrowding, which exists at present.

2. A most satisfactory feature of the present Report is the decline in the death-rate from 25·06 to 19·18 per mille, and the fact that this decrease has been steadily progressive for the past thirty years combined with the almost entire immunity of the jail population from the epidemic of plague, which has been raging in the Punjab, is a valuable testimonial to the sanitary condition of the jails of the Province and the care and supervision of the Medical Officers in charge. The Lahore, Ferozepore and Ambala Jails furnish exceptions to the generally healthy condition of the jail population, and His Honour will be glad to receive suggestions for the improvement of these jails from a sanitary point of

view. If dysentery and pneumonia, the two diseases mainly prevalent, are preventible, the causes underlying the unhealthiness of these jails should not be difficult to trace and remove.

3. The decline (8 to 6) in the number of escapes concurrently with the substantial decrease (3,530 compared with 4,085) in the number of cases, in which fetters were imposed for safe custody, speaks well for the general efficiency of the subordinate establishment, and, although the escape of four prisoners from the Ráwalpindi Jail appears to have been due to grave negligence on the part of the Warders concerned, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that incidents of this kind are becoming less typical year by year, and that there is a gradual and steady improvement in the *personnel* of the Department. With an increase of 74 in the strength of the subordinate establishment, all of whom were temporary men employed to guard prisoners in camp and on out-door work, the rise of 82 in offences committed is not unnatural.

4. Sir Charles Rivaz has read the remarks of the Inspector-General of Prisons on Jail offences and punishments in paragraphs 16 and 17 of his Report with much interest, and he agrees fully with all that is there stated. The disproportionate extent to which the habitual class of convicts, who form only 12 per cent. of the jail population, contribute to the number of punishments inflicted in jails is very remarkable, and indicates only too clearly the necessity for segregation and severity in dealing with depraved characters, who are beyond reform and merely constitute a nucleus of contamination to the casual population of a jail. In the light of these facts the importance of a correct and careful classification of prisoners by the Courts, which sentence them, cannot be too strongly insisted on. The remarks on this subject in paragraph 9 of the Report would indicate that the distinction made between casuals and habituals is often of an arbitrary character, and that habituals are frequently classed as casuals and casuals as habituals, with the result that in the former case there is every danger of contamination to the casual population and in the latter to the individual.

5. Paragraph 7 of the Report again draws attention to the large number of juvenile offenders (115 boys and 2 girls) admitted into jails during the year. This matter has been the subject of repeated attention in the review of the Jail Report year after year, and the comments made in last year's Review were circulated to all Criminal Courts in the Punjab by the Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court in July last and special attention drawn to the evil results of imprisoning juvenile offenders. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the action taken will result in a very appreciable decrease in the numbers of juveniles admitted to jail in the forthcoming year, but the extremely few admissions to the Reformatory School at Delhi since its opening in October last do not furnish much ground for encouragement. The real remedy for this evil lies in effective supervision of the action of subordinate Courts by District Magistrates, and His Honour can only express the hope that they will carefully scrutinize the monthly criminal returns and take steps to see that the provisions of Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, and of the Reformatory Schools Act are fully utilized. The case of any juvenile offender, who by reason of having undergone more than two previous convictions or of having spent more than six months in jail, is ineligible under the present Reformatory Rules for admission to the Reformatory School, should be specially referred to the Local Government for orders.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the number of prisoners sentenced to transportation for life and for a term exhibits a marked increase from 160 to 207 as compared with the year 1902. It is too early to say how far the marked rise in this form of punishment is due to the instructions issued by the Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court calling attention to the necessity for dealing adequately with habitual offenders and the suitability of imposing sentences of transportation in such cases, but His Honour is inclined to regard it as the first fruits of the action they have taken. The figures for 1904, however,

will furnish a truer test of the extent to which the Courts are observing the principles laid down for their guidance, and any further discussion of the statistics for 1903 would be profitless.

7. In paragraph 18 of his Report the Inspector-General of Prisons has some interesting remarks on the Mark System, which he condemns on the whole as having been tried and found wanting. It would be out of place in a Review to enter into a discussion of the merits or demerits of the system as worked at present, but Sir Charles Rivaz thinks there is considerable force in the criticisms put forward, and he will be prepared to separately consider any suggestions for modification or improvement which the Inspector-General of Prisons may wish to make.

8. The average cost per head on guarding and maintenance has fallen from Rs. 66-7-0 to Rs. 63-7-3 per head, and, although this is mainly due to the lower average population and the cheapness of the principal articles used in the dietary, the saving of Rs. 20,027 effected by opportune purchase and storage of food-grains and the extent to which the prisoners have contributed to their own maintenance in the matter of vegetables and farm produce are satisfactory indications that the Department is being conducted on a business-like basis.

The cash profit from manufactures shows a decline from Rs. 1,19,573 to Rs. 1,08,766 owing to the smaller average number of prisoners employed in manufactures and the closing of the Mung Rasúl Jail, but the net cash earning per prisoner actually employed on manufactures is higher than in 1902, and the indirect profit of Rs. 3,22,685 is a sufficient guarantee that the earning capacity of the prison population is fully utilized.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor is indebted to the Inspector-General of Prisons for his interesting Report, and desires to express his appreciation of the good work performed by the Department during the year.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Review, with a copy of the Report, be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department, and that a copy of the Review be forwarded to the Registrar, Chief Court, for the information of the Hon'ble Judges, and to the Inspector-General of Prisons for information and guidance.

Ordered also that the Review be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* and circulated with the Report as usual.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. B. KETTLEWELL,

Judicial and General Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—9-6-04—758.

No. 7 **of 19 4**

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1904.

PART II.

GENERAL.

ACCOUNTS FOR 1902-03 OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ASSIGNED TO PROVINCIAL USES AND MANAGEMENT IN THE PUNJAB.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Financial Department, No. 396 S, dated 11th June 1904.

READ—

The accounts for 1902-03 of the Revenue and Expenditure assigned to Provincial uses and management in the Punjab.

Letter No. 2097 A., dated 31st March 1904, from the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, conveying their orders on the Budget Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Punjab for the year 1904-05.

REMARKS.—This is the first year in which the Provincial Service accounts of a closed year as finally made up and the sanctioned Budget of a new year are reviewed together. In paragraph 3 of Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, Resolution No. 2564 A., dated 23rd May 1894, it was said that there was no desire on the part of the Supreme Government to interfere with the procedure which each Local Government adopts in respect of examining and reviewing the state of its Provincial accounts as a whole. Accordingly, as the accounts of a preceding year are generally accepted as a basis in framing the Revised Estimates of the succeeding year, and the latter also form a guide in framing the estimates for a new year, it has been decided that the Accounts and Estimates should be reviewed together.

2. The appended statements compare the Provincial accounts of 1902-03 with the Budget and Revised Estimates for 1903-04 and 1904-05, an abstract of which is given below:—

	Accounts, 1902-03.	*Revised,* 1903-04.	*Sanctioned Budget,* 1904-05.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance...	14,96,000	25,25,000	32,00,000
Income ...	2,24,54,000	2,26,30,000	2,20,69,000
Total ...	2,39,50,000	2,51,55,000	2,52,69,000
Expenditure ...	2,14,25,000	2,19,55,000	2,42,69,000
Closing Balance ...	25,25,000	32,00,000	10,00,000

3. The following paragraphs review the figures under the different major heads.

ACCOUNTS FOR 1902-03.

4. A comparison between the Actuals of 1902-03 with those for the previous year has not been attempted as, owing to the separation of certain districts on the formation of the North-West Frontier Province from the 9th November 1901, no useful purpose would be served.

5. The accounts for 1902-03 started with an opening balance of Rs. 14,96,000, *i.e.*, nearly 5 lakhs above the prescribed minimum, and closed with a balance of Rs. 25,25,000, which was only Rs. 24,000 less than that estimated in the Revised of that year. This improvement over the opening balance was mainly due to the following special assignments from Imperial Revenues :—(1) Compensation to Provincial Revenues for remission of land revenue due to famine Rs. 15,72,000; (2) Imperial contribution towards the Inoculation Scheme Rs. 2,80,000; (3) contribution to cover Police charges in connection with the Delhi Darbár Rs. 1,63,000; (4) contribution for improving ministerial, &c., establishments Rs. 3,00,000; (5) special grant for buildings and improvement of communications Rs. 5,00,000; (6) contribution for the Jalálpur Provincial Canal Rs. 4,14,000; and (7) contribution in 1902-03 for expenditure in 1903-04 on special Public Works Rs. 10,00,000.

6. The total income and expenditure aggregated Rs. 2,24,54,000 and Rs. 2,14,25,000 respectively, showing an increase of Rs. 1,09,000 and Rs. 1,33,000 respectively over the Revised for the same year.

7. The principal feature of the year was the adoption of special measures for the suppression of plague at an outlay of Rs. 3,80,000, which excludes charges incurred in England in engaging and sending out special Doctors for inoculation work in connection therewith. The expenditure adjusted on the Punjab Books was fully defrayed by the Imperial Government, 1 lakh of the amount being met from the 3 lakhs referred to at item (4) in paragraph 5 above. But for these special measures the expenditure in 1902-03 on plague would have been Rs. 3,10,000 against Rs. 3,55,000 in the previous year.

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1903-04.

8. Compared with the Actuals for 1902-03 there was an increase of Rs. 1,76,000 and Rs. 5,30,000 under Income and Expenditure respectively, which is accounted for in the following paragraphs.

Receipts.

9. *Land Revenue* Rs. 9,67,000, which was more than counterbalanced by a decrease in special assignments from Imperial; *Stamps* Rs. 76,000, mainly under "Court Fees"; *Excise* Rs. 34,000, chiefly under "License and Distillery Fees," partly counterbalanced by a decrease under "Transit duty on Excise Opium." The increase of Rs. 53,000 under *Provincial Rates* followed the increase under Land Revenue. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,54,000 under *Assessed Taxes*, due to the minimum taxable limit having been raised by the Government of India, but the Provincial Government was compensated for this loss through the Land Revenue head. Under *Forests* there was an increase of Rs. 37,000, chiefly under the sub-head "II—Timber" due to larger sales to contractors, partly counterbalanced by a decrease under the sub-head "I—Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Government agency." *Courts of Law* contributed Rs. 23,000 towards the increase chiefly under "General Fees and Fines." There was at decrease of Rs. 45,000 under *Jails* owing to a reduction in the jail population consequent on releases in connection with the Coronation Darbár, partly to the utilization to a smaller extent of convict labour on Public Works and to the cost of mill-made paper being credited to "XXIII—Stationery and Printing" instead of to this head as heretofore. An increase of Rs. 20,000 occurred under *Police*, the aggregrate of trifling increases under several detailed heads. There was an increase of Rs. 18,000 under *Receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances* which included a receipt of Rs. 6,000 voted by the Amritsar Municipality to Mrs. Rodgers, late Inspectress of Female Education, but paid into the Government Treasury as she was specially granted a pension by the Secretary of State from General Revenues. Increases of Rs. 19,000, Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 13,000 occurred under *Stationery and Printing*, *Irrigation* and *Civil Works*, respectively,

and a decrease of Rs. 63,000 under *Miscellaneous*, wholly under "Recoveries on account of Famine Expenditure," a head specially opened under the orders of the Government of India to which recoveries for earthwork undertaken by famine labour on the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway were credited in 1902-03. There was an incrense of Rs. 1,68,000 under *Contributions*, due mainly to the recovery in arrears of contributions from certain District Boards in respect of local for Provincial properties for the year 1902-03 and partly to the following causes:—(1) Increase in Local Rate on which the 20 per cent. contribution is calculated, (2) to a larger contribution from the Patwári Fund towards the cost of Kánúngo Establishment, and (3) to smaller payments to District Boards in 1903-04 for school buildings which are effected through this adjusting head.

Expenditure.

10. Increases occurred under the following heads:—*Land Revenue* Rs. 2,24,000, partly to utilization of the 3 lakhs given by the Imperial Government for improving Ministerial Establishments, but chiefly to extension of Settlement operations; *Forests* Rs. 1,20,000, mainly under rent of leased forests due to the payment in arrears to the Rája of Chamba of his share of the profits of the State forests managed by Government; *Courts of Law* Rs. 65,000, due to the first cause adverted to under "Land Revenue," partly counterbalanced by the abolition of a temporary Judgeship of the Chief Court; *Education* Rs. 96,000, due mainly to an increase in the Subordinate Educational Service, an increase in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction and larger building grants to Schools and Colleges, and partly to the opening of the Reformatory School at Delhi in the course of the year; *Scientific and other Minor Departments* Rs. 50,000 mainly under "Gazetteer and Statistical Memoirs"; *Superannuation Allowances* Rs. 69,000, due to normal additions to the pension list; *Stationery and Printing* Rs. 32,000, due partly to the purchase of material for Jail Presses and partly to the increased demands of offices for stationery supplied from Central Stores; *Miscellaneous* Rs. 3,32,000 occurs mainly under "Irrecoverable temporary loans written off representing Taccavi loans made in famine years," partly counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 20,000 under "Special Commissions of Enquiry" in connection with the Provincial Police Commission and "Coronation Celebration Charges"; *Civil Works* Rs. 1,03,-00, chiefly under "Works in charge of Public Works Officers," partly counterbalanced by savings under "Works in charge of Civil Officers." The reduction is nominal as expenditure on works, costing over Rs. 1,000 in the Jhelum and Chenab Colonies which in former years was estimated for and adjusted under the latter head, was from the year 1903-04 correctly dealt with under Article 98 (*u*), Civil Account Code, Volume I.

Net decreases occur under the following heads:—*General Administration* Rs. 93,000, due mainly to expenditure in 1902-03 in connection with the Delhi Darbár; *Jails* Rs. 62,000, due to the closure of the Mung Rasul Jail and to a reduction in the jail population; *Police* Rs. 1,27,000, mainly to charges in 1902-03 in connection with the Delhi Darbár and under Special Police to the payment in that year of initial expenses of the Dera Ghází Khan Border Military Police, partly counterbalanced by increases under "Municipal and Cantonment Police" and "Railway Police"; *Medical* Rs. 2,76,000, mainly to less expenditure on plague inoculation measures; *Irrigation* Rs 20,000, chiefly to the treatment of the transactions of the Shah Nahr Canal as an Excluded Local Fund.

11. The Imperial Government made the following assignments in the Revised Estimate to meet expenditure in 1904-05 on the objects indicated below:—

	Rs.
(*i*) For the extension and improvement of Simla ...	20,00,000
(*ii*) For special objects of public utility at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor ...	2,00,000

An assignment of Rs. 50,000 was also made for a grant to the Punjab University in 1903-04 for the construction of a Senate Hall at Lahore.

12. *Closing Balance.*—The closing balance was Rs. 32,00,000, which, as shown above, includes Rs. 22,00,000 specially assigned for expenditure in 1904-05. As the Revised Estimates for 1903-04 gave better results than were anticipated in the original Budget, the Imperial contribution to ...

Provincial Revenues which was originally placed at Rs. 27,32,000 was reduced to Rs. 7,86,000 in the Revised Estimate.

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1904-05.

Receipts.

13. The estimated income, Rs. 2,20,69,000, is Rs. 5,61,000 lower than the Revised Estimate of 1903-04 (Rs. 2,26,30,000), and is accounted for as follows :—

I—Land Revenue.—The decrease of Rs. 7,40,000 is nominal, and due mainly to larger assignments from Imperial made in the Revised for special objects. The Provincial share of Land Revenue collections was really Rs. 79,000 more, while the assignments were Rs. 8,19,000 less.

IV—Stamps.—An increase of Rs. 37,000 is anticipated mainly under "General Stamps" Rs. 35,000, owing to the gradual recovery of income from the check it received in 1901-02 following the introduction of the Alienation of Land Act and "Court Fee Stamps" Rs. 18,000, due to normal expansion.

V—Excise.—The increase of Rs. 18,000 occurs mainly under (1) "Transit duty on Excise Opium" Rs. 45,000, which is anticipated in view of the revised scheme put forward for the taxation of this drug, (2) "License and distillery fees, &c." Rs. 21,000, owing to an increase in the duty on *charas.* An increase of Rs. 7,000 has been provided for under "gain on sale proceeds of Excise Opium" for the reason given against item (1) above.

IX—Forests.—There is a slight decrease of Rs. 30,000 which occurs mainly under "II—Timber and other produce removed from forests by consumers or purchasers" Rs. 92,000, due to smaller sales of Departmental fuel and partly under "III—Confiscated drift and waif wood" Rs. 18,000 and "V—Miscellaneous" Rs 12,000. This is partly counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 62,000 under "Timber and other produce removed by Government agency."

XII—Interests.—The increase of Rs. 23,000 is due wholly to provision for loans to Municipalities having been made to a larger extent.

XVI B—Law and Justice—Jails.—The increase of Rs. 16,000 occurs mainly under "Hire of convicts" and is expected to be realized by the Mung Rasúl Jail, which will probably be opened in the current year in connection with the Upper Jhelum Canal.

XIX—Education.—The increase of Rs. 1,00,000 occurs wholly under "Fees, Schools, General," and was provided to cover receipts from the one school at the head-quarters of each district, the control of which Government intended resuming from the current year.

XXV—Miscellaneous.—The decrease of Rs. 30,000 occurs chiefly under "Sale of lands and houses" Rs. 82,000, owing to the receipts in 1903-04 having been abnormally large, partly counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 52,000 provided to cover contributions from Excluded Local Funds as their share of the cost of the Peripatetic Audit Scheme it is intended to introduce in the current year, and proposals towards which now await the sanction of the Secretary of State.

XXXII—Civil Works.—The decrease of Rs. 24,000 occurs wholly under "Civil Officers," and is due mainly to a falling off in tolls consequent on the opening of the Simla-Kálka Railway.

Contributions.—The increase of Rs. 43,000 is due chiefly to large contributions aggregating Rs. 37,000 having been made to District Boards in 1903-04 through this head and partly to minor increases in contributions recoverable from these Bodies.

Expenditure.

14. Compared with the Revised Estimate for 1903-04, Rs. 2,19,55,000, the sanctioned Budget of the current year Rs. 2,42,69,000, shows an increase of Rs. 23,14,000, which is accounted for below :—

The minor increases which occur under 6—*Stamps* Rs. 7,000, 7—*Excise* Rs. 3,000, 12—*Registration* Rs. 4,000, and 15—*Post Office* Rs. 7,000, aggregating Rs. 21,000, and partly counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 8,000 under

3—*Land Revenue.*—The increase of Rs. 2,10,000 is due to the utilization on District and Kánúngo Establishments of the 3 lakhs assigned by the Government of India for the improvement of Ministerial Establishments and to provision for the new districts of Attock and Lyallpur. The former district was created from April 1904, and proposals in regard to Lyallpur are now before the Government of India. The increased provision on the above accounts aggregates Rs. 1,14,000. An increase of Rs. 1,48,000 was proposed under "Survey and Settlement" in view of extended Settlement operations, and the total increase under Land Revenue would have been Rs. 3,19,000 but for a lump deduction of Rs. 1,10 000 made by the Government of India for probable savings with reference to Article 155 (*b*), Civil Account Code, Volume I. The Government of India have, however, in paragraph 6 of their Finance and Commerce Department letter No. 2097 A. quoted in the preamable suggested that should the deductions made under the several grant heads in view of possible savings not be realized, the grants concerned may be augmented by re-appropriation from the large provision of 40 lakhs sanctioned for "Public Works," which includes a special addition of 10 lakhs which was made to meet an increase in Provincial expenditure in the current year.

11—*Forest.*—The decrease of Rs. 67,000 occurs mainly under "V—Rent of leased forests and payments to share-holders in forests managed by Government" Rs. 1,81,000, which is due to the payment to the Rája of Chamba in arrears in 1903-04 of the share of revenue realized on State forests managed by Government, partly neutralized by petty increases under several other sub-heads.

13—*Interest on ordinary debt.*—The increase of Rs. 15,000 represents interest calculated on the Provincial Advance and Loan Account which in the current year is larger owing to provision for larger loans to Municipalities. The difference between the payment to the Imperial Government adjusted against this head and the higher rate of interest levied by the Provincial Government on loans made to the Local Bodies, &c, dealt with on the receipt side under *XII—Interest* is a Provincial asset.

18—*General Administration.*—The increase of Rs. 56,000 is due mainly to a provision of Rs. 45,000 under "Civil Office of Account and Audit" to provide for the Peripatetic Audit Establishment alluded to under *XXV—Miscellaneous* in paragraph 13 *ante* and partly to an increase of Rs. 10,000 under "Commissioners," due to savings in leave arrangements and contingencies in the previous year which will not recur. Small increases and decreases which counterbalance each other occur under the other minor heads, but call for no special notice.

19 *A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*—The increase of Rs. 31,000 occurs mainly under "Criminal Courts" and "Courts of Small Causes," aggregating Rs. 69,000, due to utilization on certain ministerial appointments of the 3 lakhs referred to under 3—*Land Revenue*, partly counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 20,000 under "Civil and Sessions Courts," due to several privilege leave arrangements and to the appointment of a temporary Additional Divisional Judge in 1903-04, contingencies which are not provided for in the current year, and to a lump deduction of Rs. 19,000 in view of possible savings.

19 *B—Law and Justice—Jails.*—The increase of Rs. 1,63,000 occurs mainly under "Jails" Rs. 1,49,000, and provides for the demands of the Attock and Lyallpur Districts and the Jail at Mung Rasúl which it is intended to re-open in connection with the Upper Jhelum Canal. There is an increase of Rs. 77,000 under "Jail Manufactures" consequent on the repetition in the current year of the provision of Rs. 60,000 made for new wool-spinning machinery in the original Budget for 1903-04, which could not be obtained in that year. The manufactory requirements of the new jails adverted to above mainly account for the further difference. The increased expenditure under this major head would have been Rs. 2,26,000 but for a deduction of Rs. 63,000 for possible savings.

20—*Police.*—For the increase of Rs. 5,3000 the new districts of Attock and Lyallpur are mainly responsible. Noticeable increases also occur under "Railway Police" Rs. 14,000 and "Municipal and Cantonment Police" Rs. 11,000, following increases in the Police forces chargeable to these heads.

The increase to the Border Military Police of Dera Gházi Khan accounts for Rs. 6,000. A reduction of Rs. 17,000 was made in view of possible savings.

22—*Education.*—The increase of Rs 2,25 000 is due mainly to the fuller utilization of the recurring grant of 4 lakhs made by the Government of India, to give effect to the recommendations of the Educational Conference of 1901. The specific causes of the increases and the various minor heads under which they occur are detailed below:—

(1) "Direction" Rs. 8,000, due partly to an increase proposed in the pay of the Director of Public Instruction, to provision for a Registrar on higher pay in substitution of a Superintendent, annual increments and increased Contingent Expenditure.

(2) "Inspection" Rs. 54,000, due to the contemplated establishment of a sixth circle of inspection and additions to the existing Provincial and subordinatte Inspecting Staff.

(3) "Government Colleges, General" Rs. 9,000, due to the appointment of a higher paid Professor in the Government College, Lahore, and to accrual of increments.

(4) "Government Schools, General," Rs 1,49,000 represents provision for one school at the head-quarters of each district the control of which Government intended resuming from the current year. This resumption, which results in the withdrawal of the grant-in-aid which these institutions receive in terms of the scheme under which they were localized in 1886, accounts for the decrease of Rs 56,000 under "Grants-in-aid."

(5) "Government Schools, Special," Rs 1,12,000, includes provision for an Agricultural School at Lyallpur, the inauguration of an Industrial Department in the Mayo School of Art, strengthening the Staff of the Training Institutions, and to increased stipends.

(6) "Scholarships" Rs. 40,000, due mainly to an increase in the number and value of scholarships and partly to awards in the previous year not having been fully utilized.

The net result of the above variations would have been an increase of Rs. 3,14,000 but for a lump deduction of Rs. 89,000 made in view of possible savings.

24—*Medical.*—The increase of Rs. 1,17,000 occurs mainly under Medical Establishment" Rs. 50,000, due to increased pay to officers of the Indian Medical Service, proposals towards which are now before the Government of India; "Medical School and College" Rs. 26,000 to meet the increase in the pay of Professors, recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State. An increase of Rs. 35,000 occurs under "Grants for medical purposes." The policy in the past required a District Fund to meet all expenditure on disinfection, hutting, segregation, compensation, hospitals and clothing, in connection with plague, up to the full extent of its resources, the Provincial Revenues taking over any deficits revealed at the end of the official year when occasioned by such measures. It was, however, found that this arrangement constituted so heavy a burden on the finances of certain District Boards as to make it impossible for these bodies to meet other demands of an equally pressing and necessary nature. It has accordingly been decided that all plague expenditure shall, in the first instance, be adjusted to Provincial, and only so much of the charges as is incurred in a local area, which the financial condition of a Local Board shows it can bear, transferred at the end of a year, to the debit of the Local Body concerned. The increase of Rs. 35,000 represents the estimated extra expenditure which Provincial will be called upon to accept under this new policy, the expenditure otherwise debitable to Provincial during the current year having been placed at Rs. 3,90,000, the amount of the Revised Estimate.

26—*Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—The decrease of Rs. 10,000 is due mainly to a deduction of Rs. 22,000 for probable savings but for which there would have been a net increase of Rs. 13,000, *viz.*, Rs. 19,000 under "Veterinary Charges," due to the increase proposed in the pay of Veterinary

Assistants and to the transfer to the Punjab of the head-quarters of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, from the North-West Frontier Province, and Rs. 7,000 under "Experimental cultivation," partly counterbalanced by decreases mainly under "Gazetteer and Statistical Memoirs"

29—*Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.*—The increase of Rs. 51,000 is due to the normal growth of the pension list.

30—*Stationery and Printing* —The increase of Rs. 20,000 is due mainly to provision for the printing requirements of the Peripatetic Audit Establishment and the Plague Department.

32—*Miscellaneous.*—The decrease of Rs. 6,15,000 occurs entirely under "Irrecoverable temporary loans written off" Rs. 6,21,000, slightly diminished by an increase under "Petty Establishments."

45—*Civil Works.*—The increase of Rs 20,57,000 is due to provision to meet expenditure from the special assignments adverted to in paragraph 11 *ante.*

15 CLOSING BALANCE.—Excluding the special assignments made in the Revised Estimate of 1903-04 or the current year's Budget by the Government of India for specific purposes to meet expenditure for which corresponding provision was made in the current year's Budget under the grant heads concerned, the estimates, based on Provincial resources only, would have closed with a *deficit* balance of Rs. 66,000 on the 31st March 1904. The special contribution of Rs. 10,66,000 made from Imperial in aid of Provincial finances, however, ensures the prescribed minimum of 10 lakhs.

16. GENERAL REMARKS.—The Provincial Settlement for five years which was sanctioned in letter No. 1281 A., dated 18th March 1897, from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, expired on the 31st March 1902, but its terms, as explained in the review of the sanctioned estimates for 1903-04, were specially extended up to the 31st March 1905, pending a reconsideration of the principles governing these settlements. The Budget now reviewed is, consequently, the last framed on the terms of the old settlement.

The formation of the North-West Frontier Province in November 1901 involved the separation of five districts from the Punjab, but since then the Miánwáli and Attock Districts have been created and proposals have been put forward for the creation of the Lyallpur District. The Chenab Canal Colony has been largely developed of late and the Jhelum Canal Colony has been recently established. Works of public utility and roads and communications have called for attention, and the effects more recently of plague, and of famine in the earlier years, on the finances of District Boards rendered aid from Provincial funds necessary, either in the shape of grants to wipe out deficits or by the remission of contributions payable by these Bodies. The direct outlay on measures adopted against plague and famine, and the indirect effects of these calamities generally, resulted in a dislocation of the Provincial finances, and equilibrium has been maintained by grants made by the Imperial Government, both to meet expenditure essential to administration which could not be met from Provincial resources and to ensure the prescribed minimum balance.

ORDER —Ordered that a copy of the foregoing remarks, and of the appended statements, be submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, and forwarded to all Heads of Departments, and also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Accounts and Estimates for 1902-03, 1903 04 and 1904-05 of the Revenues and

Revenue and Receipts by Major and Minor Heads.	Actuals, 1902-03.	1903-04. Budget.	1903-04. Revised.	1904-05. Estimate.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	14,96,350	25 49,000	25,25,000	32,00,000
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.				
I—Land Revenue—				
Ordinary Revenue	2,11,43,540	2,24,17,000	2,36 31,000	2,38,78,000
Sale of Government estates	1,052	1,000	9,000	4,000
Sale-proceeds of waste lands, &c.	11,01,101	6,88,000	9,14,000	8,84,000
Assessment of alienated lands less quit-rents—service commutations.	2,04,845	2,11,000	2,14,000	2,15,000
Rents, &c., of Fisheries	4,029	5,000	6,000	5,000
Miscellaneous	5,75,565	6,12,000	6,73 000	6,58,000
Total ...	2,30,31,032	2,39,34,000	2,54,47,000	2,56,44,000
Deduct—Imperial share	91,51,240	1,09,97,000	1,16,04,000	1,25,41,000
Provincial share	1,38 79,792	1,29,37,000	1,38,43,000	1,31,03,000
IV—Stamps—				
Sale of General Stamps	11,56,006	11,04,000	11,83,000	12,18,000
Sale of Court-fees Stamps	26,45,978	26,72 000	27,20,000	27 38,000
Sale of plain paper to be used with Court-fee Stamps.	60,793	61,000	60,500	61,400
Duty on Impressing Documents	71,019	69,000	66,500	63,000
Fines and Penalties	15,460	13,000	19,500	19 000
Miscellaneous	487	1,000	500	600
Total ...	39,49,743	39,20,000	40,50,000	41,00,000
Deduct—Imperial share one-fourth	9 87,436	9,80,000	10,12,000	10,25,000
Provincial share three-fourths ...	29,62,307	29,40,000	30,38,000	30,75,000
V—Excise—				
License and Distillery Fees and Duties for sale of Liquors and Drugs.	24,83,844	24,73,000	26,27,000	26,48,000
Acreage on land cultivated with poppy ...	20,465	21,000	24,000	24,000
Transit duty on Excise Opium	1,10,851	1,05,000	90,000	1,35,000
Gain on sale-proceeds of Excise Opium ...	59,542	48,000	66,000	73,000
Fines, Confiscations and Miscellaneous ...	540	3,000	3,000	3,000
Total ...	26,75,242	26,50,000	28,10,000	28,83,000
Deduct—Imperial share three-fourths	20,06,432	19,87,000	21,07,000	21,62,000
Provincial share one-fourth	6,68,810	6,63,000	7,03,000	7,21,000

Services, surrendered to Provincial uses and management.

REMARKS.

6

The Provincial share of the Land Revenue is calculated as follows :—

	Actuals, 1902-03.	1903-04. Budget.	1903-04. Revised.	1904-05. Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed share two-fifths	92,12,413	95,74,000	1,01,79,000	1,02,58,000
Add—				
Assignments to Provincial on account of—				
1 Fixed assignments	– 4,92,000	– 4,92,000	– 4,92,000	– 4,92,000
2 Contribution to Provincial for loss due to remission of Famine.	15,72,000	...	...	...
3 Sind portion of the North-Western Railway Police transferred to the Punjab.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
4 Contribution from Imperial for Inoculation ...	2,80,000	...	...	...
5 Imperial share of Protective Works at Dera Ghazi Khan.	3,319	...	...	...
6 For share of loss of Income Tax Revenue ...	...	1,54,000	1,54,000	1,54,000
7 Sale-proceeds of sites in Shahkot and Dijkot ...	28,750	5,000	5,000	11,000
8 " " " in the Jhelum Colony ...	1,19,645	30,000	90,000	90,000
9 Compensation for the loss resulting from the conversion of the fluctuating land revenue realised on the Upper Sutlej Canals in Montgomery District into direct canal revenue.	61,500	62,000	62,000	62,000
10 Contribution for Police arrangements in connection with Coronation Darbar.	1,62,870	...	...	...
11 For expenditure under 22—Education	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000
12 Special contribution in aid of Provincial ...	...	27,32,000	7,86,000	10,66,000
13 " " for Civil Works Expenditure in 1904-05.	...	...	...	10,00,000
14 Assignment for other expenditure	8,00,000	2,76,000	1,36,000	2,88,000
15 For Gazetteer work, North-West Fronteer Province...	...	...	11,000	13,000
16 Southern Punjab Railway Police	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
17 For cess levied on account of Survey works on the Jhelum and Chenab Canals.	1,087	...	17,000	24,000
18 Contribution for pay of Medical Officer, Pasture Institute.	6,205	8,000	8,000	11,000
19 Provincialization of Imperial Veterinary establishment	10,560	12,000	5,000	...
20 Contribution to Provincial for increased expenditure under 43—Minor Works.	4,14,000	...	...	...
21 Contribution to allow of increased expenditure in 1903-04.	10,00,000	...	...	...
22 Contribution to Provincial for loss of contribution for District Boards.	28,854	...	...	...
23 Contribution for Town Improvement, Jhelum Colony	2,18,980	1,50,000	1,63,000	2,16,000
24 Contribution for the refund of the amount expended by the Victoria Memorial Committee.	...	...	7,000	...
25 Contribution from Rajpura-Bhatinda and Dhuri-Jhakal Railways	11,600	12,000	12,000	12,000
26 Contribution to Punjab University	...	...	50,000	...
27 " for Simla Extension Scheme ...	...	...	20,00,000	...
28 " for works of Public Utility ...	...	...	2,00,000	...
29 " for demolition of southern wall, Hari-bagh.	...	...	12,000	...
	46,67,379	33,89,000	36,66,000	28,95,000
Deduct—				
Contribution from Provincial to Imperial for prevention of cho torrents.	...	26,000	2,000	50,000
Total ...	...	26,000	2,000	50,000
Net Provincial share	1,38,79,792	1,29,37,000	1,38,43,000	1,31,03,000

Accounts and Estimates for 1902-03, 1903-04 *and* 1904-05 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

Revenue and Receipts by Major and Minor Heads.	Actuals, 1902-03.	1903-04. Budget.	1903-04. Revised.	1904-05. Estimate.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*concld.*					
VI—Provincial Rates—					
Rates and cesses on lands ...	5,67,101	5,85,000	6,20,000	6,29,000	
VIII—Assessed Taxes—					
Income Tax	14,57,969	11,32,000	11,50,000	12,00,000	
Deduct—Imperial share one-half ...	7,28,984	5,66,000	5,75,000	6,00,000	
Provincial share one-half ...	7,28,985	5,66,000	5,75,000	6,00,000	
IX—Forest—					
I—Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government Agency.	12,64,446	13,24,500	12,15,500	12,77,400	
II—Timber and other produce removed from forests by consumers or purchasers.	2,52,346	1,86,600	3,69,000	2,76,500	
III—Confiscated drift and waif wood	31,309	32,500	38,500	20,600	
IV—Revenue from forests not managed by Government.	2,794	2,000	2,000	2,000	
V—Miscellaneous	35,513	26,400	35,000	23,500	
Lump addition to work up to the amount finally sanctioned by the Finance and Commerce Department.	...	35,000	...	...	
Total ...	15,86,408	16,07,000	16,60,000	16,00,000	
Deduct—Imperial share one-half ...	7,93,204	8,04,000	8,30,000	8,00,000	
Provincial share one-half ...	7,93,204	8,03,000	8,30,000	8,00,000	
X—Registration—					
Fees for registering documents ...	1,49,579	1,48,000	1,56,000	1,67,000	
Fees for copies of registered documents.	49,732	50,000	50,000	53,000	
Miscellaneous	13,987	14,000	14,000	14,000	
Total ...	2,13,298	2,12,000	2,20,000	2,34,000	
Deduct—Imperial share one-half ...	1,06,649	1,06,000	1,10,000	1,17,000	
Provincial share one-half ...	1,06,649	1,06,000	1,10,000	1,17,000	
INTEREST.					
XII—Interest—					
Interest on loans to Municipal and other public corporations (except Presidency Corporation).	1,62,073	1,84,600	1,66,000	1,88,600	
Interest on loans to land-holders ...	2,729	1,600	1,000	1,000	
Interest on advances to cultivators ...	72,872	63,800	75,000	75,400	
Total ...	2,37,674	2,50,000	2,42,000	2,65,000	

Accounts and Estimates for 1902-03, 1903-04 *and* 1904-05 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

Revenue and Receipts by Major and Minor Heads.	Actuals, 1902-03.	1903-04, Budget.	1903-04, Revised.	1904-05. Estimate.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
POST OFFICE.					
XIII—Post Office—					
District Post Collections ...	...	...	...	...	
RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.					
VI A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—					
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	11,196	10,000	10,200	9,500	
Court-fees realized in cash ...	5,108	4,000	7,500	5,000	
General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures.	2,06,258	2,15,100	2,28,700	2,33,300	
Miscellaneous Fees and fines ...	74,377	63,400	72,800	71,600	
Miscellaneous	645	500	800	600	
Total ...	2,97,584	2,93,000	3,20,000	3,20,000	
XVI B—Law and Justice—Jails—					
Jails	30,733	7,000	8,000	26,000	
Jail Manufactures	1,57,477	1,74,000	1,35,000	1,33,000	
Total ...	1,88,210	1,81,000	1,43,000	1,59,000	
XVII—Police—					
Police supplied to Railways ...	...	...	...	...	
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds.	5,47,271	5,44,000	5,61,700	5,61,000	
Police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons.	50,366	46,700	48,500	46,000	
Recoveries on account of village Police.	...	...	...	...	
Cash receipts under the Arms Act	123	...	200	200	
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures ...	37,485	45,000	41,100	39,600	
Superannuation Receipts ...	1,885	1,600	1,400	1,400	
Miscellaneous	11,229	7,700	15,100	11,800	
Total ...	6,48,359	6,45,000	6,68,000	6,60,000	

Accounts and Estimates for 1902-03, 1903-04 *and* 1904-05 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

Revenue and Receipts by Major and Minor Heads.	Actuals, 1902-03.	1903-04. Budget.	1903-04. Revised.	1904-05. Estimate.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts by Civil Departments—*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
XIX—Education—					
Fees, Government Colleges, General	15,743	17,000	15,800	15,700	
Fees, Schools, General	12,759	1,12,200	13,700	1,13,200	
Ditto, Special	292	300	300	600	
Miscellaneous	2,241	2,500	2,200	2,500	
Total ...	31,035	1,32,000	32,000	1,32,000	
XX—Medical—					
Medical College Fees	14,893	13,800	16,300	16,000	
Lunatic Asylum Receipts ...	3,135	2,200	3,100	2,200	
Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons ...	182	300	300	300	
Contributions	19,460	19,000	19,500	19,500	
Miscellaneous	1,422	1,700	2,800	5,000	
Total ...	39,092	37,000	42,000	43,000	
XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments—					
Botanical and other public garden receipts.	15,905	14,600	13,500	14,000	
Veterinary receipts	5,388	4,300	5,700	4,400	
Experimental cultivation ...	7,852	7,500	7,600	8,000	
Receipts on account of public exhibitions and fairs.	9,698	8,100	16,100	8,700	
Examination Fees	600	300	700	500	
Miscellaneous	3,911	1,200	400	400	
Total ...	43,354	36,000	44,000	36,000	
Miscellaneous.					
XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compensation Allowances—					
Contributions for pensions and gratuities.	59,670	65,000	72,000	75,000	
Miscellaneous	...	...	6,000	...	
Total ...	59,670	65,000	78,000	75,000	

Accounts and Estimates for 1902-03, 1903-04 *and* 1904-05 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

Revenue and Receipts by Major and Minor Heads.	Actuals, 1902-03.	1903-04.		1904-05.	Remarks.
		Budget.	Revised	Estimate	
1	2	3	4	5	6
MISCELLANEOUS—*concluded.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
XXIII—Stationery and Printing—					
Stationery receipts	...	...	...	...	
Sale of Gazettes and other publications.	4,677	3,500	4,900	4,200	
Other Press receipts	61,906	36,500	80,100	79,800	
Total ...	66,583	40,000	85,000	84,000	
XXV—Miscellaneous—					
Recoveries on account of Famine expenditure.	63,188	...	...	...	
Treasure Trove...	...	...	...	...	
Unclaimed deposit	67,499	62,500	62 500	62 500	
Sale-proceeds of Darbar presents...	283	1,000	300	300	
Sale of old stores and materials ...	3,726	2,700	3,700	3,300	
Contributions	4,489	31,500	8,100	60,100	
Fees for Government Audit ...	101	100	100	100	
Rents	5,754	4,300	3,500	2,500	
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines and Forfeitures.	9,883	10,600	10,100	10,500	
Miscellaneous	352	500	1,200	1,400	
Sales of Lands and Houses ...	1,17,511	39,800	1,15,500	33,900	
Total ...	2,72,796	1,53,000	2,05,000	1,75,000	
IRRIGATION					
XXX—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation—					
In charge of Civil Officers ...	814	1,000	1,000	1,000	
In charge of Public Works Officers	45,137	63,000	54 000	58,000	
Total ...	45,951	64,000	55,000	59,000	
BUILDINGS AND ROADS.					
XXXII—Civil Works—					
In charge of Civil Officers ...	2,28,647	2,33,000	2,33,000	2,09,000	
In charge of Public Works Officers	56,953	65,000	65,000	65,000	
Total ...	2,85,600	2,98,000	2,98,000	2,74,000	
CONTRIBUTIONS.					
Net Contribution from Local to Provincial	5,31,311	7,43,000	6,99,000	7,42,000	
Total Revenue and Receipts ...	2,24,54,067	2,15,37,000	2,26,30,000	2,20,69,000	
GRAND TOTAL, INCLUDING OPENING BALANCE.	2,39,50,417	2,40,86,000	2,51,55,000	2,52,69,000	

Accounts and Estimates for 1902-03, 1903-04 *and* 1904-05 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

Expenditure by Major and Minor Heads.	Actuals, 1902-03.	1903-04.		1904-05.	Remarks.
		Budget.	Revised.	Estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.					
1—*Refunds and Drawbacks*—					
Revenue Refunds—Provincial ...	62,638	55,100	69,000	61,000	
For rounding	...	100	...	...	
Total ...	62,638	55,000	69,000	61,000	
3—*Land Revenue*—					
Charges of District Administration ...	18,26,301	19,33,500	18,64,000	19,78,000	
Survey and Settlement	5,57,437	7,50,200	7,41,000	8,89,000	
Land Records and Agriculture	2,36,442	2,78,000	2,39,000	2,96,700	
Allowances to District and Village Officers.	7,996	8,300	8,000	8,300	
Lump deduction for probable savings	...	...	...	—1,10,000	
Total ...	26,28,176	29,70,000	28,52,000	30,62,000	
6—*Stamps*—					
Charges for the sale of General Stamps.	84,993	81,800	81,800	88,400	
Charges on sale of Court-fee Stamps	20,955	20,700	21,100	21,300	
Discount on plain paper ...	7,132	7,500	8,100	8,300	
Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores.	51,553	60,000	59,000	62,000	
Total ...	1,64,633	1,70,000	1,70,000	1,80,000	
Deduct—Imperial share one-fourth ...	41,157	42,000	42,000	45,000	
Provincial share three-fourths ...	1,23,476	1,28,000	1,28,000	1,35,000	
7—*Excise*—					
Superintendence	11,603	...	1,000	3,000	
District Executive Establishments ...	50,114	63,300	54,700	62,700	
Distilleries	2,991	700	2,300	1,300	
Total ...	64,708	64,000	58,000	67,000	
Deduct—Imperial share three fourths	48,531	48,000	44,000	50,000	
Provincial share one-fourth ...	16,177	16,000	14,000	17,000	
10—*Assessed Taxes*—					
Collection of Income Tax ...	10,641	11,000	11,000	11,000	
Deduct—Imperial share one-half ...	5,321	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Provincial share one-half ...	5,320	6,000	6,000	6,000	

Accounts and Estimates for 1902-03, 1903-04 *and* 1904-05 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

Expenditure by Major and Minor Heads.	Actuals, 1902-03.	1903-04.		1904-05.	REMARKS.
		Budget.	Revised.	Estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*concld.*					
11—*Forest*—					
A. Conservancy and Works—					
I.—Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government Agency.	4,85,465	5,80,650	4,43,500	4,57,700	
II.—Timber and other produce removed from forests by consumers and purchasers.	778	800	800	990	
III.—Confiscated drift and waif wood	4,495	7,220	13,000	7,920	
V.—Rent of leased forests and payments to share-holders in forests managed by Government.	37,538	88,880	3 09,700	1,28,700	
VI.—Live and death stocks ...	4,390	14,770	4,800	7,390	
VII.—Communications and Buildings	30,261	41,570	30,800	37,080	
VIII.—Demarcation, improvement and extension of forests.	44,220	66,770	50,400	65,440	
IX.—Miscellaneous	1,711	2,340	3,000	2,780	
Lump addition to work up to the amount finally sanctioned by the Finance and Commerce Department.	...	35,000	...	...	
B. Establishment—					
I.—Salaries	2,75,123	2,74,200	2,71,300	2,81,830	
II.—Travelling Allowances ...	53,924	54,870	49,700	52,680	
III.—Contingencies	22,160	22,930	23,000	24,490	
Delhi Coronation Darbar charges	30	...	...	...	
Total ...	9,60,095	11,90,000	12,00,000	10,67,000	
Deduct—Imperial share one-half	4,80,048	5,95,000	6,00,000	5,34,000	
Provincial share one-half ...	4,80,047	5,95,000	6,00,000	5,33,000	
12—*Registration*—					
District Charges	89,930	1,02,000	92,000	99,000	
Deduct—Imperial share one-half ...	44,965	51,000	46,000	49,000	
Provincial share one-half ...	44,965	51,000	46,000	50,000	
INTEREST.					
13—*Interest on ordinary debt*—					
Interest on Provincial advances and loan accounts.	2,19,911	2,46,000	2,27,000	2,42,000	
14—*Interest on other obligations*—					
Refunds	...	...	...	...	
15—*Post Office*—					
District Dâk Establishment ...	1,40,/59	1,49,000	1,42,000	1,49,000	

Accounts and Estimates for 1902-03, 1903-04 *and* 1904-05 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

Expenditure by Major and Minor Heads.	Actuals, 1902-03.	1903-04. Budget.	1903-04. Revised.	1904-05. Estimate.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SALARIES, &c., OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
18—*General Administration*—					
Salary of the Lieutenant Governor	94,710	96,000	96,000	96,000	
Staff and household expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor.	38,235	26,000	29,300	26,500	
Tour Expenses	1,24,569	60,300	2,600	5 500	
Expenditure from Contract allowance.	...	...	55,000	55,000	
Civil Secretariat	2,41,223	2,34,500	2,29,700	2,25,200	
Financial Commissioner ...	1,51,737	1,59,200	1,58,500	1,62,400	
Commissioners	2,91,416	2,88,200	2,74,000	2,84,800	
Inspector-General of Registration, Superintendent of Stamps and Commissioner of Excise.	59,033	62,300	61,900	62,000	
Legislative Council	458	...	3,000	3,000	
Executive Council	1,075	2,500	...	...	
Civil Office of Account and Audit	10,665	31,000	10,000	55,600	
Total ...	10,13,121	9,60,000	9,20,000	9,76,000	
19 *A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law*—					
High Court	3,72,055	3,34,500	3,41,800	3,41,300	
Law Officers	1,33,842	1,40,000	1,40,000	1,45,000	
Civil and Sessions Courts ...	11,94,657	12,27,500	12,53,000	12,30,000	
Courts of Small Causes ...	36,971	51,100	46,600	50,600	
Criminal Courts	15,29,711	15,75,200	15,53,000	16,18,300	
Refunds	37,406	33,700	34,600	33,800	
Lump deductions for probable savings.	...	...	...	—19,000	
Total ...	33,04,642	33,62,000	33,69,000	34,00,000	
19 *B—Law and Justice—Jails*—					
Jails	9,46,240	10,33,000	8,71,000	10,20,000	
Jail Manufactures	77,389	1,72,000	91,000	1,68,000	
Refunds	122	...	...	...	
Lump deductions for probable savings.	...	...	...	—63,000	
Total ...	10,23,751	12,05,000	9,62,000	11,25,000	

Accounts and Estimates for 1902-03, 1903-04 *and* 1904-05 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

Expenditure by Major and Minor Heads.	Actuals, 1902-03.	1903-04. Budget.	1903-04. Revised.	1904-05. Estimate.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SALARIES, &c., OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
20—*Police*—					
Presidency Police	...	...	...	...	
Superintendents	1,32,381	1,30,500	1,32,300	1,30,500	
District Executive Force ...	26,06,639	24,63,000	24,81,000	25,20,900	
Municipal and Cantonment Police	5,55,202	5,85,700	5,61,000	5,72,000	
Special Police	1,52,851	1,23,100	1,31,000	1,37,600	
Railway Police	2,82,539	3,02,600	2,95,400	3,10,000	
Cattle-pounds	13,510	13,900	13,800	14,600	
Refunds	275	400	200	400	
Miscellaneous	3,516	3,800	4,300	4,000	
Lump deduction for probable saving	...	...	...	—17,000	
Total ...	37,46,913	36,23,000	36,20,000	36,73,000	
22—*Education*—					
University	31,780	29,400	31,800	31,800	
Direction	52,233	72,300	65,400	73,100	
Inspection	1,44,110	2,07,600	1,60,500	2,14,400	
Government Colleges General ...	68,856	72,100	72,300	81,000	
Government Schools, General ...	1,23,141	2,81,800	1,33,000	2,82,000	
Government Schools, Special ...	1,05,256	2,00,600	1,22,200	2,34,100	
Grants-in-aid	3,37,157	2,37,900	3,71,500	3,15,700	
Scholarships	31,259	71,000	31,500	71,000	
Miscellaneous	11,522	10,300	12,800	11,800	
Refunds	50	...	...	100	
Lump deduction for probable savings.	...	...	...	—89,000	
Total ...	9,05,414	11,83,000	10,01,000	12,26,000	
24—*Medical*—					
Medical Establishment ...	3,25,589	3,35,000	3,45,000	3,95,300	
Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	75,467	77,400	75,000	73,500	
Sanitation and Vaccination ...	60,787	60,100	62,300	65,800	
Medical School and College ...	1,32,213	1,45,000	1,23,100	1,49,500	
Lunatic Asylums	57,351	57,900	60,300	61,700	
Chemical Examiner	2,148	2,200	2,200	2,200	
Special Hospitals	...	...	9,800	11,500	
Refunds	40	400	...	500	
Grants for Medical purposes ...	6,90,315	6,35,000	3,90,000	4,25,000	
Total	13,43,910	13,13,000	10,68,000	11,85,000	

Accounts and Estimates for 1902-03, 1903-04 *and* 1904-05 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

Expenditure by Major and Minor Heads.	Actuals, 1902-03.	1903-04.		1904-05.	REMARKS.
		Budget.	Revised.	Estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
SALARIES, &C., OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*concld.*					
26—*Scientific and other Minor Departments*—					
Ethnographical Survey ...	...	1,500	...	...	
Inspector of Factories ...	4,692	4,500	5,700	5,700	
Provincial Museums	9,850	5,300	7,500	5,300	
Imperial Institute	...	500	...	500	
Experimental Cultivation ...	13,969	2[illegible],300	16,800	23,000	
Public Exhibitions and Fairs ...	9,296	2,100	1,800	2,100	
Veterinary Charges	78,855	89,400	74,200	93,000	
Archæological Department ...	...	...	...	...	
Botanical and other Public Gardens	30,444	27,400	37,600	34,800	
Gazetteers and Statistical Memoirs ...	26,262	80,000	80,000	70,000	
Registration of Railway Traffic ...	4,710	4,500	4,600	4,500	
Provincial Statistics	5,005	7,000	5,200	7,000	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	
Emigration	55	...	100	100	
Refunds	117	200	100	...	
Examination	660	2,300	600	...	
Lump deduction for probable savings	...	...	...	− 22,000	
Total ...	1,83,955	2,45,000	2,34,000	2,24,000	
MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.					
29—*Superannuation Allowances and Pensions*—					
Superannuation and Retired allowances.	12,12,222	12,81,000	12,81,000	13,31,000	
Pensions for distinguished and meritorious services.	5,492	6,000	5,500	6,000	
Compassionate allowances ...	25,703	23,700	28,300	24,400	
Gratuities	8,925	10,300	6,200	10,600	
Refunds	55	...	...	...	
Total ...	12,52,397	13,21,000	13,21,000	13,72,000	
30—*Stationery and Printing*—					
Stationery purchased in the country	1,12,334	1,15,000	1,11,000	1,16,000	
Government Presses	1,57,921	1,70,000	1,79,000	1,73,600	
Printing at Private Presses ...	58,783	56,000	49,000	69,200	
Lithography...	30,444	30,500	30,200	30,400	
Stationery supplied from Central Stores.	1,00,458	1,31,500	1,21,800	1,21,800	
Refunds	18	...	...	...	
Total ...	4,59,958	5,03,000	4,91,000	5,11,000	

***Accounts and Estimates for* 1902-03, 1903-04 *and* 1904-05 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—concluded.**

Expenditure by Major and Minor Heads.	Actuals, 1902 03.	1903 04.		1904-05.	REMARKS.
		Budget.	Revised.	Estimate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES—*concld.*					
32—*Miscellaneous*—					
Jubilee Celebration	...	...	...	...	
Charges for search of hidden treasures.	...	...	...	...	
Travelling allowances to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers attending Examinations.	1,628	1,400	1,700	1,700	
Rewards for proficiency in Oriental Languages and allowances to Language Examination Committee.	2,152	4 500	4,500	4 500	
Cost of books and publications ...	...	...	...	...	
Donations for Charitable Purposes ...	1,734	1,500	2,400	1,700	
Charges on account of European Vagrants.	1,730	2,000	1,900	2,000	
Rewards for destruction of Wild Animals.	3,040	5,000	2,700	4,000	
Petty Establishment	44,087	18,400	16 700	20,000	
Irrecoverable temporary loans written off.	2,59,631	6,90,700	6,44,300	23,000	
Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges.	1,549	3,000	700	3,000	
Miscellaneous Refunds ...	2,501	500	1,000	1,000	
Contributions	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,100	
Special Commission of Enquiry ...	20,889	...	100	...	
Coronation Celebration Charges ...	8,844	...	...	...	
Total ...	3.53.785	7.37,000	6,86,000	71,000	
FAMINE RELIEF.					
33—*Famine Relief*—					
In charge of Civil Officers ...	...	30,000	...	...	
In charge of Public Works Officers...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	30,000	...	...	
IRRIGATION.					
43—*Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation*—					
In charge of Civil Officers ...	13,383	2,000	1,000	1,000	
In charge of Public Works Officers...	62,854	3,86,000	55,000	50,000	
Total ...	76,237	3,88,000	56,000	51,000	
BUILDINGS AND ROADS.					
45—*Civil Works*—					
In charge of Civil Officers ...	2,06,561	3 01,000	93,000	1,24 000	
In charge of Public Works Officers...	38,33,884	36,99.000	40,50 000	60,76,000	
Total ...	40,40,445	40,00,000	41,43,000	62,00,000	
Total Expenditure ...	2,14,25,297	230,86,000	2,19,55,000	2,42,69,000	
Closing balance	25,25,120	10,00,000	32,00,000	10,00,000	
GRAND TOTAL ..	2,39,50,417	240,86,000	2,51,55,000	2,52,69,000	

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES UNDER THE COURTS OF WARDS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30th OF SEPTEMBER 1903.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Revenue and Agricultural (General) Department, No. 358 S., dated 10th June 1904.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of Estates under the Courts of Wards in the Punjab for the year ending the 30th of September 1903.

REMARKS.—This is the first report on the Courts of Wards in this Province since the introduction of the new Punjab Court of Wards Act (No. II, Punjab, of 1903). Under the new Act, which came into force on June 25th, 1903, the Financial Commissioner, instead of occupying as hitherto the position of a mere controlling authority over the Courts of Wards, is himself the Court of Wards for the whole Province, and is thus more directly connected than before with the estates under his charge. The number of these estates is now 44 as against 43 in the year 1902, and it is clear from the present report that the individual estates and their management continue to receive the close and unremitting attention of the Financial Commissioner.

2. Of the four new estates which have been brought under the Court during the year under review, the most important is that of Kot Fatteh Khan in the Rawalpindi District : and as this large and valuable estate will be under the administration of the Court for many years to come, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that special care will be taken in starting its management upon proper lines. His Honour regrets to observe that, in spite of the instructions given in the review of last year's report, little or no progress has been made by the local officers in forwarding the arrangements connected with the Sher Shah estate in Mooltan and that of Malik Muhammad Sher Khan, Tiwana, in Shahpur : and he trusts that the same difficulties may not be experienced in the case of Kot Fatteh Khan.

3. It is observed that the Financial Commissioner has taken pains to enunciate and to impress on local officers the principles governing the proper investment of cash balances, but the figures forwarded with the present report show that there are still several estates possessing large balances in cash for which no satisfactory explanation is forthcoming, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that continued efforts will be made to overcome the difficulties, which doubtless exist, in connection with the investment of such balances in land.

4. No maximum length having yet been prescribed for this report, the Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity of deciding that in future the letter press should be confined to six pages and the statements to ten.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing remarks be printed and circulated with the Report ; also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, forwarded to the Financial Commissioner, and be submitted to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

No. 8 of 1904.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1904.

PART II.

GENERAL.

CATALOGUE of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 31st March 1904.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 31st March 1904.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	(a) The name and residence of the registered Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right, and (b) the date on which it was registered.
		Books, English.												Rs. A. P.	
1	42	Illustrated Catalogue of Tents ...	English.	Rám Singh.	Miscellaneous.	Lahore.	Mufid-i-'Am Press	24th Novr. 1903.	44	8vo.	I.	2,000	Printed.	Free.	
2	59	Vyavhár Bhánú (A guide to daily religious duties).	Ditto.	Báwa Arjan Singh (Translator) and Báwa Chajjú Singh (Reviser).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Punjab Printing Works	28th Novr. 1903.	64	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	
3	86	India and the Fiscal Problem ...	Ditto.	A Sawtell, Esquire.	Ditto.	Ditto.	"Civil and Military Gazette" Press.	15th Decr. 1903.	24	16mo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 8 0	
4	227	Price List of Apparatus and Instruments illustrated and described in Professors Roscoe and Stewart's Physics and Chemistry Primers.	Ditto.	Lála Rúchí Rám, Sahni, M.A.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Punjab Printing Works.	19th Jany. 1904	28	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Free.	
5	254	An Indian View of the Famines and their Remedy.	Ditto.	B. L. Rajak, B.C.E.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Imperial Medical Hall Press	23rd Novr. 1903.	35	8vo	I.	200	Ditto.	...	
6	271	The Success of Lord Curzon ...	Ditto.	R. S. Bhatnagar.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	9th Jany. 1904.	41	8vo. Crown.	I.	500	Ditto.	...	
7	57	The Teaching of the Arya Samáj ...	Ditto.	Báwa Chhajjú Singh.	Religion (Aryá).	Lahore.	Punjab Printing Works.	29th Novr. 1903.	304	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 10 0	(a) Pandit Charan Dás, B.A., Lála Tola Rám, Manager Arya Patrika, and Nand Lál, Lahore. (b) 19th January 1904.

8	226	A few specialitiesof the Arya Samáj ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Jany 1904.	30	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0
9	126	The Digest of Revenue Judgments, Punjab, from 1866 - 1903.	Ditto.	B. Naráin Singh.	Law.	Amritsar.	Wazír-i-Hind Press.	20th Novr. 1903.	112	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	1 0 0
10	181	The Gul-i-Bakáolí (The flower of Bakáolí, a famous story).	Ditto.	Báwá Chhajjú Singh (Translator).	Fiction.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	8th Jany. 1904.	130	8vo.	New	1,000	Ditto.	0 10 0
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.												
11	16	No 2.—Coronation Free-Hand Drawing Books.*	English.	M. Muhammad Bakhsh.	Science.	Lahore.	Nawal Kishore Gas Printing Works	20th Decr. 1903.	16	8vo.	I.	10,000	Printed and Lithographed	0 1 0
12	61	A Key to Todhunter's Mensuration ...	Ditto.	Chaudhrí Muhammad Azím.	Science (Mathematical)	Ditto.	Aror Bans Press.	Ditto.	100	32mo.	New.	1,000	Printed.	0 8 0
13	22	Man and his duties. A Moral Reader ...	Ditto.	J. Sime, Esquire, LL.D., C.I.E.	Language.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-Am Press	25th Decr 1903.	287	16mo	New	500	Ditto.	0 15 8
14	228	Middle School Examination Papers—Grammar, 1859—1904.	Ditto.	Báwá Chhajjú Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Punjab Printing Works.	21st Jany 1904	30	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto	0 1 0
15	250	Specimen Papers for Examination in Pashtu by the Higher Standard—Colloquial sentences and exercises set in the examinations during the last 30 years.	Ditto.	Mirzá Said Muhammad.	Ditto.	Rawalpindi.	Frontier Exchange Press.	29th Feby 1904	92	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	2 0 0
16	294	The Literal English Translation of the Revised B. A. Persian Course of the Punjab University, Part II.	Ditto	Bhowání Singh Bhandárí, M.A.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	National Press.	31st Jany 1904.	150	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	2 0 0
17	43	Moral Education ...	Ditto.	Munshí Rám.	Miscellaneous.	Lahore	Mufíd-i-Am Press.	23rd Novr. 1903	30	8vo.	I.	400	Ditto.	...

* Delivered by the Punjab Economical Press, Lahore, where the title page only has been printed.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 31st March, 1904—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	(a) The name and residence of the registered Proprietor of the copy right, or of any portion of such copy-right, and (b) the date on which it was registered.
														Rs. A. P.	
18	221	Question Papers set at the Intermediate (F. A.) Examination of the Punjab University, 1889–1903. Subject—History.	English.	B. L Surí.	History.	Lahore.	Addison Press.	25th Decr. 1903.	24	8 vo.	I.	500	Printed.	0 2 0	
19	230	An analysis of J. R. Seeley's Expansion of England.	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Punjab Printing Works	31st Jany. 1904.	53	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 12 0	
20	222	Question Papers set at the Intermediate (F. A.) Examination of the Punjab University, 1889–1903. Subject—Philosophy.	Ditto.	B. L. Suri.	Philosophy.	Ditto.	Addison Press.	25th Decr. 1903.	21	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 2 0	
21	229	A Catechism of St. George Stock's Logic, with a full solution of the Exercises contained therein.	Ditto.	A. K. K., M A	Ditto.	Ditto.	Punjab Printing Works.	31st Jany. 1904.	148	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto	1 8 0	
		Books, Arabic.													
22	137	Sírat-ul-Abdál. (The qualities requisite for Muhammadan saints).	Arabic.	Mirzá Ghulám Ahmad.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Qádián District Gurdáspur.	Ziyá-ul-Islám Press.	3rd Decr. 1903.	15	4to.	I.	400	Lithographed	0 1 6	
23	218	Pára-i-Alif Lám Mím (The first Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Lahore.	Nawal Kishore Gas Printing Works.	25th Decr. 1903.	48	16mo.	New.	20,500	Ditto.	...	
24	265	Al Bayán-ul-Hasan ba Sharh il Ma'jún-al-Musa[illegible]a ba Iksír il Badan (An explanation of the mode of preparation of a medicine which serves as an elixir of the body).	Ditto.	Muhammad Ajmal Khán.	Medicine (Yúnání).	Delhi.	Afzal ul-Matábi' Press	31st Decr. 1903.	16	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 2 0	

		The following are designed for Educational purposes :—													
25	27	Qawá'id-i-Baghdádí (Arabic Primer) ...	Arabic.	Díwán Chhajjú Singh and Jíwan Singh (Publishers).	Language.	Lahore.	Mufid-i-Am Press.	28th Decr 1903.	32	16mo	I.	10,000	Lithographed.	0 0 3	
26	160	Ditto ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Jany. 1904.	32	16mo.	I.	10 000	Ditto.	0 0 6	
27	167	Qá'ida-i-Arabi (Arabic Primer) ...	Ditto.	Rái Sáhib Munshí Guláb Singh and Sons (Publishers).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	14th Jany. 1904.	8	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	
28	257	Al Mufassal wa'ala hámísh-i-hí al Muhassal (A detailed Arabic Grammar with its commentary on the margin).	Ditto.	Maulví Nizám-ud-dín (Commentator).	Arabic Grammar.	Delhi	Mujtabáí Press.	28th Decr. 1903.	248	8vo.	I.	1,600	Ditto.	1 0 0	(a) M. Abdul Ahad, Proprietor, Mujtabái Press, Delhi. (b) 25th February 1904.
29	285	Mu'ín-u'-Tulláb (Rules regarding the formation of Arabic plurals which serve as a useful help to students).	Ditto.	Muhammad Badr-ul-Hasan.	Grammar.	Ditto.	Tufha-i-Hind Press.	5th Decr. 1903.	16	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 1 0	
30	258	As Sab'-ul-Mu'allaqát wa hámish há Fathul Mughlaqát (Seven popular Arabic poems which were hung at Mecca, with the explanation of difficult words and passages on the margin).	Ditto.	Maulví Nizám-ud-Dín (Commentator).	Poetry.	Ditto.	Mujtabáí Press.	28th Decr. 1903.	100	8vo.	I.	1,300	Ditto.	0 10 0	(a) M. Abdul Ahad, Proprietor, Mujtabái Press, Delhi. (b) 25th February 1904.
31	262	Gha-wat-ul Uhad (An account of the battle fought at Uhad, a hill near Mecca, between the Prophet and those who believe in the plurality of gods).	Ditto.	Muhammad Abdul Mulk bin Hishámir.	History.	Ditto.	Mujtabáí Press.	4th Jany. 1904.	72	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 8 0	
		Books, Hindi.													
32	17	Sangít Bál Prakásh arthát Harmonium Prakásh, Pritham Bhág) Guide to Harmonium, Part I).	Hindí	Pandit Vishnu Digambar.	Art.	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	28th Decr. 1903.	24	8vo.	I.	500	Printed	0 8 0	
33	242	Sangít Bál Prakásh arthát Harmonium Prakásh, Dutya Bhág (Guide to Harmonium, Part II).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1st Feby. 1904.	41	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 12 0	

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34	18	Shíl Kathá, kathin shabdarth sahit (Shíl Kathá with notes).	Hindí.	Pandit Bhárá Mal.	Religion (Jain).	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	5th Decr. 1903.	64	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 5 0	
35	93	Garbh Gítá (A dialogue between Arjana and Krishna regarding the effect of our past actions on our present birth).	Ditto.	Vyás Muní.	Religion (Hindu).	Ditto.	Bál Mukand Press.	10th Novr. 1903.	24	16mo.	I.	3,000	Ditto.	0 0 6	
36	149	Srí Wáh Gurú Sahassra Nám (The innumerable names of God, based on his various attributes).	Hindí in the Gurmukhí character.	Pandit Jíwá Nand.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Chashma-i-Núr Press.	23rd Jany. 1904.	48	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0	(*a*) Pandit Jíwá Nand, Teacher, M. B. School, Amritsar, resident of Shah Kot, Tahsíl Nakodar, District Jullundur. (*b*) 28th January 1904.
37	107	Jain Mat Smikshá (An examination of the Jain religion).	Hindí in the Nágrí character.	Pandit Shambhú Dat, Sharma.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Anglo Sanskrit Press.	10th Decr. 1903.	126	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	
38	60	Mahárání Jodhpur (Biographical sketch of the Mahárání of Jodhpur).	Hindi.	Lála Sálig Rám.	Biography.	Ditto.	Aror Bans Press.	8th Decr. 1903.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6	
39	241	Shánt Charit (An account of the 3rd son of Agni Hotrí, the founder of Dev Samáj).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Punjab Economical Press.	25th Jany. 1904.	61	16mo	I.	500	Ditto.	0 3 0	
40	94	Stotar K[illegible]nal Netra (Hymns ...	Ditto.	Dat Dás.	Poetry.	Ditto.	Bál Mukand Press.	15th Novr. 1903.	8	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	

41	235	Guldasta-i-Bhajan (Hymns)... ...	Ditto.	L. P. Rái.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Jany. 1904.	36	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 6	
42	240	Shrí Shant Sarovar (The tank of tranquillity).	Ditto.	Swámí Hem Ráj.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Punjab Economical Press.	Ditto.	324	32mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	Not given.	(a) Malik Chandú Rám. (b) 17th February 1904.
43	244	Shikshá Bálak aur Bálkon ke lábharth (Instruction useful for boys and girls).	Ditto.	Pandit Mohan Lál.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	6th Feby. 1904.	24	16mo.	I.	600	Ditto.	0 0 9	
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.													
44	37	Khetí kí Tísrí Pustak (Third Book of Agriculture).	Hindí.	Education Department, Punjab.	Miscellaneous.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	1st Novr. 1903.	100	16mo.	New.	200	Printed.	0 4 2	
45	159	Copy Slip No. I	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th Jany. 1904.	30	32mo.	New.	100	Ditto.	0 0 6	
		Books, Panjabi.													
46	1	Charkhá Náma Kálí Dás, &c. (Spinning wheel: a poem by Kálí Dás, &c.).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Kálí Dás, &c.	Poetry.	Gujránwála.	McKee Press.	15th Decr. 1903.	24	8vo.	New.	700	Lithographed.	0 0 9	
47	7	Jhagrá Máwán Dhíán (Quarrel between a mother and a daughter).	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Gokal Chand.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Srí Gurmat Press.	15th Novr. 1903.	32	16mo.	I.	2,000	Printed.	0 0 6	
48	8	Jhagra Nath Chúrá (The "Nath" and "Chúrá", two ornaments worn by women: a contest.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th Novr. 1903.	8	8vo.	New.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	
49	9	Qissa Sundar Singh Dhárwí (Story of Sundar Singh, the Robber).	Ditto.	Gurdit Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th Novr. 1903.	24	8vo.	New.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 9	

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														Rs. A. P.	
50	10	Jhagrá Gorí Kálí (A dispute between a white and a black woman).	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Gurdit Singh.	Poetry.	Lahore.	Srí Gurmat Press.	22nd Novr. 1903	16	8vo.	New	2,000	Printed	0 0 6	
51	11	Jhagra Rúh wá But (Conflict between body and soul).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	26th Novr. 1903.	16	8vo.	New.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 6	
52	12	Qissa Sohní Mahínwál (Story of Sohní and Mahínwál)	Ditto.	Sardár Bhagwán Singh	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th Novr 1903.	54	8vo.	I.	1,900	Ditto	0 2 0	
53	13	Qissa Negor te Nígar Samet Bára Máh Mahmúdán (Story of Negor and Nígar with calendar of Mahmúdán)	Ditto.	Muhammad and Mahmúdán.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Decr. 1903.	16	8vo.	I.	2 000	Ditto.	0 1 0	
54	67	Hadya-i-Mushtáq (Verses in praise of Mohammad).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Mián Buddhá	Ditto.	Ditto.	Panja-l-Faulád Press.	1st Jany 1904.	16	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 1 0	
55	70	Síharfí bá ma'ni Káffán Pír Abú Tálib (Verses by Pír Abú Tálib).	Ditto.	Pír Abú Tálib	Ditto.	Ditto.	Shams-ul-Hind Press.	31st Octr. 1903.	8	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 1 0	
56	76	Qissa-i-Hazrat Yúsúf (Story of the Prophet Joseph).	Ditto.	Siddíq.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Muhammadí Press.	11th Novr. 1903.	64	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 1 6	

57	87	Majmú'a-i-Mau'úd Sharíf ámad-o-raft Máh-i-Ramazán-ul-Mubárak (A poem expressing pleasure at the arrival of the month of Ramazán and grief on its passing away).	Ditto.	Khalífa.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mujtabáí Press.	28th Novr. 1903.	4	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0	0	3
58	88	Majmú'a-i-Madhíát Ghaus-ul-A'zam Jílání (Verses in praise of Ghaus-ul-A'zam Jílání).	Ditto.	Hájí Muhammad Ghaus.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	29th Novr. 1903.	12	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0	0	6
59	89	Qissa-i-Negor wa Níngar bá ma'i-Barán Máh Mahmúdan (Story of Negor and Níngar together with calendar of Mahmúdán).	Ditto.	Mahmúdán.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th Novr. 1903.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0	0	6
60	90	Mukammal Hír Míran Sháh (Complete story of Hír by Míran Sháh).	Ditto.	Míran Sháh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	2nd Decr. 1903.	28	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0	1	0
61	91	Nasíhat Náma, &c. (Book of admonitions).	Ditto.	Ghulám Qádir, &c.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	3rd Decr. 1903.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0	0	3
62	95	Bára Mah Prahlád Bhagat (Calendar of Prahlád Bhagat).	Panjábí in the Nágrí character.	Hájí Chirágh Dín and Siráj Dín (Publishers).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Bálmukand Press.	17th Novr. 1903.	8	16mo.	I.	6,000	Printed.	0	0	3
63	96	Baráh Máh Hidáyat Ulla (A calendar by Hidáyat Ulla).	Ditto.	Hidáyat Ulla.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th Novr. 1903.	8	16mo.	I.	6,000	Ditto.	0	0	3
64	108	Síharafí (Verses) ...	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Daulat Rám.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Silcock Press.	21st Novr. 1903.	8	8vo.	I.	1,500	Lithographed.	0	0	6
65	122	Janj (Marriage procession) ...	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Wazír-i-Hind Press.	8th Novr. 1903.	16	16mo.	I.	2,000	Printed.	0	0	3

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66	123	Qissa Nawín Kushtí Kallú wa Kikkar Singh. (The account of a recent wrestling match between Kallú and Kikkar Singh).	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Lála Rakhá Rám.	Poetry.	Amritsar.	Wazír-i-Hind Press.	9th Novr. 1903.	8	16mo.	I.	4,000	Printed.	0 0 3	
67	124	Nawán Qissa Lachchhí (Story of Lachchhí, new edition).	Ditto.	Shaikh Fazl Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10th Novr. 1903.	8	16mo.	I.	4,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	
68	127	Siharafí (Verses) ...	Ditto.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	22nd Novr. 1903.	16	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	
69	129	Nazar-i-Yárán (Present to friends, or a poem in praise of Pír Chanan Shah).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Mián Ala Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Wazírábád, District Gújránwála.	Najm-ul Matábí Press.	...	12	8vo.	I.	300	Lithographed.	0 0 6	
70	138	Bhajan naye rang naye dhang (Sacred songs).	Ditto.	Pandit Kishen Dás.	Ditto.	Jullundur.	Kishan Press.	6th Septr. 1903.	24	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0	
71	143	Shajra Sharíf taiyiba Qádiríya (A Poem giving the genealogy of the Qádari Pírs).	Ditto.	Shaháb-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th Octr. 1903.	8	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	Gratis.	
72	147	Bhárat Darpan (A poem on the present state of India as compared with the past—" Mirror of India)."	Ditto.	Rám Ratan.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	27th Decr. 1903.	8	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 6	
73	153	Marg Námá Lála Thákur Dás Shá'ir (An elegy on the death of Lála Thákur Dás, Poet).	Ditto.	Lála Bhagwán Dás.	Ditto.	Hoshiápur.	Motí Press.	30th Decr. 1903.	10	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	[illegible] 0 6	

74	172	Durúd Hazára. (A poem invoking God's blessings on the Prophet Muhammad).	Ditto.	Muhammad Amín Ulla.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	6th Jany. 1904.	16	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 6
75	180	Mirzá Sáhibán (Story of Mirzá and Sáhibán.)	Ditto.	Saiyid Muhammad Shah.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	3rd Jany. 1904.	136	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 2 0
76	183	Ahsan-ul-Qisás. (The story of Joseph)...	Ditto.	Maulví Ghulám Rasúl.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	2nd Jany. 1904.	272	8vo.	R.	2,000	Ditto.	0 3 0
77	236	Bárán Máh Gopí Chand (Calendar of Gopí Chand).	Panjábí in the Nágrí character.	Kánshí Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Bál Mukand Press.	25th Jany. 1904.	24	8vo.	I.	3,000	Printed.	0 0 3
78	238	Ráj Lílá Singhár arthát Jalsa Delhí Darbár (The Coronation Darbár of Delhi).	Panjábí.	Sant Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto	Anglo-Sanskrit Press.	20th Jany. 1904.	32	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 6
79	239	Qissa Rodá Jalálí (Story of Rodá and Jalálí).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Mián Bútá.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Muhammadí Press.	Ditto.	56	8vo.	I.	1,100	Lithographed.	0 1 6
80	276	Sálim Qissa Haqíqat Rái Dharami (Complete story of Haqíqat Rai, the Faithful).	Ditto.	Káli Dás.	Ditto.	Gujránwála.	Mc Kee Press.	28th Jany. 1904.	68	8vo.	New	1,400	Ditto.	0 3 0
81	31	Panjábí Tithí Patriká Sammat 1961 (An Almanac for Sammat 1961).	Panjábí.	Dayá Singh.	Miscellaneous.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	20th Decr 1903.	32	8vo.	I.	3,000	Printed.	0 1 0
82	50	Panjábí Bujhártán (Panjábí Riddles) ...	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Maulví 'Alí Muhammad and Lála Rám Ditta Mal.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Nawal Kishore Gas Printing Works.	10th Novr 1903.	32	32mo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 1 0
83	115	Uttam Updesh (Useful teachings) ..	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Wazír-i-Hind Press.	Novr. 1903.	32	16mo.	I.	2,000	Printed.	0 0 6
84	120	Man Mokh Sudhár (An account of the evil customs prevailing among the Sikhs and how to remove them).	Ditto.	Khálsa Bhujangí Sabhá, Ambála.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	5th Novr. 1903.	114	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Free.

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85	128	Jíwan Sudhár (How to regulate life) ...	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Miscellaneous.	Amritsar.	Wazír-i-Hind Press.	25th Novr. 1903.	24	16mo.	I.	2,000	Printed.	0 0 6	
86	278	Dunyá kí Sair (Verses describing the state of the times).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Bábú Bhagwán Dás.	Poetry.	Gujránwála.	McKee Press.	13th Feby. 1904.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 0 9	
87	279	Gopí Chand (Story of Gopí Chand) ...	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Kálí Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	7th Feby. 1904.	154	8vo.	New.	2,000	Printed.	0 5 0	
88	297	Sanátan Bhajanáwalí (Hymns) ...	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Jangú Rám.	Ditto.	Jullundur.	Gyán Parkásh Press.	27th Decr. 1903.	16	32mo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 0 3	
89	299	Hún ya'ní Zamíma Sangít Bhajanáwalí (A Supplement to Musical Hymn Book).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	...	
90	302	Síharafí (Verses)	Ditto.	Mián Muhammad Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1st Feby. 1904.	4	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 6	
91	303	Síharafí (Verses)	Ditto.	Miánjí Amír 'Alí.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8	16mo	I.	700	Ditto.	...	

92	210	Dukhtar Faroshí ke bure natíje alma'rúf Qissa Hat [illegible]aramí (Evil effects of selling girls, or story of a stubborn man).	Ditto.	Lála Gangá Rám.	Ditto.	Gujránwála.	'Arya Press.	22nd Mar. 1904.	16	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 1 0
93	32	Hijrat Náma Janáb Sarwar-i-Káinát ma' i Haqq-ul-Bayán (The Prophet's journey from Mecca to Medína, together with certain other religious questions).	Ditto.	'Abdul Majíd.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Ám Press.	20th Decr. 1903.	34	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 3
94	64	Radd-i-Mirzá Kádiání (Refutation of Mirza Kádiání's beliefs).	Ditto.	Munshí Ghulám Husain	Ditto.	Ditto.	Panja-i-Faulád Press.	1st Jany. 1904.	32	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	0 1 0
95	66	Huqúq-i-Wálidain (Rights of parents)	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	16	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	0 0 6
96	101	Man matíj Prahár (Number 2) arthát Gurmat anúsár mirtak Sanskár de lábh ate sad dá yathárath arth (Religious ceremonies after death. Benefits of the—).	Panjábí in the Gurmukhi character.	Bhái Mohan Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press.	25th Decr 1903.	80	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 2 0
97	121	Anokha Bálak (An extraordinary child, or an account of the birth of Gurú Nának).	Panjábí.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Religion (Sikh).	Amritsar.	Wazír-i-Hind Press	6th Novr. 1903.	32	16mo.	I.	2,225	Ditto.	0 0 6
98	125	Dasam Pátsháhí jí ke Granth Sáhib jí kí Sampardái Priyáe (Commentaries on Granth Sáhib by the 10th Sikh Gurú).	Ditto.	Bábá Thákur Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Novr. 1903.	592	8vo.	I.	1,500	Ditto.	1 4 0
99	156	Khálsa Díwán Bhasur de Gurmate ate Faisale (The decisions arrived at the Gurú Singh Sabha, Bhasúr).	Ditto.	Tejá Singh.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Ám Press.	25th Jany. 1904.	16	8vo.	R.	3,000	Ditto.	Free.
100	157	Vír Sudhár Pattra arthát Srí Gurú Singh Sabhá Bhasúr de athmen te naumen Sáláne Díwan dá sitta (Paper for the guidance of youngmen or the decisions arrived at the eighth and ninth anniversary of the Sri Gúrú Singh Sabha, Bhasúr).	Ditto.	Gurú Singh Sabha.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	73	8vo.	I.	3,000	Ditto.	Free.

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101	113	Haúá Áyá (Bugbear, or the evils of frightening children by imaginery beings).	Panjábí.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Fiction.	Amritsar.	Wazír-i-Hind Press.	Novr. 1903.	30	16mo.	I.	2,000	Printed.	0 0 6	
102	114	Ittifáq dí Barakat (Blessings of union) ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 6	
103	116	Rání Rúp Kaur te Tikká Manná Singh Jí dá Sangrám arthát Jang Marаulí, Bhág 1 (A contest between Rání Rúp Kaur and Tikká Manná Singh, or the battle of Marauli, Part I).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	64	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	
104	117	Rání Rúp Kaur te Tikká Manná Singh Jí dá Sangrám arthát Jang Maraulí, Bhág 2 (A contest between Rání Rúp Kaur and Tikká Manná Singh, or battle of Marauli, Part II).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	58	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	
105	118	Rání Rúp Kaur te Tikká Manná Singh Jí dá Sangrám arthát Jang Maraulí, Bhág 3 (A contest between Rání Rúp Kaur and Tikká Manná Singh, or battle of Marauli, Part III).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	82	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto	0 1 3	
106	119	Rání Rúp Kaur te Tikká Manná Singh Jí dá Sangrám arthát Jang Maraulí, Bhág 4 (A contest between Rání Rúp Kaur and Tikká Manná Singh, or battle of [illegible]rauli, Part IV).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	72	16mo	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 1 3	
107	219	Kalghí Dhar Prákásh (An account of the birth of Gúru Gobind Singh).	Ditto.	Bhái Maiyá Singh.	Biography.	Lahore.	Khálsa Press.	2nd Decr. 1903.	16	16mo.	I.	3,800	Ditto.	...	

108	234	Ik' Lecture athwá Jíwan Charittra Srí Gurú Gobind Singh Sáhib Jí (Biographical Sketch of Gurú Gobind Singh—A Lecture).	Ditto.	Bhái Budh Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Srí Gurmat Press.	20th Jany. 1904.	48	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	
109	237	Man Matí Prahár No. 3 arthát Bridh viváh durdashá Nátak (Evils of marriage in old age—A drama).	Ditto.	Bhái Mohan Singh.	Drama.	Ditto.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press.	15th Jany. 1904.	50	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 6	
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.													
110	28	Inshái Gurmukhí (Gurmukhí Letter-writer).	Panjábí.	Rái Sáhib Munshí Guláb Singh and Sons.	Language.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	28th Decr. 1903.	56	8vo.	R.	2,000	Lithographed.	0 0 9	
111	224	Panjábí-Hindí dí Pahlí Pothí (Panjábí-Hindí Series, First Book).	Panjábí in the Nágrí character.	Lála Durgá Dás, B.A., LL.B.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press.	20th Jany. 1904.	14	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 0 6	(a) Lála Durga Dás, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Chief Court, Punjab, Lahore. (b) 17th February 1904.
		Books, Pashto.													
112	162	Núr Náma Muhammad Akram, Jadíd. (An account of the birth of the Prophet).	Pashto.	Muhammad Akram.	Poetry.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	15th Jany. 1904.	16	16mo.	I.	3,000	Lithographed.	0 0 3	
113	169	Mi'ráj Náma Kalán wá Khurd bá Zabán-i-Afghání (An account of the night of ascent, when the Muhammadans believe their Prophet to have ascended through the seven stages of heaven into the presence of God).	Ditto.	Sardár Chhajjú Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10th Jany. 1904.	36	8vo.	I.	3,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	
114	286	Qissa Shahzáda Rut wa Padam, Afghání. (The Story of Prince Rut and Padam).	Ditto.	Díwán Chhajjú Singh (Publisher).	Ditto.	Delhi.	Tuhfa-i-Hind Press.	5th Decr. 1903.	52	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto	0 3 0	
115	287	Bahár-i-Gulzár Afghání alma'rúf Bahár-i-Naurozí (A collection of Pashto poems).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	48	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	0 3 0	
116	288	Makhzan-ul-Islám (The treasure of Islám).	Ditto.	Díwán Chhajjú Singh.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	168	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto	0 6 0	

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		Books, Persian.												Rs. A P.	
117	155	Rámáyan (The great Hindu Epic written in Persian poetry).	Persian.	Missar Rám Dás.	Poetry.	Gujránwála	Ranjít Parkash Press.	27th Jany. 1904.	131	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed	...	(a) Misra Ganga Rám, Gujránwála. (b) 19th March 1904.
118	195	Diwán-i-Qábil (A collection of poems written by Qábil).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	5th Feby. 1904.	6	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	...	
119	196	Hissa-i-Díwán-i-Qábil (A part of a collection of some of the poems written by Qábil).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	...	
120	161	Punj Ganj Murawwajaj-i-Punjab (The five tracts prevalent in the Punjab).	Ditto.	Díwán Chhajju Singh (Publisher).	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	15th Jany. 1904.	80	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 1 6	
121	289	Tuhfa-i-Nasáyih Muhashsha Kalán Mullá Sáhib Gárah (The book of advice by Mulla Sáhib Gárah with notes).	Ditto.	Mulla Sáhib Gárah.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Tuhfa-i-Hind Press.	5th Decr. 1903.	100	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	0 6 0	
*122	245	Hálát-i-Wálá Hazrat Amír Abd-ur-Rahmán Khán, Jild-i-Awwal (An account of Amír Abdur Rahmán Khán, Volume I).	Ditto.	Aghá Ghulám Murtaza Khán (Translator).	Biography.	Mashehd (Persia).	...	Jany. 1902.	854	8vo.	I.	...	Ditto.	6 0 0	(a) Aghá Ghulám Murtaza Khán, Secretary, the British General Consul of Khurasán, Mashehd, inhabitant of India, Lahore. (b) 17th February 1904.
*123	246	Hálát-i-Wála Hazrat Amír Abdur Rahmán Khán, Jild-i-Duyam (An account of Amír Abdur Rahmán Khán, Volume II).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	854	8vo.	I.	...	Ditto.	[illegible] 0	

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124	29	Pand Náma Hazrat Shaikh Faríd-ud-dín 'Attár (Book of advice by Shaikh Faríd-ud-dín 'Attár).	Persian.	Shaikh Faríd-ud-dín, 'Attár.	Language.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	26th Decr. 1903.	64	8vo.	R.	5,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	
125	30	Jild-i-Duwum, Sharh-i-Sikandar Námá (A commentary on Sikandar Námá, Volume II).	Ditto.	Maulví Muhammad Ghulwí.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th Decr. 1903.	328	8vo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	0 5 0	
126	40	Jild-i-Awwal Sharh-i-Sikandar Námá (A commentary on Sikandar Námá, Volume I).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	11th Novr. 1903.	380	8vo.	R.	2,000	Ditto.	0 3 6	
127	45	Inshái 'Ajíb (Muhashshá) (A Persian Letter-writer with a commentary).	Ditto.	Maulví Muhammad Khitáb.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Nawal Kishore Press.	13th Novr. 1903.	48	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	...	(a) Sardár Chhajjú Singh and Jíwan Singh, Booksellers, Pesháwar City. (b) 19th January 1904.
128	46	Inshái Fáiq (Muhashshá) (A Persian Letter-writer by Muhammad Fáiq with a commentary).	Ditto.	Muhammad Fáiq (Author) and Maulví Mahammad Khitáb (Commentator).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	13th Novr. 1903.	40	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	...	Ditto.
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130	184	Gulistán (A Persian Reader) ...	Ditto.	Shaikh Muslih-ud-Dín, Sa'dí.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	10th Jany. 1904.	464	8vo.	R.	6,000	Ditto.	0 8 0	
131	193	Intikháb-i-Bahár Dánish (Selections from the Bahár Dánish).	Ditto.	Rája Rájeshwar Ráo.	Ditto.	Ludhiána	Qaisar-i-Hind Press.	25th Jany. 1904.	50	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 6 0	(a) Nánú Mal, Proprietor, Qaisar-i-Hind Press, Ludhiána. (b) 16th February 1904.

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133	163	Afíman Jí naqlán jo Kitáb (Stories of the opium-eaters).	Sindhí.	Mr. Pokar Dás.	Miscellaneous.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i 'Am Press.	16th Jany. 1904.	32	16mo.	New	1,000	Lithographed.	0 1 6	
134	171	Gul Munír (A story of Gul and Munír)	Ditto.	Mián 'Abdulla.	Fiction.	Ditto.	Ditto.	7th Jany. 1904.	108	16mo.	New	5,000	Ditto.	0 5 0	
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136	164	Zabání Hisáb, ain Jadwalon (Mental Arithmetic with tables).	Sindhí.	Mr. Pokar Dás.	Science (Mathematical).	Lahore.	Mufíd-i 'Am Press.	16th Jany. 1904.	26	16mo.	R.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 1 3	
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137	2	Risála-i Siráj-ul-Haqq (A treatise showing that the Christ is not alive).	Urdú.	Siráj-ul-Haq.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Qádián, District Gurdáspur.	Anwár-ul Islám Press.	14th Decr. 1903.	28	8vo.	I.	700	Lithographed.	0 1 0	

138	3	Shahádat-ul-Qurán bi a'lan nidái bi annal Masíha ruf'i hafyan ilas Samái (A treatise showing that the Christ was raised to the heavens alive with proof from the Qurán).	Ditto.	Háfiz Muhammad Ibráhím.	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Mufíd-i 'Am Press.	2nd Novr. 1903.	136	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 5 0
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140	35	Muqaddas Kítáb ká Ahwál, Pahlá Hissá (Barths' Bible Stories, Part I).	Ditto.	Revd. Barth.	Religion (Christian).	Lahore.	Ditto.	24th Novr. 1903.	192	16mo.	New	10,000	Ditto.	0 3 0
141	53	Biwáh 'Adarsh ya'ní Garhist 'Ashram ko suarg dhám banáne ká aslí namúná (How to make life a pleasure after marriage).	Ditto.	Master 'Atmá Rám.	Religion (Arya).	Ditto.	Nawal Kishore Press.	23rd Novr. 1903.	312	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 12 0
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147	134	Om kí máhíyat wá Fazílat (The value and greatness of the letter Om).	Urdú.	Mahta Jaimání.	Religion Arya).	Mooltan	Manush Sudhár Press.	17th Decr. 1903.	34	16 mo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 1 0	
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149	136	Mukti yá Naját (Salvation) ...	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	24th Decr. 1903.	32	16 mo	I.	300	Ditto.	0 1 0	
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151	140	Sukmár Arya Samáj ká Pamphlet No. 3 (Pamphlet No. 3 of young men's Arya Samáj).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1st Novr. 1903.	4	16 mo	I.	300	Ditto.	Gratis.	
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154	168	Jantrí [illegible]síyái Inglistání bábat 1904 (The Churchman's Almanac, 1904).	Ditto.	Christian Knowledge Society, Lahore.	Religion (Christian).	Lahore.	Mufid-i-'Am Press.	12th Jany. 1904.	28	8 vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Free.	

155	193	Programme Tafsíl wár (The detailed programme on B.ble Lessons).	Ditto.	Miss Ambobtan.	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Punjab Press.	16th Novr 1903	28	8 vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	...	
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159	251	Al Furqán fí Jawáb-i-al Burhán (Al Furqán in refutation of al Burhán).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ráwalpindí.	Gulshan-i-Punj·b Press.	10th Feby. 1904.	40	8 vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	...	
160	256	Irshád ul Mukammalín fí Hidáyat is Sálikín tarjama i-Urdu Hidáyat ut Tálibín (Urdú translation of the book Hidáyat ut Tálibín or directions to seekers).	Ditto.	Saiyid Shaháb ud-Dín, (Translator).	Ditto	Delhi.	Mujtabáí Press.	20th Decr 1903.	72	8 vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	
161	260	Faiz-i-Subhání Tarjama-i Urdú Fath ur Rabbání (The grace of the Lord or an Urdú translation of Fath ur Rabbání) A book of advice by Shaikh Abdul Qádir Jílání.	Ditto.	Muhammad 'Abd-ul Ahad, (Translator).	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto	1st Jany. 1904.	312	8 vo.	I.	1,300	Ditto.	1 8 0	
162	268	Adáb-i Sálik (Qualities requisite for the pious).	Ditto.	Maulví Sháh Muhammad Rahím Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Afzal ul Matábí Press.	31st Decr. 1903.	16	8 vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0	
163	272	Zubdat un Nasáyih (A collection of useful advices).	Ditto.	Maulví Nasír-ud-Dín Haidar, Gorgani.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Ansárí Press.	1st Feby. 19·4.	68	8 vo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 6	(a) Maulvi Muhammad 'Abd-ul Majíd, Proprietor, Ansárí Press, Delhi (b) 25th February 1904.
164	295	Nayog ádí Bhirochár Khandan al márúf Sanátan Patí Brit Dharram mandan (A book against second marriage by females or in favour of the old Pati Brit system).	Ditto.	Lála Thákur Dás.	Ditto.	Hoshiarpur.	Sarín Press.	29th Feby. 1904.	72	8 vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 3 0	

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165	296	Núr-ud-Dín (The light of religion—a refutation of the Renouncement of Islám).	Urdú.	Maúlvi Núr-ud Dín.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Qádíán, District Gurdáspur.	Ziyá-ul-Islám, Press.	27th Feby. 1904.	256	8vo.	I.	1,600	Lithographed.	0 8 0	
166	304	Ved ke Qurán Injíl aur Tauret ke muqábala par Ilhámí hone ke bare men ek Mazmún (An essay showing that the Vedás are inspired books, as compared with the Qurán, the Bible and the books of Moses).	Ditto.	Lála Káshí Nath, B. A.	Ditto.	Jullundur	Saháik Press.	28th Feby. 1904.	34	16mo	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 9	
167	311	Mu'áiza yaní Karámát-ká-Khándán. (A contest between a Christian and an Arya regarding miracles).	Ditto.	Lála Gopál Dás.	Ditto.	Gujránwála.	Arya Press.	20th March 1904.	12	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6	
168	312	Tark-i-Islám ya'ní Bramhchárí Dharam Pál-jí, B. A., sábiq Munshí 'Abd-u'-Ghafúr Sáhib, B. A., Head Master, Islámíya High School, Gujránwála, ká Lecture (Renouncement of Islám; a lecture by Dharam Pálji B. A., formerly Munshí 'Abdul Ghafúr Sahib, B. A., Head Master, Islámía High School, Gujránwála).	Ditto.	Dharam Pál, B. A.	Religion (Arya).	Ditto.	Ditto.	22nd March 1904.	76	8vo.	New.	4,000	Ditto.	0 1 6	
169	313	Ved Parchár Mission, Tract No. I, Atam Andhkár ke Nazáre (Mission for the propagation of the Vedic Relegion, Tract No. I).	Ditto.	Master Lachhman Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	15th March 1904.	68	16mo.	I.	650	Ditto	0 2 0	
170	316	Masala-i-Ilhám aur us kí Tashríh (The doctrine of Revelation and its exposition).	Ditto.	Master Gopál Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th March 1904.	16	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 1 0	

171	4	Payám-i-Inglistán Lecture (Message from England—A lecture).	Ditto.	Mián Fazl Husain, B. A.	Miscellaneous.	Siálkot.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	22nd Novr. 1903.	36	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	0 2 0	
172	5	Tuhfa-i-Ja'wa yá'ní Huqqa Noshí kí tarikh aur buráian. (The history of smoking and its evils).	Ditto.	Munshí Mírán Bakhsh, Jalwa	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	23rd Novr. 1903.	20	8vo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 1 0	
173	23	Nádir Tibbí Jantarí san 1904 (An Almanac for 1904).	Ditto.	Shaikh Núr Muhammad	Ditto.	Lahore.	Ditto.	14th Decr. 1903.	32	16mo.	I	20,000	Ditto	Free.	
174	24	Fihrist Má' maujúda kár Khána Kishan Chand Sadánand Company, Lahore. (List of articles to be had from Kishan Chand Sadánand and Co, Lahore).	Ditto.	Kishan Chand.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	13th Decr. 1903	32	16mo.	I.	5,000	Ditto	Free.	
175	26	Ri'áyatí fihrist adwíát mujarraba M. D. Chandra and Company, Lahore (List of useful medicines on reduced prices, by M. D. Chandra and Co., Lahore).	Ditto.	M. D. Chandra and Co.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	19th Decr. 1903.	16	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Free.	
176	38	Mitháí men Zahr. (Poison in sweetmeat, or the evil effects of Christianity on Hindúism).	Ditto.	Arya Society.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	27th Novr. 1903.	24	16mo.	I	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	
177	39	Vaidak Jantarí san 1904 (An almanac, 1904.)	Ditto.	Pandit Hem Ráj.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30	8vo.	I.	4,000	Ditto.	Free.	
178	48	Usúl-i-Ábpáshí-i-Anhár (The Principles of Canal irrigation).	Ditto.	Sardár Muhammad Jamíl Ulla.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Nawal Kishore Gas Printing Works.	17th Novr. 1903.	136	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	1 0 0	(a) Sardár Muhammad Jamíl Ulla, Zil'dár, Jhelum Canal. (b) 19th January 1904.
179	49	Intikháb-i-Dulhan (Selection of a bride or qualities necessary in a girl for her selection as a bride).	Ditto.	Lála Bodh Ráj	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	26th Novr. 1903.	64	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	(a) Narendra Náth Mittra, Lahore. (b) 19th January 1904.
180	65	Guldasta-i-Ma'lumát (A nosegay or collection of useful information).	Ditto.	Nawwáb Mír Sadr-ud-Din Husain.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Panja-i-Fauládd Press	1st Jany. 1904.	44	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0	

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182	132	Insán ki Ghaflat (Human negligence)	Ditto.	Master Ralyá Rám.	Ditto.	Wazírábád, District Gujránwála.	Najm ul Matábí, Press.	...	8	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0	
183	133	Larká yá Larkí (Boy or girl, *i. e.*, how to beget male or female children).	Ditto.	Mahta Jaimaní, B. A.	Ditto.	Mooltan.	Manush Sudhár Press.	20th Decr. 1903.	16	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 0 9	
184	142	'Áj kal kí Dosti (Friendship in the present times).	Ditto.	'Abdul Akbar.	Ditto.	Jullundur.	Kishan Press.	15th Septr. 1903.	8	16mo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 0 3	
185	146	Ek Nau Jawán Arya kí Bahádurí (The bravery of an Arya youth).	Ditto.	Pandit Brij Lál.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	27th Decr 1903.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6	
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187	158	Infantry Training	Urdú in the Gurmukhí character.	J. H. F. Kelly.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufid-i-'Am Press.	20th Jany 1904.	348	8vo.	I.	3,000	Printed.	0 6 0	
188	165	Zambíl [illegible] Police Afsaran ke líye Note Book (A Bag or a Note Book for Police Officers).	Urdú in the Persian character.	Sardár Randhír Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Jany. 1904.	150	32mo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 4 0	

189	170	Lutf-i-Zindgí (The pleasure of life—A list of Ayurvedic medicines).	Urdú.	Sewak Aushadála, Jammu.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th Jany. 1904.	44	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Free.	
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193	200	Riwáj-i-'Abpáshí Tahsíl Pasrúr (Customary law of Irrigation in Tahsíl Pasrúr).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Anwár-i-Ahmadi Press.	25th Jany. 1904.	112	8vo.	I.	100	Ditto.	1 0 0	
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200	223	Khizáb-i-Akbari (An advertisement for hair dye).	Ditto.	Shaikh Barkat Ali.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Panja-i-Faulád Press.	28th Jany. 1904.	2	Folio	I	10,000	Ditto	...	(a) Shaikh Barkat Ali, Lahore. (b) 1;th February 1904.
201	270	Tambíh ya'ni' Shams-ul-'Ulama Háfiz Muhammad Nazír Ahmad ká Lecture. (Admonition, or a lecture by Shams-ul 'Ulama Háfiz Muhammad Nazír Ahmad.)	Ditto.	Shams-ul-Ulamá Háfiz Muhammad Nazír Ahmad.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Kásimí Press.	25th Octr. 1903.	40	8vo.	I.	1,300	Ditto	0 4 0	a) 'Abdul Ghaffár Beg, Proprietor Afzal-ul-Matábi Press, Delhi. (b) 25th February 1904.
202	301	Zindgí ká Photo., ya'ni Viráj Rakshá (A Photo. of Life, or the preservation of health).	Ditto.	Pandit Brij Lál	Ditto.	Jullundur	Gyán Parkásh Press	1st Jany. 1904.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	...	
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204	306	Sawál aur Jawáb Combined Training (Pánch Part) (Question and Answers on Combined Training, Parts I to V).	Urdú in the Nágrí character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	28th Feby. 1904.	210	16mo.	I.	400	Printed	1 4 0	

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210	52	Novel í-Dil Fareb, Hissa-i-Duwum (An interesting novel, Part II),	Ditto.	Munshi Muhammad Kam'l.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Nawal Kishore Gas Printing Works.	18th Novr 1903.	92	8vo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 8 0
211	62	Mysteries of the Panjab, ya'ni Srí Mati Biddyáwati ká Urdu Novel (Mysteries of the Panjab, or an Urdu Novel by Srí Mati Biddyawati.	Ditto.	Swámi Kirpa Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Aror Bans Press.	21st Decr. 1903.	272	8vo.	New.	700	Ditto.	0 10 0
212	63	Gulzár Begam. (Gulzár Begam: A novel).	Ditto	Mirza Muhammad Masíh,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Panja-i-Faulád Press.	15th Novr, 1903.	32	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0
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225	41	Rág Parkásh yá'ní Ta'lím Mausíqí ká Silsila, No. I. (Music Primer I).	Ditto.	Sardár Diljít Singh.	Art.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	4th Novr. 1903.	74	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 5 0	
226	44	Sarmáya-i-Nishát-i-Zindgání alma'ruf bá Zari'a-i-Shádmání (The Store of Pleasure, or the means of enjoyment in life).	Ditto.	Hakím Muhammad Sharíf, Eye Doctor.	Medicine (combined).	Ditto.	Nawal Kishor Gas Printing Works.	12th Decr 1903.	322	8vo.	I.	1,500	Ditto.	3 0 0	(a) Hakím Muhammad Sharíf, Eye Doctor, Lahore. (b) 19th January 1904.
227	55	Ayur Vedokt Shikshá, Hissa-i-Suyum, Santán utpattí ya'ní Paidáish wá Hifázat-i Aulád (Ayur Vedic Advice, Part III, Child Birth and Child Rearing)	Ditto.	Sardárí Lál, Vaid.	Ditto. (Hindi).	Ditto.	Ditto.	27th Novr 1903	64	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	
228	202	'Ilm-i-Sihhat ya'ní Musannif kí Kitáb Science of Health ká Urdú Mukhtasar Tarjama. ('Ilm-i-Sihhat, being the Urdú Edition of the Science of Health or Hygiene).	Ditto.	Dr. B. L. Dhingra, M.D.	Ditto. (English).	Ditto	Rifáh-i-'Am Steam Press.	1st Jany. 1904	72	8vo.	New.	500	Ditto	0 8 0	
229	51	Hayát-i-Majnun (Biographical sketch of Majnún).	Ditto.	Maulaví 'Alí Muhammad and Rám Dittá Mál.	Biography.	Ditto.	Nawal Kishore Gas Printing Works.	13th Novr. 1903	16	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0	
230	80	Jalál-ud-dín Muhammad Akbar (Life of Akbar the Great).	Ditto.	Munshí Ahmad-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Faiz-i-'Am Press.	1st Novr. 1903	136	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	1 0 0	
231	217	Sírat-i-Imám 'Azam (Life of Imam 'Azam)	Ditto.	Maulaví 'Alí Muhammad and Rám Dittá Mál.	Ditto.	Ditto	Nawal Kishore Press.	14th Decr. 1903.	38	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	
232	300	Mukhtsar Jíwan Charittra Pandit Lekh Rám, Arya Musáfir (A brief sketch of the life of Pandit Lekh Rám, Arya Missionary).	Ditto.	Jangú Rám	Ditto.	Jullundur.	Gyán Parkásh. Press.	1st Jany. 1904.	8	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	...	

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233	56	Paighám-i-Temperance yá Ghamrubá (The message of Temperance, or the destroyer of sorrow).	Urdú.	Qází Khair Ulla.	Poetry.	Lahore.	Nawal Kishore Gas Printing Works.	23rd Novr. 1903.	32	16mo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	...	
234	247	Tournement Patiála (The Patiála Tournament).	Ditto.	Shaikh Núr-ud-dín Mast.	Ditto.	Ludhiána.	Qaisar-i-Hind Press.	4th Jany. 1904	16	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Free.	
235	216	Munázara Rahm-o-Insáf (A conflict between Mercy and Justice).	Ditto.	Khawája Muhammad Altáf Husain.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Nawal Kishore Gas Printing Works	23rd Decr. 1903.	8	8vo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	
236	249	Alqaul-ul-sahíh fí tasdiq-ul-Masíh (The right word regarding the belief in the Messiah, *i.e.*, Gholám Ahmad of Kádián).	Ditto.	Khalífa Hidáyat Ulla.	Ditto.	Qádián District Gurdáspur.	Anwár-ul-Islám Press.	23rd Jany 1904.	22	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 1 0	
237	252	Chamanistán-i-Rág (A collection of musical pieces).	Ditto.	Lála Shígopál.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Victoria Press.	5th Novr. 1903.	128	16mo.	R.	250	Ditto.	0 8 0	
238	253	Gulistán i-Rág (A collection of musical pieces).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	96	16mo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 4 0	
239	259	Hikáyat-i-Luqmán ma'i-Nasayih-i-Luqmán (Æsop's Fables, together with Æsop's admonitions and counsels).	Ditto.	Maulví Muhammad Husain.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mujtabáí Press.	28th Decr 1903.	112	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	(a) M. Abdul Ahad, Proprietor, Mujtabáí Press, Delhi. (b) 25th Feby. 1904.
240	266	Khudang Nazar ma'rúf ba Tamsíl i-Qamar (The arrow of sight or likeness of the Moon).	Ditto.	Murshí Walí Muhammad.	Ditto.	Ditto	Afzal-ul-Matábí Press.	31st Decr 1903.	60	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 6 0	

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251	292	Urdú Digest ya'ní Khulása-i-Nazáír Faisalajít, Weekly Notes, Allahabád, Sígha-i-Faujdárí bábat san 1901. (The Digest of criminal cases of the Allahabad High Court for the year 1901).	Urdú.	Munshí Nakodaryá Mal and Sukhrám Dás.	Law.	Amritsar.	Qawánín-i-Hind Press.	20th Decr 1903.	34	8vo.	I.	375	Lithographed.	0 8 0	
252	131	Tanjím i-Khudá Yár (Book of Astrology by Khudá Yár).	Ditto.	Munshí Khudá Yár.	Science.	Wazírabád District, Gujranwála.	Najm-ul-Matábí Press.	...	20	16mo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 1 6	
253	145	Sachchá 'Anand ya'ní Yog kí áth angon kí musharrah vyákhyá. (True happiness or an exposition of the eight divisions of the science of Yoga Philosophy).	Ditto.	Ganesh Dás.	Philosophy	Jullundur.	Kishan Press.	1st Novr. 1903.	66	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 3 6	
254	166	Drama Tamashá-i-Gulistán-i-'Iffat al ma'rúf ba Chandráwalí (Drama—The garden of modesty or Chandráwali).	Ditto.	Ahsan.	Drama.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	5th Jany. 1904.	68	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 8 0	
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.													
255	20	Punjab aur Shumál Maghrabí Sarhaddí Súbe ká Jughrafíá (Geography of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province).	Urdu.	Education Department, Punjab.	Miscellaneous.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	30th Decr. 1903.	124	16mo.	New.	3,000	Lithographed	0 3 9	
256	21	Jughráfíya-i-Hind (Geography of India)	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	96	16mo.	New.	2,500	Ditto.	0 2 11	

257	25	Nau tarmím Mukhtasar Jughráfíya-i-Punjab, (A Short Geography of the Punjab, revised edition).	Ditto.	Munshí Deví Dás and Sons.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	26th Decr. 1903.	16	16mo.	I.	1,500	Ditto.	0 2 0	
258	188	Naqsha Zil' Siálkot (Map of the Siálkot District).	Ditto.	Education Department, Punjab.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th Decr. 1903.	...	16mo.	New.	500	Ditto.	3 0 0	
259	189	Naqsha Zil' Karnál (Map of the Karnál District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	...	...	New.	350	Ditto.	3 0 0	
260	190	Naqsha Zil' Rohtak (Map of the Rohtak District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	...	...	New.	350	Ditto.	3 0 0	
261	191	Naqsha Zil' Jhelum (Map of the Jhelum District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	28th Decr 1903	...	...	New.	500	Ditto.	3 0 0	
262	192	Naqsha Zil' Lahore (Map of the Lahore District).	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	...	...	New.	500	Ditto	3 0 0	
263	154	Masáhat kí Alif Be ya'ní Ilm-i-Masáhat ká Ibtidáí Course (The elementary course in Mensuration).	Ditto	Munshí Hírá Lal.	Science (Mathematical).	Hoshiár-pur.	Motí Press.	20th Decr 1903.	28	16mo.	New.	700	Ditto	0 2 0	
264	182	Hisáb ke Dúsre Hisse ká Hall jo Patwáríon aur Ibtidái madrason kí ta'lím, men dákhil hai (Key to Arithmetic, Part II, entended for Patwárís and Primary Schools).	Ditto	Rái Sáhib Munshi Guláb Singh and Sons (Publishers).	Ditto	Lahore	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	4th Jany. 1904.	128	16mo.	New	1,000	Ditto	0 4 0	
265	185	Miftáh-ul-Hisáb, Hissa-i-Suwum ma'-i-Zabání Hissáb (Key to Arithmetic, Part III, together with Mental Arithmetic).	Ditto.	Lála Sáruwan Rám.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	252	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 5 6	
266	194	Hisáb ká Pahlá Risála Lower Primary Skúlon ke líye (Arithmetic Part I, for Lower Primary Schools).	Ditto.	Lála Nand Lál, B A	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Siálkot Press	18th Jany 1904.	168	16mo	I.	700	Ditto.	0 4 0	(a) Lála Nand Lál, Assistant Master, American Mission High School, Siálkot. (b) 10th February, 1904.

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267	186	Urdu Lughát (A Dictionary of the Urdu Language).	Urdú.	Lála Rám Kishan and late Munshí Amír Chand.	Language.	Lahore	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	4th Jany. 1904	420	8vo.	New.	2,000	Lithographed.	1 4 0	
268	187	Urdu ká Qá'ida (Urdu Primer) ...	Ditto.	Col. W. R. M. Holroyd.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	32	16mo	New.	50,000	Ditto.	0 0 6	
269	266	Chamanistán Tarjama-i Gulistán (Urdu translation of the Gulistán of Sá'di).	Ditto.	Munshi Gopál Krishan.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Afzal-ul Matábí Press	31st Decr. 1903	172	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 8 0	
270	280	Risála Roman Character (A Guide to Roman character).	Ditto.	Lála Rámjí Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Imperial Book Depôt Press	16th Feby. 1904	24	8vo.	New.	2,000	Printed.	0 2 0	(a) Lála Rámjí Dás, M. P. S., F. P. P., Bath, Headmaster, Municipal Board School, Bhíwání. (b) 29th February 1904.
		BOOKS, BILINGUAL.													
		Panjabi-Urdu.													
271	36	Jap Jí Sáhib ká tíká ma'i Tashríh ul mausúm ba Sat Dharam Parkásh (A Commentary on Jap jí Sáhib by Bába Gúrú Nának, entitled the light of true religion).	Panjábí and Urdú.	Gúrú Nának (Author) and Lála Sánwan Rám (Commentator).	Religion (Sikh).	Lahore	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	29th Novr. 1903	156	16mo.	I.	2,000	Lithographed.	0 8 0	
272	144	Sangin Bhajanáwalí (Hymns) ..	Ditto.	Jangú Rám.	Poetry.	Jullundur.	Krishan Press.	1st Novr. 1903.	16	16mo	I.	700	Ditto	0 0 6	
273	152	Bhajan-i-Benazír, Hissa-i-Awwal (Hymns, Part I).	Ditto.	Labhú Rám.	Ditto.	Hoshiárpur.	Motí Press.	26th Decr. 1903.	16	16mo.	I.	300	Ditto	0 0 6	

274	54	Shántí Sarovar (The tank of tranquillity).	Hindí and Panjábí.	Young Men's Arya Samáj, Lahore.	Poetry.	Lahore.	Nawal Kishore Press.	27th Novr. 1903.	52	16mo.	New.	3,000	Lithographed.	0 1 0	
275	314	Sundar Bhajanáwalí, Hissa-i-Duwum (Hymns, Part II).	Ditto.	Master Lachhman Dás.	Ditto.	Gujránwála.	Arya Press	20th March 1904.	60	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	
276	315	Sundar Bhajanáwalí, Hissa-i-Suwum (Hymns, Part III).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	18th March 1904.	28	16mo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 1 0	
277	231	A'd Srí Gúrú Granth Sáhib Jí kí Bání Sidh Gosht Satík (A part of the Granth Sáhib in which the Gúrú had a conversation with a Sidh or an ascetic).	Panjábí and Hindí in the Gurmukhí character.	Sádhú Deva Singh.	Religion (Sikh.)	Lahore	Srí Gurmat Press.	10th Jany 1904.	168	8vo.	New.	500	Printed.	1 0 0	
		Sanskrit-English.													
278	58	Sattyárth Prakásh (First Chapter) ...	Sanskrit and English.	Pandit Charan Dás, B.A.	Religion (Arya).	Lahore.	Punjab Printing Works.	28th Novr. 1903.	24	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 2 0	
		Designed for Educational purposes.													
279	225	Srímad Bhagwad Gíta (The "Bhagwad Gíta").	Sanskrit and English.	Lála Dáyá Rám, M.A.	Language.	Lahore.	Punjab Printing Works.	14th Jany. 1904	96	16mo.	I.	300	Printed.	0 10 0	
		English-Urdu.													
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280	69	Guide to Translation	English and Urdú.	Saiyid 'Umr Daráz Sháh.	Language	Lahore.	Shams ul Hind Press.	31st Octr. 1903.	160	16mo.	New.	1,125	Printed and lithographed.	0 8 0	
281	71	The Anglo-Vernacular Letter-writer ...	Ditto.	C. J. Loyal.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	31st Decr. 1903.	62	16mo.	R.	750	Ditto.	0 4 0	
282	98	Urdú-English Grammar for Primary Classes.	Ditto.	Colonel W. R. M. Holroyd, D. O. L.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	28th Decr. 1903	116	16mo.	I.	15,000	Lithographed.	0 4 0	(a) Rái Sáhib Munshí Guláb Singh and Sons, Lahore. (b) 19th January 1904.
283	99	English for Beginners. The First Book	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	212	16mo.	New.	20,000	Ditto.	0 9 6	Ditto.
		Sanskrit-Hindi.													
284	100	Ved Sár (The Essence of the Vedás) ...	Sanskit and Hindí.	Bodhá Nand Gir.	Religion (Hindu).	Lahore.	Anglo Sanskrit Press.	20th Decr. 1903.	62	16mo.	I.	500	Printed.	Free.	

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285	111	Jaitsarí dí Wár arth sán tháhíl Sindhí, Bhág 2 (Jaitsari dí Wár or the hymns to be read after death, Part II, with Sindhi translation).	Panjábí and Sindhí.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Religion (Sikh).	Amritsar.	Wazír-i-Hind Press.	November 1903.	32	16mo.	I.	500	Printed.	0 0 3	
286	112	Jaitsarí dí Wár arth sán tháhíl Sindhí, Bhág 3 (Jaitsari dí War or the hymns to be read after death, Part III, with Sindhí translation).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	32	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6	
		Persian-Urdu.													
287	174	Kanz ut Táríkh (Historical Treasury).	Persian and Urdú.	Nawáb Muhammad 'Alí Khán.	Poetry.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	25th Jany. 1904.	108	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	...	
		Arabic-Urdu.													
288	214	Risála qaul-ul-hádí fí tafsír-i-Yá'ibádí (A treatise directing to the right path, regarding the commentary on the verse of the Qurán *Yá 'ibádí*).	Arabic and Urdú.	Maulví Muhammad Imám-ud-dín.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore	Nawal Kishore Gas Printing Works.	9th Decr. 1903.	28	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0	
289	269	Ad'iyat-ul-Qurán (A collection of prayers from the Qurán).	Ditto.	Shams-ul-'Ulamá Háfiz Nazír Ahmad LL. D.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Qásimí Press.	10th Jany. 1904	100	8vo	I.	5,000	Ditto.	0 6 0	(*a*) Shams-ul-'Ulamá Háfiz Nazír Ahmad, LL. D., Delhi. (*b*) 25th February 1904.
290	273	Namúna-i-Tafsír, Rub'-i-Akhir Pára-i-'Amm az Súra-i-Iqrá tá Wannás, Taisír-ul-bayán fí Tarjamat il Qurán (Commentary on the last quarter of the last Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	Maulví Muhammad 'Abd-ul-Majíd.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ansárí Press.	1st Feby. 1904.	152	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 6 0	(*a*) Maulví Muhammad 'Abd-ul-Majíd, Proprietor, Ansárí Press, Delhí. (*b*) 25th February 1904.

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		Panjabi-Sindhi.												Rs. A. P.	
285	111	Jaitsarí dí Wár arth sán tháhíl Sindhí, Bhág 2 (Jaitsari dí Wár or the hymns to be read after death, Part II, with Sindhi translation).	Panjábí and Sindhí.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Religion (Sikh).	Amritsar.	Wazír-i-Hind Press.	November 1903.	32	16mo.	I.	500	Printed.	0 0 3	
286	112	Jaitsarí dí Wár arth sán tháhíl Sindhí, Bhág 3 (Jaitsari dí War or the hymns to be read after death, Part III, with Sindhí translation).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	32	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6	
		Persian-Urdu.													
287	174	Kanz ut Tárikh (Historical Treasury).	Persian and Urdú.	Nawáb Muhammad 'Alí Khán.	Poetry.	Lahore.	Mufíd i-'Am Press.	25th Jany. 1904.	108	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	...	
		Arabic-Urdu.													
288	214	Risála qaul-ul-hádí fí tafsír-i-Yá'ibádí (A treatise directing to the right path, regarding the commentary on the verse of the Qurán *Yá 'ibádí*).	Arabic and Urdú.	Maulví Muhammad Imám-ud-dín.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore	Nawal Kishore Gas Printing Works.	9th Decr. 1903.	28	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0	
289	269	Ad'iyat-ul-Qurán (A collection of prayers from the Qurán).	Ditto.	Shams-ul-'Ulamá Háfiz Nazír Ahmad LL. D.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Qásimí Press.	10th Jany. 1904	100	8vo	I.	5,000	Ditto.	0 6 0	(*a*) Shams-ul-'Ulamá Háfiz Nazír Ahmad, LL. D., Delhi. (*b*) 25th February 1904.
290	273	Namúna-i-Tafsír, Rub'-i-Akhir Pára-i-'Amm az Súra-i-Iqrá tá Wannás, Taisír-ul-bayán fí Tarjamat il Qurán (Commentary on the last quarter of the last Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	Maulví Muhammad 'Abd-ul-Majíd.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ansárí Press.	1st Feby. 1904.	152	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 6 0	(*a*) Maulví Muhammad 'Abd-ul-Majíd, Proprietor, Ansárí Press, Delhí. (*b*) 25th February 1904.

291	275	Hidáyat-ul-Islám al ma'rúf I'jáz-i-Muhammadí, Jild-i-Duwum. (A guide to Islám or miracle of the Prophet Muhammad, Volume II).	Ditto.	Agha Jan.	Ditto.	Peshá-war.	Commercial Press.	8th Octr. 1903.	247	8vo.	I.	600	Lithographed.	0 10 0
		Persian-Arabic.												
292	255	Lawámi-i- 'Jámí ya'ní Sharh-i-Qasída-i-Mímíya wa Táíya Fárziya ma'-Shrah-i-Bait Amír Khusro Dehlwí (A commentary on the poetical works of Jámi and Mír Khusroo entitled "Lawami'-i-Jámi" and "Poems of Khusroo of Delhi").	Persian and Arabic.	Maulví 'Abdur Rahmán, Jámí (Commentator).	Religion (Muhammadan).	Delhi.	Mujtabáí Press.	20th Decr. 1903.	108	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0
		Arabic-Persian.												
		Designated for Educational purposes.												
293	283	Miftáh-ul-Kalám (Key to conversation in Arabic and Persian).	Arabic and Persian.	Maulví Muhammad Badr-ul-Hasan.	Language	Delhi.	Tuhfa-i-Hind Press.	5th Decr. 1903.	16	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 1 0
		BOOKS, TRILINGUAL.												
		Panjabi-Arabic-Urdu.												
294	77	Nishán-i-Muhammadí Kalán (The grand sign of Muhammadan Religion).	Panjábí, Arabic and Urdú.	Maulví Muhammad Isma'íl.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore.	Muhammadí Press.	22nd Novr 1903.	84	8vo.	I.	3,000	Ditto.	0 2 3
		Arabic-Persian-Urdu.												
295	261	Al Qasáid wa 'ala hámish há Jalá ul Ghámiz (A commentary on the poems of Sheikh Sharaf-ud dín Umar, son of Fariz.	Arabic, Persian and Urdú.	Shaikh Sharf-ud-dín (Author).	Poetry.	Delhi.	Mujtabáí Press.	4th Jany. 1904.	70	8vo.	I.	1,300	Ditto.	0 10 0
		Periodicals.												
296	14	Seonk khá gaí (The white ants have eaten it) Punjab Religious Book Society's Monthly Handbill No. 21.	Panjábí.	P. R. B., Society, Lahore.	Religion (Christian).	Lahore.	Srí Gurmat Press.	16th Decr. 1903.	8	16mo.	I.	12,000	Printed.	Free.
297	15	Naláiq Wuhtí (An unworthy wife) Punjab Religious Book Society's Monthly Handbill No. 20.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th Decr. 1903.	4	8vo.	I.	12,000	Ditto.	Ditto.
298	232	Túfán (The Deluge) Punjab Religious Book Society's Monthly Handbill No. 22.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Jany. 1904.	4	8vo.	I.	12,000	Ditto.	Ditto.
299	233	Das Hukm Parmeshur de (The ten commandments of God) Punjab Religious Book Society's Monthly Handbill No. 23.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	17th Jany. 1904.	4	8vo.	I.	12,000	Ditto.	Ditto.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 31*st March* 1904.—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	(a) The name and residence of the registered Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right, and (b) the date on which it was registered.
														Rs. A. P.	
300	33	Bará Din (Christmas Day), Punjab Religious Book Society's Monthly Handbill Nos. 268 and 269.	Urdú.	Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore.	Religion (Christian).	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	30th Decr. 1903.	8	8vo.	I.	50,000	Lithographed.	0 0 1	
301	34	Hazrat Dáúd (David), Punjab Religious Book Society's Monthly Handbill No 267.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4	8vo.	I.	50,000	Ditto.	0 0 1	
302	84	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám Lahore ká Máhwárí Risála (Monthly Journal of the Anjuman-i-Himáyat Islám, Lahore) for September and October 1903.	Ditto.	Anjuman-i Himáyat Islám, Lahore.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Islámía Press.	1st Novr. 1903.	68	8vo.	I.	3,300	Ditto.	Gratis.	
303	210	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám Lahore ká Mahwárí Risála (Monthly Journal of the Anjuman-i-Himáyat Islám, Lahore) for November and December 1903.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	31st Decr. 1903.	56	8vo.	I.	3,300	Ditto.	Gratis.	
304	85	Urdú Punjab Record, Part I, Judicial, for September and October 1903.	Ditto.	Mr. Ganpat Rái.	Law.	Ditto.	"Civil and Military Gazette" Press.	24th Novr. 1903.	44 Leaves	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 12 0	(a) The Proprietors of the "Civil and Military Gazette" Press, Lahore. (b) 19th January 1904.
305	102	Risála-i-Anwár-ush-Shams (The light of the Sun) for September and October 1903	Ditto.	Bábú Jai Gopál	Ditto.	Ditto.	Aftáb-i-Punjab Press	18th Decr. 1903.	56 Leaves	8vo.	I.	225	Ditto.	0 8 0	
306	293	Risála Seh Máhí Nazáir Mukammal Mál (A complete edition of Judgments of Revenue cases), Volume I, Nos 1 to 3, January to September 1903.	Ditto.	Munshí Nakodarya Mal and Sukhrám Dás	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Qatwánín-i-Hind Press.	31st Jany. 1904.	56	8vo.	I.	375	Ditto.	0 8 0	

307	350	Bharochí Hitkárak ya'ní Bharochí Hitkární Sabhá Shahr Ráwalpindí ká Másak Samáchár (Monthly Journal of the "Bharochí Hitkární Sabha" at Ráwalpindí) for September 1903.	Ditto.	Nának Chand.	Miscellaneous.	Ráwalpindi.	Ahlúwálíya Printing Press.	19th Novr. 1903.	10	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 12 0 Annual subscription.	
308	197	Bharochí Hitkárak ya'ní Bharochí Hitkární Sabhá Shahr Ráwalpindi ká Másak Samáchár (Monthly Journal of the "Bharochí Hitkární Sabhá" at Ráwalpindí) for October, November and December 1903.	Ditto.	The Secretary, Bharochí Hitkární Sabhá.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press.	30th Jany. 1904.	16	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 12 0 Annual subscription.	
309	176	Taraqqí (Progress), Volume 3, No. I, for January 1904.	Ditto.	Secretary, Religious Book Society.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	28th Jany. 1904.	68	8vo.	I.	5,000	Ditto.	2 8 0 Annual subscription.	
310	177	Monthly Circular Punjab Praspar Hindú Kutamb Saháik Bhandár Lahore ká Máhwárí Risálá (Monthly Circular of the Punjab Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund), Volume 8, No. 10, for January 1904.	Ditto.	Secretary, Punjab Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	5th Jany. 1904.	4	4to.	I.	3,000	Ditto.	Free.	
311	211	Tabíb-i-Lahore (The Doctor of Lahore) for December 1903.	Ditto.	Hakím Muhammad Dín.	Medicine (combined).	Ditto.	Islámía Press.	Ditto.	20	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Gratis.	
312	178	Monthly Circular Punjab Praspar Hindú Kutamb Saháik Bhandár Lahore ka Máhwárí Risála (The Monthly Circular of the Punjab Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund), Volume I, No. 1, for January 1904.	Hindí.	Secretary Punjab Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	Ditto.	4	4to.	I.	200	Printed.	Free.	
313	179	Ditto (Ditto) ...	Hindí in the Gurmukhí character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4	4to.	I.	300	Ditto.	Free.	
314	277	Akhbár-i-Jádúgar (The Magician), a journal No. 1, Volume I, for February 1904.	Urdú.	Gosáín Sawámí Diyál.	Ditto.	Gujránwála.	McKee Press.	4th Feby. 1904.	24	8vo	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 2 0	
315	106	The Punjab Record, Part I, Judicial, for November 1903.	English.	Alweyne Turner, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law.	Law.	Lahore.	"Civil and Military Gazette" Press.	23rd Decr. 1903.	46 Leaves	8vo.	I.	750	Printed.	3 0 0	(a) The Proprietors of the "Civil and Military Gazette" Press, Lahore. (b) 19th January 1904.
316	213	The Review of Religions, Volume II, Nos. 11 and 12, for November and December 1903.	Ditto.	M. Muhammad Alí, M.A.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Artistic Printing Works.	20th Decr. 1903.	76	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 12 0	

LAHORE:
The 10th May 1904.

TAJ-UD-DIN,
In charge of the Office of Reporter on Books, Punjab.

Supplementary List of Copyright Books for the quarter ending the 31st March 1904.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	(a) The name and residence of the registered Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right, and (b) the date on which it was registered.
														Rs. A. P.	
1	709	Hamáyíl Sharíf Mutarjam (The Qurán, with an Urdú Translation, Pocket Edition).	Arabic and Urdú.	Maulví Háfiz Nazír Ahmad Khán.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Delhi.	Ansári Press.	25th June 1899	976	16mo.	I.	4,000	Lithographed.	2 8 0	(a) Shamsul 'Ulmá Maulví Nazír Ahmad of Delhi. (b) 25th February 1904.

LAHORE: }
The 10*th May* 1904. }

TAJ-UD-DIN,
In charge of the Office of Reporter on Books, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—20 6 04—762.

No. 9 of 1904.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1904.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REPORT ON THE GOVERNMENT AGRI-HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1904.

THE following report and remarks thereon by the Lieutenant-Governor are published for information :—

No. 44-A. H. G., dated Lahore, 31st May 1904.

From—W. C. RENOUF, Esquire, C. S., President, Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore,
To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore, for the financial year ending 31st March 1904.

Income.

2. The income of the year under report was estimated at Rs. 13,500. The actual income amounted to Rs. 20,285-3-8 as against Rs. 16,975-14-4 in the previous year. To this must be added the reappropriated sum of Rs. 2,432,—*vide* Government letter No. 2540, dated 25th November 1903—so that the total becomes Rs. 22,717-3-8. Sales of garden produce, &c., realized Rs. 16,663-3-8 as against Rs. 13,905-3-4 in the previous year. The stocks are now somewhat low, but there will be no difficulty in meeting orders up to the budget figures for the year 1904-05.

Expenditure.

3. The total expenditure was Rs. 24,794-9-6, and the excess of expenditure over income was therefore Rs. 2,077-5-10, which was met from the annual grant of Rs. 9,000 contributed by Government for the maintenance of the gardens. The cost of maintaining the Botanical Section of the Gardens, which yields no income, amounted to Rs. 671-14-2 as against Rs. 659-12-9 in the previous year.

Verification of accounts.

4. The figures relating to the income and expenditure of the Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens have been checked by the Accountant-General, Punjab, and found correct.

Seeds collected.

5. The crop of seed of ornamental trees, shrubs, palms and vegetables was good, with the exception of the crop of peas, which was still below the average of the past five years, though nearly 200 lbs. better than in the previous year.

The quantities of seeds of all descriptions collected during the year under report were as follows:—

	lbs.
Ornamental tree seeds	229
Timber tree seeds (mostly shísham) ...	1,031
Shrub and climber seeds	102
Palm seeds	132
Vegetable seeds	71·2
Flower seeds	80·2
Peas	592·5

Flowers.

6. There was a larger display of Annuals, both in pots and in the ground, than in previous years. The Annuals were somewhat late in coming into bloom owing to the prolonged cold weather. Roses also flowered late. Gloxinias still continue to do well, Cinnerarias gave excellent bloom, but Petunias were not as good as in previous years. Asters, on the other hand, were far batter than in other years and produced some very fine blooms. The following flowered well during the past year, and are worthy of note for the beauty and profusion of their flowers:—

Magnolia grandiflora.

Petroea volubilis.

Bauhinia sp. crimson.

Sephora secundiflora.

Bignonia venusta.

Jacaranda mimosifolia.

Salisburia adianoefolia.

Chrysanthemums.

7. Both in the Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens and private gardens in Lahore, chrysanthemums were much below the usual standard, very few full-sized blooms of perfect shape and colour being in evidence. This was largely due to the late rains. Six thousand six hundred and sixty plants were sold, realizing Rs. 949-7-8, as against 6,142 plants realizing Rs. 918-4-0 in the previous year. Two hundred and seventy-one large chrysanthemum plants, valued at Rs. 36-10-0, were issued free in exchange to other gardens.

Planting.

8. The following is a list of trees, shrubs, &c., which have been planted out during the year under report:—

Fruit trees (including those from England and Italy)	430
Ornamental trees	222
Shrubs	35
Rose trees	646
Hedge plants	999

Nurseries.

9. During the past year large portions of the nurseries have been cleared out and replanted, as they were in a very neglected and overgrown condition, many of the plants being too large for sale purposes. It is hoped to complete this work during the ensuing year. Owing to heavy sales during the past two years, the nursery stock was almost exhausted. This was particularly the case with young fruit trees, such as peaches, oranges, mangoes and loquats. Hedge plants were completely exhausted, but steps are being taken to lay down a large stock to meet future demands.

Fruit orchards.

10. The fruit orchards were in the same condition as the nurseries. Large areas have been cleaned out and vigorously pruned. A great deal, however, remains to be done.

The following fruit trees were imported from England and Italy respectively and planted in sections 41, 54 and 61, which have been entirely remodelled :—

From England—	
Apricots	22
Nectarines	18
Peaches	34
Pears	48
Plums	43
Quinces	22
From Italy—	
Malta oranges	100
Mandarin oranges	25
Lemons	25

The following were received from the Mahasu Orchards, Simla :—

Apples	30	Being very small, however, they have been potted and will be planted out in the open ground next year.
Apricots	15	
Almonds	50	
Cherries	20	
Green gages	50	
Pears	100	
Plums	11	
Walnuts	50	

The following is a list of the fruit trees which have died :—

Orange, Malta, imported	4
Peach, imported	4
Pear, imported	1
Quince, imported	3
Mangoes, grafted	30

The whole of the fruit crop for the year under report, with the exception of the mangoes, a portion of the vinery and a few peach trees, was sold for Rs. 1,250. The reserve fruit trees realized by private sales Rs. 202-15-6 as against Rs. 27 in the previous year.

Grafted mangoes.

11. The mango crop was good and of excellent quality, the No. 4 Bombay and Alphonsos being particularly so. The whole of the crop was sold retail, through the Garden Office. Throughout the season the supply was never equal to the demand.

Peaches and apricots.

12. The crop of peaches and apricots was good, and the better varieties produced fruit of very good quality. Here, again, the demand for fruit of good quality was evident. The crop for the ensuing year promises fair.

Japan plums.

13. These cannot be regarded as a success. The majority of the trees are weakly in growth. A few trees, more vigorous than the rest, have a fairly good crop, but the flavour leaves something to be desired.

Oranges.

14. A heavy crop of good flavour and quality. The crop for the ensuring year does not promise well, the bloom being very deficient.

Grapes.

15. As in the previous year, grapes were almost a failure, due largely to the ravages of wasps and a variety of catterpillar larvæ.

Date trees.

16. Last year's remarks hold good. Out of the 24 offsets planted last year in the open, 10 are growing, 8 are in bad condition and 6 have died.

Grass.

17. The system of issuing grass tickets at the rate of Re. 1 per horse per month was discontinued from October 1st, as it was considered an unsatisfactory method, and it led to great pilfering on the part of the grass-cutters. Under the new system grass and hay were sold by weight, at varying rates. This has been a success financially, but it has the disadvantage that it takes away a certain amount of labour from more legitimate and more urgent garden work. The income from the sale of grass from October 1st, 1903, to March 31st, 1904, was Rs. 661-7-0, from which should he deducted Rs. 200 for cutting and cartage, besides a small sum on account of labour. The income in 1902-03, under the old system, was Rs. 131-8-0.

The income would be still further increased if the quality were better. There is always a large demand for good "Dhub" grass, but unfortunately the gardens are greatly overrun with coarse "Sir" grass, and it would be advisable to gradually eradicate this and plant "Dhub" grass.

Irrigation.

18. There was an improvement in the supply of water during the year under report, the canal being opened and closed 272 and 93 days respectively as against 225 and 140 days in the previous year. The supply, however, was deficient during the fruit season, and this must be attributed to two causes,—(*i*) leakage and wastage along a long length of kutcha water-course; (*ii*) continual theft of water and cutting of the channel by night by zamindars and others

To avoid this, and to give the gardens an independent water-supply, a survey is now being made for a new branch which would take off from the pucca water-course north of Government House, run along the eastern boundary of Government House, and pass under the Meean Meer Road into the Gardens.

Improvements.

19. Through the generosity of the Punjab Government, which sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 20,000, several improvements were effected in the Gardens during the year under report.

First and foremost must be noticed the new driving roads, which have been increased in length by nearly two miles, and, judging by the traffic, are already greatly appreciated.

A new driving road and entrance have been made from the junction of the Mozang and Lawrence Roads, to the Superintendent's Office with a branch, running south-east over a new bridge crossing the Government House Rajbaha till it strikes the old Lady Lyall Riding Road.

In addition to the above, by covering over numerous open drains, pruning overhanging trees, and clearing and levelling, where necessary, three miles of cycling paths and walks have been opened up through the nurseries and orchards.

A much needed improvement was effected by removing the border to the east of the bandstand plot and widening the road. Traffic was formerly much congested at this part.

The entire road space around the bandstand, a part of which was formerly non-metalled, has now been metalled, and this has proved a great convenience.

As already mentioned, a large area of nurseries and orchard has been cleared and replanted. One hundred and eighty-seven fruit trees, including apricots, nectarine, peaches, pears, plums, quinces, imported from England, and oranges and lemons obtaind from Naples, have been planted near the Superintendent's house, and are now making very good growth. The stock of rose trees has been renewed by importation from England.

The unsightly mounds which disfigure the gardens has been planted with various plants, which are doing well, and which should, in time, make them less objectionale to the view.

A great want has been supplied by the erection of hot water apparatus for heating the conservatory. This will add greatly to the interest of the building, as it will enable many beautiful and delicate plants to be grown to advantage.

The efficiency of the garden equipment has been greatly increased by the addition of the following :—

- 4 pairs of bullocks.
- 2 road-watering carts.
- 1 bullock cart.
- 4 lawn mowers.
- 1 lawn roller.

The old bullockshed opposite the garden office which was in a very dilapidated condition has been pulled down, and a new one erected in the nursery depôt, where also room has been found for standing the garden carts, now five in number.

New flower beds were designed and laid out in the conservatory plot and planted up with Verbnas, Phloxes, Lobelias, &c., the scheme of colour being red, white and blue. They gave a bright display for some time.

Flower shows.

20. Two flower shows were held during the year under report. The Chrysanthemum Show was held on the 27th November 1903, and was a very successful one as regards entries, which were more numerous than in previous years: the quality, however, was poor throughout, both size and form being below the usual standard.

The annual Spring Flower Show was held on the 31st of March 1904, and as regards entries surpassed the show in November. With a few exceptions, the exhibits of pot plants showed considerable cultural ability and attention. Some of the groups were very effective. The table decorations and cut roses, however, were poor, although the entries were better than in previous years. The exhibits of vegetables were both numerous and good. Fruit was but poorly represented.

The rules and schedules of both shows were revised and various alterations made, especially in the rules, which were entirely redrafted and considerably augmented. Judging by the increased number of entries, they seem to have been appreciated.

An appeal was made to the public for contributions to the Prize Fund. The response was much below expectations and only Rs. 300 were realized, but it enabled the Committee to give a few extra prizes, and to enhance the value of others.

Experiments.

21. All experiments were discontinued during the past year by order of the President, with the exception of a small sowing of Narma cotton which was treated under the same conditions as would prevail among zamindars. The results are as follows:—

Quantity sown	6lbs.
Area sown	2 kanals.
Outturn—	
Lint	35lbs. (*i.e.*, 169⅗ lbs. per acre).
Seed	70 lbs. (*i.e.*, 338⅘ lbs. per acre).

The reclaimed Kalar land was sown with various fodder crops which were utilized as fodder for the garden bullocks.

Some seeds of Chitta Kharboza, a variety of melon, were received for trial from the Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow, through the office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. Two ounces were sown on one kanal of land, but proved a failure, as the fruit which matured at about the end of May was very badly attacked by insects and practically destroyed.

Contributions.

22. Contributions were received from the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta; Agri-Horticultural Society, Calcutta; Government Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur; and Government Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow.

Superintendent's tours.

23. The Superintendent did not make his usual annual tour during the year under report, owing to press of work in connection with the Garden improvements.

Remarks by the President.

24. The preceding paragraphs have been drafted by the Superintendent of the Gardens. The year has been an exceedingly busy one. An important improvement scheme was first drawn up by the Committee. The proposals, which were approved in their entirety by the Local Government, and for

the carrying out of which a special grant of Rs. 20,000 was made, have been fully described in paragraph 19 above. Rupees 14,236 were granted for new roads and repairs to existing roads, and Rs. 5,764 for miscellaneous purposes, sanction being received on September 15th. The work was vigorously pushed forward during winter. Attention has thus far been mainly directed towards the nurseries and the portions of the gardens opened up by the new roads. The nurseries were generally in an unsatisfactory state, and it is of vital importance to have them in first class order, as we are largely dependent on them for our income. The ornamental sections will be taken in hand during the current year. It is satisfactory to note that the marked increase in receipts during the past year has materially added to our savings fund, and will enable us to apply for a sum of about Rs. 4,500 to spend on improvements, over and above the amount already provided in the budget.

25. It has become very clear that the gardens were undermanned as regards labour in the time of Mr. Hein. The Local Government has, however, now raised the annual contribution from Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 12,000 per annum. Out of the increment, about Rs. 1,200 will be required for the up-keep of the new roads, leaving Rs. 1,800 available for labour. We also hope for an enhanced income from sales, when the nursery stocks have been fully replenished.

26. Mr. Hemsley held charge of the Gardens during the year, this being the first year of his incumbency. He has been practical and business-like in his suggestions, and he has worked with zeal and enthusiasm.

The Committee have evidenced great interest in the Gardens and have rendered much assistance. The duties of Honorary Secretary have been discharged by Major Braide, I.M.S., Mr. Stevanson acting for him during his absence on tour. I am greatly indebted to both these gentlemen for the public-spirited manner in which they have devoted so much of their leisure to the Gardens and for the close supervision which they have exercised throughout the year.

No. 682 S., dated Simla, 29th June 1904.

From—E. D. MACLAGAN, Esquire, Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Annual Report of the Lahore Agri-Horticultural Gardens, contained in your letter No. 44-A. H. G., dated 31st May 1904.

2. The year was not altogether a favourable one owing to the prolonged cold weather. It is accordingly the more satisfactory to notice the increase in the sales of garden produce during the year.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice the improvements that have already been effected in the construction of new roads, clearing of old nurseries, &c., and the thanks of Government are due to the Committee for the interest and energy they have displayed in these matters. The Lieutenant-Governor also notices with satisfaction the good report of the work of Mr. Hemsley, the new Superintendent of the Gardens.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

dence available to show that both in rural and urban areas the suggestive figures for fevers and respiratory diseases are not due to the reporting of plague deaths under other names. Among other features in the vital statistics of the Province, which claim attention, are the disparity between the male and female birth and death-rates, and the variation in the death-rate among the two main classes of the community, Muhammadan and Hindu. With regard to the former, it would appear that while the male birth-rate exceeds the female by 2·1 per mille, this excess is entirely discounted by a female death-rate of 53·6 as compared with 45·1 per thousand among males. By comparing the death-rates of the different age groups for 1903 with the figures for the same groups in the year 1901, during which there was comparatively little plague in the Province, the Sanitary Commissioner concludes that the abnormal increase in the female over the male death-rate in 1902 and 1903 was due entirely to plague, while the fact that the excess is most noticeable in the age periods from 10 to 40 years and comparatively small in the groups below 5 and above 60 confirms the general belief among Medical Officers that plague is a disease of the best years of life The excess of female infant mortality over male is very marked in the Jullundur District, and points to the conclusion that plague and disease are not the only factors at work in producing this result. The only other districts in the Province which come under similar suspicion, but in a much lesser degree, are Amritsar and Ludhiana.

The disparity between the death-rate of Muhammadans and Hindús, and its variation in different districts, is noticeable. The total death-rate among Muhammadans, which is generally the lower, increased in the year under review by 7·48 and was in consequence greater than the Hindu ratio, which increased by 1·93 only. Excluding the districts which suffered from plague, the death-rates of the two classes are found to have risen in a practically identical degree, and the inference is drawn that the increase in the total rate in the case of Muhammadans is the result of plague. In the Mooltan District, which was free from plague, the Hindu death-rate was 54·17 as against a Muhammadan death-rate of 28 86, but the striking disparity here would point to defective registration in rural areas, where the Muhammadans predominate.

3. The influence of fevers and plague on the vital statistics has already been noticed, and the following figures display the part borne by various diseases in making up the mortality bill for the Province :—

	Deaths.
Fevers	509,307
Plague	205,462
Respiratory diseases	68,064
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	16,498
Small-pox	15,635
Cholera	14,688

Plague has recently formed the subject of an exhaustive review by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and it is only necessary to add that while apathy is still the prevailing note, there are occasional indications that the attitude of the people towards this disease is undergoing some slight change, and Sir Charles Rivaz trusts that these will initiate the commencement of a period, in which the people will gradually realize the futility of passive obstruction to all remedial measures and the importance of both self-help and co-operation with Government officers in their efforts to cope with this terrible scourge.

The fever mortality is still far above that recorded against any other form of disease, though only slightly in excess of the quinquennial average. A very high death-rate from this cause is recorded in certain districts, which were subject to unusual rainfall and heavy inundations.

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The mortality from small-pox was in excess both of the ratio for the previous year and also of the quinquennial average. Although its incidence is probably dependent on the efficacy or otherwise of vaccination measures, the varying virulence of the disease in different years is not easily accounted for, and the only immediate cause traceable for the rise in the year under review is probably to be found in the interference of plague with vaccination operations in the Province.

The outbreak of cholera in the Punjab is directly traceable to the Kumbh Fair at Hardwár in April 1903. Compared with previous Kumbh Mela years the mortality was small, and the Lieutenant-Governor acknowledges with satisfaction that this appears to have been largely due to the prompt and effective measures adopted by the district staffs of the Province to cope with, and obviate a spread of, the disease.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed with regret the extremely small average of the fines inflicted in Municipalities on defaulters in the matter of registration of births and deaths. It may be that only the poorer members of the community neglect their duty in this respect, but, if this is not the case, it is open to question whether the infliction of a purely nominal fine is not rather an encouragement to neglect of this kind than a deterrent. It is useless to expect efficient registration unless defaulters are made to feel that indifference and neglect will entail something more than merely nominal inconvenience, and His Honour hopes that Magistrates will in future regard offences against registration bye-laws as at least on a par with petty nuisances or other minor misdemeanours.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction the steps which have been taken during the year in the matter of the protection and clearance of wells, but, on the other hand, the report indicates that village sanitation generally is still in a very backward condition. The Jhang, Shahpur, Gurdáspur and Jullundur District Boards appear to have done something to encourage sanitation by the offer of rewards, but their efforts have been met with apathy on the part of the people. It may be, however, that the rewards offered are too small to attract interest, and His Honour will be glad to learn the result of the Delhi experiment, where a sum of Rs. 500 has been suggested as a suitable grant to make to the most deserving village. Against this apathetic attitude on the part of villages must be noted the various instances of public spirit displayed by private individuals, enumerated in paragraph 60 of the Sanitary Commissioner's Report.

6. The record of work performed by the Sanitary Board during the year is satisfactory, and the extent to which the services of the Sanitary Engineer have been utilized in the preparation and supervision of sanitary projects is a gratifying feature of the Report. Amongst much that is of interest in the Annual Report of the latter officer the very instructive experiments with septic tanks at Simla are worthy of attention. Although it is evident that the biological method of dealing with sewage is by no means so simple and easy, as its advocates have represented it to be, the results appear to have been, on the whole, fairly satisfactory, and the initial difficulties connected with working have been largely overcome. With the grant-in-aid of Rs. 30,000, which His Honour has been able to place at the disposal of the Sanitary Board with a view to assisting local bodies in carrying out sanitary works, the Board will, it is hoped, be able to ensure that many useful and deserving projects are not indefinitely deferred.

No. 10 of 1904.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1904.

PART II.

GENERAL.

Report on the working of the Factories Act during the year 1903.

DURING the year under report there were in the Punjab 188 Government nd private factories worked wholly or partly by steam power, against 166 in ahe previous year.

2. *Inspections.*—Of the factories which were working during the year all but 7 were inspected. 40 were inspected once, 95 twice, 23 three times, and 19 more than three times. 3 were under stoppage and 1 in liquidation.

3. *Holidays.*—The provisions of Section 5 B of the Factories Act in respect of a weekly holiday to the operatives employed in factories were, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe, enforced throughout the Province except in a factory at Muzaffargarh and in one factory in the Lahore District, the manager of which is being prosecuted.

4. *Sanitary condition and sanitary arrangements.*—The sanitary condition and sanitary arrangements of the factories in the Province during the year under report were generally good; the most noticeable exceptions were found in the case of certain factories in the Rohtak, Ambala, Ludhiána, Mooltan, Muzaffargarh and Ráwalpindi Districts. The District Magistrates concerned have taken steps to have the defects noted by the inspecting officers remedied. Minor defects in the matter of sanitation, &c., were in most cases promptly remedied throughout the Province by the managers of factories concerned. Water-supply arrangements for drinking water for the operatives were generally satisfactory, and the supply wholesome and sufficient. The buildings are well ventilated.

The overcrowding in the signalling equipment branch workshop of the Ferozepore Arsenal, noticed in the report for 1902, has been removed, but Sir Charles Rivaz regrets to notice that District Magistrates have failed to furnish the information called for in paragraph 5 of last year's report as to whether in accordance with Rule 16 of the Rules under Section 18 (1) of the Indian Factories Act, published with Punjab Government Notification No. 969, dated 22nd October 1892, sufficient space is provided for each person employed in the factories within their respective districts.

5. *General health of operatives.*—The health of the operatives is reported to have been very good in all the factories throughout the Province.

6. *Wages and general condition of operatives.*—The general condition of operatives was fairly good on the whole ; the operatives seem contented and in most cases the wages paid are higher than those paid to ordinary labourers. Annexed Statement No. III, prescribed by the Government of India, Home Department, in their letter No. 1901, dated 31st December 1902, contains a table of wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important classes of factories.

7. *Employment of women and children.*—2,996 women and 1,037 children were employed in the factories throughout the Province during the year under report. The provisions of the Factories Act in respect of the employment of women and children have again not been complied with in certain factories in the Karnál, Rohtak, Hissar, Ludhiána and Mooltan Districts, more particularly in the latter district, where children of all ages having no certificates from the certifying surgeon, were seen by inspecting officers. In a cotton ginning factory at Khanna in the Ludhiána District, and in some factories in Karnál women and children were over worked in contravention of the provisions of Sections 6 (2) and 7 (3) of the Indian Factories Act. The manager of Gurpershád Factory at Bhiwáni is being prosecuted for employing children to work on moving machinery, and the manager of a factory in Lahore District for the double offence of employing under-age children and of overworking women. The reports of the Ludhiána and Ferozepore Districts are silent as to whether the children employed in the factories in these districts have been certified under Section 5. His Honour trusts that District Magistrates will take steps to strictly enforce the provisions of law prescribed in this behalf as mere warning given to the managers concerned has proved futile, and that they will see that the prescribed register of children is maintained in every factory.

8. *Fencing of machinery and mill-gearing.*—The machinery in almost all the factories in the Province is said to be properly fenced and guarded except in the factories at Lyallpur. The minor defects in the fencing of machinery in certain factories in the Delhi and Mooltan Districts pointed out by the inspecting officers have been promptly remedied by the managers concerned. To minimise the chances of accidents it would be advisable to impress on managers of factories the necessity of prohibiting the operatives who work near moving machinery from wearing loose garments. This precaution has been adopted in a factory in Amritsar and in all the factories of the Hissar District, and might with advantage be adopted by every factory.

9. *Prosecutions.*—Two prosecutions have been instituted in Lahore, and one in the Hissar District for breaches of Factory rules under Section 15 (1).

The manager of Rai Gopi Mal Kánshi Rám's Factory at Hissar was fined for failing to give notice of the accident which occurred in this factory in 1902.

10. *Accidents.*—During the year under report there were 156 accidents against 157 last year. There has been a slight increase in fatal and serious accidents and a decrease in minor ones.

Details of the fatal accidents are given below :—

(1) An oilman in the Hissar Cotton Mills was caught by a running belt while putting on belting and was killed on the spot. The enquiries made in the case showed that the man was dressed in loose clothes which were caught in the belting.

5. *General health of operatives.*—The health of the operatives is reported to have been very good in all the factories throughout the Province.

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(2) A man was killed in the Brij Bhúshan Lál and Co.'s Factory at Hánsi by earth falling on him when the factory was being rebuilt. The factory was not working at the time of this occurrence.

(3) On 1st January 1903 a fire occurred in West's Patent Cotton Press at Bhiwáni, in which 9 of the operatives (women and children) working at the time lost their lives.

(4) An accident which proved fatal to 3 workmen occurred in the Delhi Cloth and General Mills where one of the pillars supporting the roof of the boiler house gave way, and the resulting fall of masonry buried 3 of the men working in the house.

(5) On 30th October 1903 a fitter employed in Mohan Lál and Niranjan Dás Cotton Ginning Factory at Kaithal approached the down-shaft to adjust a strap passing over a pulley and while doing so was fatally injured by coming in contact with the strap. The Sub-Divisional Officer at Kaithal who conducted an enquiry reported that death was accidental.

(6) A boy aged 16 or 17 visited the Sri Ginning Factory in Ambala City on 17th May 1903 for amusement and proceeded through the engine room straight towards the coupling. He was ordered away, and was turning round to leave, when his clothes became entangled in the revolving shaft, with the result that he was whirled round with the shaft. The engine was immediately stopped and the boy disengaged, but death occurred instantaneously.

(7) On 2nd May 1903 a fatal accident occurred in the North-Western Railway Boiler Shop at Lahore. The deceased, who was an old and trained workman, while cleaning the main shaft with spun yarn, became entangled in the machinery, and before the engine could be stopped his left arm was torn off and his right heel badly injured. He also received a cut on the head as he fell to the floor. Enquiry proved that the deceased had no instructions to clean the shaft in the way he did, and that he was making experiments on his own account.

(8) In the fatal accident which took place in the Flour and General Mills Company, Amritsar, an oilman had to slip the driving belts on to the wheels, and to do so had to descend into a masonry pit about 4 feet deep underneath the shaft. At the actual place where he met his death the shafting has a join on which there is a coupling, and from this coupling a nut projects. No one actually saw the occurrence, but the theory is that the deceased's clothes got caught on this nut and were rapidly twisted round the shafting, as the shaft revolved, so that the man was caught up and dashed from side to side against the brick work.

(9) In a factory in the Jhang District a workman met with his death as the result of becoming entangled in a shaft. Full particulars of the cause of this accident have not been furnished and the District Magistrate concerned will be called upon to submit a further report.

11. During the year under report a big fire occurred in a factory at Amritsar and another in one of the factories at Kasúr, but fortunately no lives were lost.

The question of adopting adequate precautions for preventing and dealing with fires referred to in paragraph 11 of last year's report is under the consideration of the Government of India.

A. B. KETTLEWELL,

Judicial and Genl. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

FORM

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part A.—Enumera

	Hissar.	Rohtak.	Gurgaon.	Delhi.	Karnál.	Ambala.	Jullundur.	Ludhiána.	Ferozepore.	Montgomery.
NUMBER OF FACTORIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT.										
1. GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL FUND FACTORIES.										
Arms and ammunition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arsenals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Boilers (erection and repair)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brass foundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brickfields	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canal foundry and workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpentry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing agencies...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Distilleries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour mills	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Forage press	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Gas works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gun-carriage factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gun-powder factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harbour works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron works and foundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mathematical instrument factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sappers and Miners' workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stores factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraph works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...

II.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

tion of Factories.

Lahore.	Amritsar.	Gurdáspur.	Siálkot.	Gujránwála.	Ráwalpindi.	Jhang.	Mooltan.	Muzaffargarh.	Dera Gházi Khan.	Total for the year 1903.	Total 1902.	Total for the year 1901.	REMARKS.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	*1	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	* Bakery and flour mills combined.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
7	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	9	9	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
8	3	...	...	..	7	...	1	...	...	22	22	23	

FORM

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part A.—Enumera

	Hissar.	Rohtak.	Gurgaon.	Delhi.	Karnál.	Ambala.	Jullundur.	Ludhiána.	Ferozepore.	Montgome
NUMBER OF FACTORIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT—CONTD.										
2. ALL OTHER FACTORIES.										
(*i*) *Worked by steam.*										
Ærated and mineral water manufactories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biscuit manufactory	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bone mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breweries	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brush works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cement works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coach building	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Coffee works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing factories.	14	3	3	(*a*) 5	6	(*c*) 7	...	(*b*) 3	...	4
Cotton (spinning, weaving and other mills).	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Distilleries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domestic utensils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dye works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour mills	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...
Forage presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gas works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hosiery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ice factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron and brass works and foundries ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	
Jute mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II—CONTINUED.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

tion of Factories—continued.

Lahore.	Amritsar.	Gurdáspur.	Siálkot.	Gujránwála.	Ráwalpindi.	Jhang.	Mooltan.	Muzaffargarh.	Dera Gházi Khan.	Total for the year 1903.	Total 1902.	Total for the year 1901.	REMARKS.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	4	...	...	(c2) 10	...	18	10	(d) 2	(e) 1	114	106	93	(a) Combined with flour milling.
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	5	5	(b) One of these is cotton pressing and flour mill combined.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c and c 2) In three of these there are also flour mills and rice and grain husking machines.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) Combined with rice mill.
1	2	...	(f) 2	(g) 4	...	2	...	...	...	17	10	9	(e) Rice hullers, cotton gins, flour mill and oil machine combined.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f) Rice husking and flour mills combined.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(g) In these there are also rice, oil and kankar mills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	8	6	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

FORM

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part A.—Enumera

	Hissar.	Rohtak.	Gurgaon.	Delhi.	Karnál.	Ambala.	Jullundur	Ludhiána.	Ferozepore.	Montgomery.
NUMBER OF FACTORIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT—CONCLD.										
2. ALL OTHER FACTORIES—*concld.*										
(*i*) *Worked by steam*—concld.										
Match factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polishing sewing thread	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pottery work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rope works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk filatures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap and oil factories	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tent factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tile works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshops (Railway)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Yarn glazing	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	3	3	24	6	11	2	3	...	4
(*ii*) *Not worked by steam.*										
Ærated and mineral water manufactories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breweries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coach-building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton spinning and weaving establishments not classed as mills.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing factories.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dairy farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron works and foundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre refineries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrella factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	14	3	3	24	6	13	2	3	1	4

II—CONTINUED.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

tion of Factories—concluded.

Lahore.	Amritsar.	Gurdáspur.	Siálkot.	Gujránwála.	Rawálpindi.	Jhang.	Mooltan.	Muzaffargarh.	Dera Ghází Khan.	Total for the year 1903.	Total for the year 1902.	Total for the year 1901.	REMARKS.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	4	*Remained closed throughout the year.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
31	8	2	2	14	4	21	11	2	1	166	144	129	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39	11	2	2	14	11	21	12	2	1	188	166	152	

FORM

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part B.—Inspections, number of

	Hissar.	Rohtak.	Gurgaon.	Delhi.	Karnál.	Ambala.	Jullundur.	Ludhiána.	Ferozepore.	Montgomery.
1. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.										
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR.										
Once	10	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
Twice	3	2	...	18	5	2	2	3	...	2
Three times	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
More than three times	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	13	3	3	22	6	6	2	3	1	4
NOT INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR ...	1	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...
Total number of Factories ...	14	3	3	24	6	13	2	3	1	4
2. AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN THE FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.										
ADULTS.										
Males	1,200	101	168	2,585	321	643	42	74	731	64
Females	426	49	188	312	173	161	...	76	...	25
To al ...	1,626	150	356	2,897	494	804	42	150	731	89
CHILDREN.										
Males	48	...	20	236	28	13	...	5	51	3
Females	9	...	...	4	9	...	...	3	...	...
Total ...	57	...	20	240	37	13	...	8	51	3
Total average daily number ...	1,683	150	376	3,137	531	817	42	158	782	92
3. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A WORKED BY										
Shifts of sets	2	2	...	7	1	7	2	1	...	1
Midday stoppages	12	1	1	14	5	3	...	1	1	3
Shifts and midday stoppages ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otherwise	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total ...	14	3	3	†23	6	‡10	2	3	1	4
4. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A										
IN WHICH A GENERAL HOLIDAY IS ORDINARILY GIVEN										
On Sundays	10	3	3	18	2	3	...	3	1	...
On varying week days	3	...	...	1	4	7	2	...	...	4
EXEMPTED										
Under Section 5 B (2) (*c*)	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Section 5 B (2) (*d*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worked otherwise, *i.e.*, not falling under one of the previous heads.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of Factories ...	14	3	3	†23	6	‡10	2	3	1	4

II—CONTINUED.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

Operatives, Shifts and Holidays.

Lahore.	Amritsar.	Gurdáspur.	Siálkot.	Gujránwála.	Ráwalpindi.	Jhang.	Mooltan.	Muzaffargarh.	Dera Gházi Khan.	Total for the year 1903.	Total for the year 1902.	Total for the year 1901.	REMARKS.
3	1	...	...	12	1	...	4	1	...	40	40	44	
19	5	...	2	2	...	21	8	...	1	95	54	55	
16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	36	13	
...	...	2	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	19	27	28	
38	11	2	2	14	11	21	12	2	1	177	157	140	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	12	
39	11	2	2	14	11	21	12	2	1	188	166	152	
6,517	1,004	958	58	454	2,620	765	679	82	29	19,095	14,630	15 973	
401	106	52	1	164	7	510	312	30	3	2,996	2,052	2,074	
6,918	1,110	1,010	59	618	2,627	1,275	991	112	32	22,091	16,682	18 047	
431	24	28	...	15	48	21	...	..	5	976	709	836	
8	...	3	...	...	...	23	...	...	2	61	59	79	
439	24	31	...	15	48	44	...	...	7	1,037	768	915	
7,357	1,134	1,041	59	633	2,675	1,319	991	112	39	23,128	17,450	18,962	
5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	30	38	14	
34	11	1	2	14	6	20	12	2	1	144	110	113	
...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	15	16	
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	1	3	
39	11	2	2	14	11	21	12	2	1	*184	164	146	* Difference between the totals of Parts A and B is due to one factory being under liquidation and 3 under stoppage.
25	11	1	2	5	8	4	12	...	1	113	106	93	† Difference is due to one factory in Delhi being under liquidation.
13	...	...	...	9	...	17	...	2	...	62	48	41	
...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	9	8	‡ Three remained closed during the year.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	
39	11	2	2	14	11	21	12	2	1	*184	164	146	

II—CONCLUDED.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

dents and Offences.

	Lahore.	Amritsar.	Gurdáspur.	Siálkot.	Gujránwála.	Ráwalpindi.	Jhang.	Mooltan.	Muzaffargarh.	Dera Gházi Khan.	Total for the year 1903.	Total 1902.	Total for the year 1901.	REMARKS.
	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	9	7	7	
	6	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	23	16	15	
	97	3	...	...	...	9	2	6	...	...	124	134	93	
	104	4	...	...	...	17	3	8	...	...	156	157	115	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	

II--CONCLUDED.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

dents and Offences.

Lahore.	Amritsar.	Gurdáspur.	Siálkot.	Gujránwála.	Ráwalpindi.	Jhang.	Mooltan.	Muzaffargarh.	Dera Gházi Khan.	Total for the year 1903.	Total 1902.	Total for the year 1901.	REMARKS.
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	9	7	7	
6	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	23	16	15	
97	3	...	...	...	9	2	6	...	...	124	134	93	
104	4	...	...	...	17	3	8	...	...	156	157	115	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	

III.

the more important Factories in the Punjab for the year 1903.

DISTRICT.				Karnal District.		Gurgaon District.	
Flour Mills.		*Brewery.*		*Cotton Ginning Mills.*		*Cotton Ginning Mills.*	
30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
Per mensem.		Per diem.		Per mensem.		Per mensem.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
15 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	18 12 0	18 12 0	...	20 0 0
20 0 0	17 0 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	...	41 0 0
9 0 0	12 0 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	15 0 0
12 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 0 0	13 2 0	...	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	...	18 0 0
9 0 0	9 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	...	...	...	...
8 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	8 0 0
						Per diem.	
4 11 0	3 14 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	...	0 3 0
...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	0 2 0

FORM

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in

Classes of Labour.	Rohtak District.		Ambala District.		Ludhiana	
	Cotton Ginning Mills.		*Cotton Ginning Mills.*		*Cotton Ginning Mills.*	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Per mensem.		Per mensem.		Per mensem.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. *Skilled Labour.*						
Blacksmith	...	25 0 0	...	17 0 0	...	15 0 0
Fitter	...	25 0 0	...	30 0 0	...	30 0 0
Carpenter	...	18 0 0	...	15 0 0	...	12 0 0
Bricklayer	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mason	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0
Weaver (man)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spinner (man)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyer	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine Driver	...	15 0 0	...	12 0 0	...	18 0 0
Boilerman	...	12 0 0	...	15 0 0	...	16 0 0
2. *Unskilled Labour.*						
Messenger	...	10 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	7 0 0
	Per diem.				Per diem.	
Coolie or porter (man)	...	0 3 0	5 0 0	...	0 3 6	0 3 6
Coolie or porter (woman) ...	...	0 2 0	3 0 0	...	...	0 2 0

FORM

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in

Classes of Labour.	Rohtak District. Cotton Ginning Mills.		Ambala District. Cotton Ginning Mills.		Ludhiana Cotton Ginning Mills.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Per mensem.		Per mensem.		Per mensem.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. *Skilled Labour.*						
Blacksmith	...	25 0 0	...	17 0 0	...	15 0 0
Fitter	...	25 0 0	...	30 0 0	...	30 0 0
Carpenter	...	18 0 0	...	15 0 0	...	12 0 0
Bricklayer	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mason	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0
Weaver (man)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spinner (man)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyer	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine Driver	...	15 0 0	...	12 0 0	...	18 0 0
Boilerman	...	12 0 0	...	15 0 0	...	16 0 0
2. *Unskilled Labour.*						
Messenger	...	10 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	7 0 0
	Per diem.				Per diem.	
Coolie or porter (man)	...	0 3 0	5 0 0	...	0 3 6	0 3 6
Coolie or porter (woman) ...	...	0 2 0	3 0 0	...	...	0 2 0

III—CONTINUED.

the more important Factories in the Punjab for the year 1903—continued.

District.		Montgomery District.		Lahore District.			
Cotton Pressing and Boiling Mills.		*Cotton Ginning Mills.*		*Cotton Spinning Mills.*		*Cotton Pressing Mills.*	
30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
Per mensem.		Per mensem.		Per mensem.		Per diem.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	15 0 0	...	20 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
...	17 8 0	...	45 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
...	15 0 0	...	18 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
...	15 0 0	...	...	14 0 0	15 0 0	...	...
...	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	18 0 0	19 0 0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15 0 0	...	125 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
...	12 8 0	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	...
		Per diem.					
...	7 0 0	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	...
...	...	...	0 4 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Per diem.							
...	0 4 0	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	...

FORM

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in

Classes of Labour.	Amritsar District.				Gurdaspur District.	
	Cotton Spinning Mills.		*Cotton Ginning Mills.*		*Woollen Mills.*	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Per mensem.		Per mensem.		Per diem.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. *Skilled Labour.*						
Blacksmith	18 0 0	20 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
Fitter	18 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0	45 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Carpenter	19 0 0	19 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bricklayer	17 0 0	17 0 0	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0
Mason	17 0 0	17 0 0	16 14 0	17 13 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Weaver (man)	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0
Spinner (man)	22 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
Dyer	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine Driver	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...
Boilerman	15 0 0	15 0 0	18 0 0	19 0 0	...	...
2. *Unskilled Labour.*						
Messenger	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 6	0 4 6
Coolie or porter (man)	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 7 0	8 14 6	0 3 0	0 3 0
Coolie or porter (woman) ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 9 0	6 1 6	...	...

I—CO NCLUDED.

e more important Factories in the Punjab for the year 1903—concluded.

Moolтan District.				Jhang District.		Rawalpindi District.			
Cotton Presses and Ginning Mills.		*Railway Workshops.*		*Cotton Ginning Mills.*		*Murree Brewery.*		*Goragalli Brewery.*	
30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
Per mensem.		Per mensem.		Per mensem.		Per mensem.		Per mensem.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
						Per diem.		Per diem.	
15 0 0	15 0 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	0 10 0	...	0 8 0
30 0 0	30 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	...	0 10 0	...	0 8 0
26 0 0	26 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	...	0 7 0
26 0 0	26 0 0	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	...	0 6 0	...	0 7 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 0 0	15 0 0	14 10 0	14 10 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	0 5 0	...	0 5 0
15 0 0	15 0 0	8 15 0	8 15 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	...	0 4 0	...	0 4 0
7 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	0 3 6	...	0 3 6
				Per diem.					
12 0 0	12 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	0 3 0	...	0 3 0
6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	...	...	...	...

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—21-7-04—768.

February 1904 the weather was fine, but unsettled conditions set in on the 19th or 20th and the last part of February and the whole of March are unsettled and rainy, and during the latter month the mean temperature was generally lower than usual.

The monsoon rains.—The monsoon currents were feeble and failed to advance inland on both sides of India during June and the first 10 days of July, but on the 12th July the weather changed. The rainfall of the month of June was thus wholly due to dust-storms and thunderstorms and was consequently very unevenly distributed and generally small in amount. The total rainfall of the month was in trifling excess at Montgomery and Jhang (each +0·27″), but was in defect in all other places, the deficiency amounting to 9·31″ at Dharmsala, to 5·14″ at Simla, and to 4·07″ at Gurdaspur. A storm formed over the Bay and monsoon winds from both sides of India advanced into the Punjab about the 12th July, and thunderstorms and showers were experienced generally between the 14th and 24th and again between the 27th and the close of the month. Thus in July monsoon winds and rain only prevailed from the 12th or 14th onward and the heaviest falls of rain in 24 hours reported at the observatories were:—3·06″ at Rawalpindi on the 13th, 1·03″ at Sirsa on the 15th, 2·04″ at Sialkot on the 16th, 2·30″ at Umballa and 2·07″ a Mooltan on the 21st, 5·80″ at Sialkot and 3·20″ at Sirsa on the 23rd, and 1·78″ at Lahore on the 24th. In consequence over the greater part of the Province the total rainfall of the month was lighter than usual. In the Delhi and Jullundur Divisions all stations except Hissar (+ 2·40″), Sirsa (+ 4·30″) and Ferozepore (+3·20″) reported a deficiency, the departures from the normal amounting to −20·30″ at Dharmsala, to −6·80″ at Simla, and to −4·26″ at Delhi.

During August the weather was of the normal character. Three bursts of monsoon winds and rain occurred. The first lasted from the 2nd to the 6th, and during this period Ludhiana received a fall of 1·21″ in 24 hours, Rawalpindi of 2·81″, and Murree of 3·50″. The second rainy period lasted from the 13th to the 15th, when Simla reported a fall of 4·89″ in 24 hours and Sialkot of 3·33″. On the 23rd the sky again clouded over, and general but not very heavy rain occurred on the 24th, 25th and 26th. In the intervals between these rainy periods as well as from the 27th to the end of the month the weather was fine generally but with occasional showers on and near the hills. The total rainfall of the month was generally deficient. In the Delhi Division the stations of Karnal, Umballa and Simla reported a slight excess, while on the contrary at Rohtak and Delhi there was a deficiency of over 4·00″ and a slight deficiency at the remaining stations. In the Jullundur Division a trifling excess was shown at Dharmsala and Ludhiana and a slight to moderate deficiency at the remaining stations. At Montgomery (+7·41″), Gurdaspur (+3·21″) and Gujranwala (+4·78″) in the Lahore Division the month's rainfall was much heavier than usual, while at the three other stations there was some defect, so that the general rainfall over this division, though unevenly distributed, was generally in excess of the normal. In the Rawalpindi Division the rainfall was short of the average except, at Shahpur and Rawalpindi. At Mooltan and Muzaffargarh the month's rainfall was normal, but was deficient at the other stations in the Mooltan Division.

Monsoon weather continued over the Punjab till the 13th of September, and showers were reported on and near the hills until the 19th. The principal amounts registered at the observatories were:—1·83″ in 24 hours at Murree on the 6th, 1·55″ at Murree and 2·30″ at Sialkot on the 7th, 2·85″ at Sialkot on the 8th, 1·18″ at Rawalpindi and 1·65″ at Murree on the 9th, 2·16″ at Ludhiana and 1·72″ at Murree on the 10th, 4·10″ at Dera Ismail Khan and 2·02″ at Ludhiana on the 11th, and 3·13″ at Umballa, 1·49″ at Ludhiana and 1·52″ at Murree on the 12th. Rain was received at all stations during September, but the fall was again unevenly distributed. In the Delhi Division only Hissar, Simla and Umballa received more rain than usual on the mean of the month. The Jullundur Division had more rain than the average, and the submontane stations of the Lahore Division reported very excessive rain. Similar conditions prevailed in the Rawalpindi Division, but in the Mooltan Division the total fall was normal or in slight defect.

The monsoon rains of 1903 were thus lighter than usual in most months, and the rainfall was irregularly distributed. The most marked feature of the rains was the very heavy rain which fell at the submontane stations of the Lahore Division in July and September. On the mean of the whole season the rainfall was in excess at thirteen stations, *viz.*, Hissar (+2·76″), Sirsa (+0·12″), Ferozepore (+0·05″), Montgomery (+7·89″), Amritsar (+8·85″), Gurdaspur (+17·88″), Sialkot (+5·25″), Gujranwala (+10·15″), Gujrat (+0·33″), Jhelum (+0·02″), Mooltan (+0·47″), Jhang (+4·51″), and Muzaffargarh (+2·16″). The total rainfall of the season was less than 25 per cent. of the normal at Dera Ghazi Khan, less than 50 per cent. of the normal at Rohtak and Delhi, and less than 75 per cent. of the normal at Gurgaon, Kilba, Dharmsala, Lahore and Attock.

The following table gives comparative rainfall data for the monsoon of 1903 :—

Moonsoon rainfall 1903—*Departures from normal.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division.	Station.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total actual rainfall from June to September 1903.	Normal rainfall—June to September.	Departures from normal.	Percentage rainfall.
		Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Delhi ...	Hissar ...	−1·80	+2·40	−0·08	+2·24	15·41	12·65	+2·76	122
	Rohtak ...	−2·07	−0·61	−4·93	−1·16	8·35	17·12	−8·77	49
	Gurgaon ...	−2·15	−1·87	−0·82	−2·47	14·93	22·24	−7·31	67
	Delhi ...	−3·12	−4·26	−4·03	−2·06	9·86	23·33	−13·47	42
	Karnal ...	−3·86	−2·66	+2·78	−2·55	18·46	24·75	−6·29	75
	Sirsa ...	−1·69	+4·30	−1·31	−1·18	11·36	11·24	+0·12	101
	Umballa ...	−3·73	−2·86	+0·66	+2·04	24·28	28·17	−3·89	86
	Simla ...	−5·14	−6·80	+0·55	+1·03	38·85	49·21	−10·36	79
	Kilba ...	−1·18	−0·71	−0·57	−2·02	8·46	12·94	−4·48	65
Jullundur ...	Dharmsala ...	−9·31	−20·30	+0·57	+1·95	73·71	100·80	−27·09	73
	Hoshiarpur (Sadr) ...	−3·53	−2·67	−0·08	−0·05	21·66	27·99	−6·33	77
	Jullundur ...	−2·59	−0·23	−2·71	+2·09	17·47	20·91	−3·44	84
	Ludhiana ...	−2·45	−3·14	+0·45	+1·55	16·78	20·37	−3·59	82
	Ferozepore (Sadr) ...	−1·95	+3·20	−0·53	−0·67	15·59	15·54	+0·05	100
Lahore ...	Montgomery ...	+0·27	+1·07	+7·41	−0·86	15·17	7·28	+7·89	208
	Lahore ...	−1·94	−0·24	−2·12	−0·12	9·49	13·91	−4·42	68
	Amritsar (Jail) ...	−2·22	+6·77	−3·16	+7·46	27·47	18·62	+8·85	148
	Gurdaspur ...	−4·07	+6·13	+3·21	+12·61	43·96	26·08	+17·88	169
	Sialkot ...	−2·86	+3·25	−0·57	+5·43	30·66	25·41	+5·25	121
	Gujranwala ...	−1·34	+1·45	+4·78	+5·26	27·03	16·88	+10·15	160
Rawalpindi ...	Gujrat ...	−2·23	+0·24	−4·50	+6·82	19·23	18·90	+0·33	102
	Shahpur ...	−0·87	−0·70	+1·50	−1·05	8·32	9·44	−1·12	88
	Jhelum ...	−1·87	+0·31	−1·56	+3·14	16·48	16·46	+0·02	100
	Attock ...	−0·33	−2·65	−0·78	−0·61	5·72	10·09	−4·37	57
	Rawalpindi ...	−1·16	−4·16	+0·71	+0·13	15·55	20·03	−4·48	78
	Murree ...	−2·65	−3·39	−1·28	+4·84	31·55	34·03	−2·48	93
Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	−0·46	+1·30	+0·14	−0·51	5·16	4·69	+0·47	110
	Jhang ...	+0·27	+4·35	−0·44	+0·33	11·55	7·04	+4·51	164
	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	−0·47	−1·33	−0·77	−0·33	0·85	3·75	−2·90	23
	Muzaffargarh ...	−0·36	+2·83	+0·10	−0·51	5·85	3·69	+2·16	159
	Mianwali ...	−0·61	+0·92	−1·21	+0·19	6·58	7·29	−0·71	90
	Lyallpur ...	...	...	...	...	9·93	...	...	...

The cold weather rains.—Less rain than usual fell over the Punjab during October, and the weather during November and the first three weeks of December was practically rainless. On the 23rd December the sky clouded over generally, and during the 24th rain fell at several stations and snow on the hills. On the 26th and 27th unsettled showery weather continued and a heavy local fall of snow occurred at Simla on the 28th. The last three days of the month were fine. No rain fell at Montgomery, Delhi and Sirsa, and the total precipitation of the month was less than usual except at Simla, Kilba, Dharmsala, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Gurdaspur, Shahpur, Attock and Rawalpindi, but the excess in these cases was generally small and unimportant. In January the weather was unsettled during the first three weeks. Storms occurred on the 4th and 5th, the 10th and 11th and between the 13th and 19th. The last was the most considerable disturbance, and during its existence the precipitation equalled or exceeded 1·00" in 24 hours at Rawalpindi (1·31") and Murree (1·00") on the 13th; Rawalpindi (1·06") on the 14th; and Sialkot (1·54"), Rawalpindi (1·51") and Murree (1·99") on the 15th. From the 20th to the end of the month the weather was generally fine. The total rainfall of January was below the normal in the Delhi and Jullundur Divisions, but exceeded the average at all stations except Gurdaspur in the Lahore Division, and at all stations in the Rawalpindi and Mooltan Divisions.

The weather during February was quiet and fine, though between the 10th and 17th there were some local showers. The total rainfall of the month was in defect of the normal at all stations, the deficiency being large at the hill and submontane stations. The reverse was the case in March when a succession of storms occasioned very unsettled weather over the Punjab. Two periods of general disturbance occurred. The first and most important lasted from the 1st to the 9th when the precipitation was heavy. Mooltan reported 1·22" in 24 hours on the 3rd, Lahore 2·33" and Umballa, Ludhiana, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Simla and Khushab over 1·00" on the 4th, and Simla, Murree, Khushab and Lahore over 1·00" on the 8th and 9th. The second period of disturbed weather occurred between the 21st and 27th, but the rainfall was not as heavy as during the first period, and no falls exceeding 1·00" were recorded at the observatories. The total rainfall of the month exceeded the normal at all stations except Kilba where it was in trifling defect. The excess was 4" or more at Jullundur, Gurdaspur, Sialkot and Mianwali and nearly 7" at Attock.

The total rainfall of the period, December 1903—March 1904, was less than usual at Rohtak (92 per cent), Gurgaon (63 per cent.), Delhi (50 per cent.), Karnal (88 per cent.), Sirsa (90 per cent.) and Kilba (58 per cent.), but was excessive in all other places and was twice as heavy as usual at Hissar, Lahore, Shahpur, Attock, Mooltan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh, and three times as heavy as usual at Mianwali.

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The following table gives comparative rainfall data for the cold weather rains :—

Cold weather rainfall, 1903-04—*Departures from normal.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division.	Station.	December 1903.	January 1904.	February 1904.	March 1904.	Total actual rainfall from December 1903 to March 1904.	Normal rainfall from December to March.	Departures from normal.	Percentage rainfall.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
	Hissar ...	−0·40	−0·33	−0·42	+3·30	4·13	1·98	+2·15	209
	Rohtak ...	−0·40	−0·44	−0·56	+1·21	2·10	2·29	−0·19	92
	Gurgaon ...	−0·30	−0·82	−0·32	+0·66	1·35	2·13	−0·78	63
	Delhi ...	−0·38	−1·01	−0·61	+0·67	1·34	2·67	−1·33	50
Delhi ...	Karnal ...	−0·35	−0·69	−1·16	+1·77	3·22	3·65	−0·43	88
	Sirsa ...	−0·29	−0·57	−0·35	+1·03	1·56	1·74	−0·18	90
	Umballa ...	−0·19	−0·42	−1·34	+2·19	4·88	4·64	+0·24	105
	Simla ...	+0·91	−0·52	−2·47	+2·60	9·56	9·04	+0·52	106
	Kilba ...	+0·14	−2·09	−4·51	−0·87	10·05	17·38	−7·33	58
	Dharmsala ...	+1·48	−1·15	−2·90	+3·21	16·25	15·61	+0·64	104
	Hoshiárpur (Sadr) ...	+0·52	−1·25	−1·65	+2·41	6·44	6·41	+0·03	100
Jullundur ...	Jullundur ...	−0·18	−0·47	−1·00	+4·32	7·15	4·48	+2·67	160
	Ludhiana ...	+0·07	−0·29	−1·11	+2·76	5·58	4·15	+1·43	134
	Ferozepore (Sadr) ...	−0·36	+0·13	−0·84	+3·47	5·41	3·01	+2·40	180
	Montgomery ...	−0·25	+0·55	−0·55	+1·61	3·16	1·80	+1·36	176
	Lahore ...	−0·13	+0·74	−1·13	+3·89	6·63	3·26	+3·37	203
	Amritsar ...	−0·27	+0·14	−0·74	+2·87	6·21	4·21	+2·00	148
Lahore ...	Gurdaspur ...	+0·38	−0·20	−1·68	+4·05	8·94	6·39	+2·55	140
	Sialkot ...	−0·40	+1·33	−1·85	+4·00	9·20	6·12	+3·08	150
	Gujranwala ...	−0·54	+0·99	−1·41	+3·88	7·46	4·54	+2·92	164
	Gujrat ...	−0·43	+2·47	−1·52	+2·78	9·00	5·70	+3·30	158
	Shahpur ...	+0·02	+1·18	−0·95	+3·10	6·45	3·10	+3·35	208
	Jhelum ...	−0·20	+1·35	−1·38	+3·22	8·43	5·44	+2·99	155
Rawalpindi ...	Attock ...	+0·51	+3·03	−1·95	+6·90	14·81	6·32	+8·49	234
	Rawalpindi ...	+0·17	+2·19	−2·06	+2·78	10·66	7·58	+3·08	141
	Murree ...	−0·70	+3·35	−4·06	+3·29	13·46	11·58	+1·88	116
	Mooltan ...	−0·11	+0·68	−0·34	+1·21	2·83	1·39	+1·44	204
	Jhang ...	−0·25	+0·34	−0·45	+1·34	2·95	1·97	+0·98	150
	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	−0·13	+0·77	−0·45	+1·51	3·31	1·61	+1·70	206
Mooltan ...	Muzaffargarh ...	−0·25	+0·66	−0·35	+1·39	2·73	1·28	+1·45	213
	Mianwali ...	0	+1·64	−0·78	+4·91	8·31	2·54	+5·77	327
	Lyallpur ...	...	...	...	...	4·07	...	...	...

Monthly Summary.

April 1903.—The weather during this month was feebly unsettled from the 1st to the 3rd, the 8th to the 14th, and from the 18th to the end of the month during which periods light showers of rain were received over the greater part of the Province. The weather was unusually cold and cloudy, and the mean temperature of the month was below the average at all stations both on the hills and plains. The deficiency ranged from 2°·0 at Umballa to 6°·5 at Montgomery, on the plains and from 2°·5 at Simla to 7°·7 at Murree, on the hills. The coolest days were the 1st, 2nd and 3rd when the mean temperature deficiency for the whole Province varied from 1°3·9 to 1°1·2.

May 1903.—The weather became very feebly disturbed in the North-West Himalayas on the 3rd, and showers were experienced over Kashmir and the extreme north-west of the Province between the 3rd and the 5th. On the 11th, due to the passage of a slight storm, the sky clouded over and rainfall commenced which by the 13th had become general over Kashmir and the Punjab. On the 16th another slight storm crossed the Province and helped to occasion a further continuance of unsettled conditions, so that the period of showery weather, which had commenced on the 11th, practically continued till the 19th. During the remainder of the month the weather, with the exception of a few local showers between the 23rd and 28th, remained fine and undisturbed. The weather was unusually cool, and the mean temperature was below the normal at all stations both on the hills and plains. The highest day temperature observed during the month was 114°·5 at Mooltan on the 30th which was about 3° lower than that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

June 1903.—There was no monsoon rainfall over the Punjab during June. There occurred, however, four slightly disturbed periods during the month, *viz.*, between the 5th and the 10th, and the 16th and 20th when scattered duststorms with light rain were experienced over the greater part of the Province, between the 24th and the 27th when showers recommenced with snow on the higher Kashmir hills, and on the 29th when thunderstorms gave fresh snow to Kashmir and rain to Simla and Montgomery. The mean temperature rose, for the first time in the year under review, to above the normal at the plains stations. The excess amounted to over 4°·0 at Umballa, Ludhiana and Sialkot. The highest day temperature of the month was 119°·0 recorded at Montgomery on the 13th.

July 1903.—During the first twelve days of the month the weather was generally fine and much hotter than usual over the Province, and the mean temperature for the whole Province was 11°·7 above the normal on the 10th, 11°·6 above on the 11th and 8°·8 above on the 12th. On the 13th, due to the arrival of monsoon winds and rain, the mean temperature fell 6°, and cloudy weather with thunderstorms and heavy showers of rain prevailed generally over the Province from the 12th to 24th. The mean temperature of the Province fell to below the normal on the 14th and remained low until the 26th. There was another rush of monsoon winds on the 27th, and from that date showery weather prevailed till the close of the month.

August 1903.—The weather over the Punjab was of the normal character. There were three bursts of monsoon rainfall, *viz.*, between the 2nd and the 6th, on the 14th and the 15th, and between the 24th and 26th. The weather during the intervals was generally fine with occasional showers. The mean temperature of the Province was below the normal during the periods of rain, *viz.*, from the 3rd to the 7th, from the 14th to the 18th, and from the 25th to the 28th, and was above the average on all other days.

September 1903.—The weather was slightly disturbed between the 3rd and the 5th, when showers occurred over and along the foot of the hills. These unsettled conditions extended and intensified during the next week, and by the 11th and 12th more or less heavy general rain was received over the whole Province resulting in the reduction of the mean temperature to below the normal from the 10th to the 18th. The mean temperature of the whole Province was from 6° to 9° below the normal between the 11th and 13th. The total precipitation of the month exceeded the normal at all stations except Rawalpindi, Montgomery, Mooltan, Delhi and Sirsa.

October 1903.—At the commencement of the month a slight storm, of the cold weather type, affected the weather over Kashmir and the North Punjab giving heavy snow to the mountains to the west of Gulmarg and rain to the lower ranges. These unsettled conditions extended over the plains of the Punjab, and on the 2nd and 3rd light snow and rain were experienced in Kashmir and rain over part of the North and East Punjab. On the 8th and 9th showers occurred at one or two places, and snow fell in Kashmir on the 24th. The total rainfall was everywhere in defect of the normal except at Umballa and Delhi. The month was hotter than usual, and the mean temperature of the whole Province was higher than the average throughout.

November 1903.—The weather was feebly disturbed in Kashmir and the North Punjab between the 5th and the 8th, when light showers of rain fell on the plains and on the outer ranges of the Himalayas. The weather was also slightly disturbed in Kashmir and the submontane districts of the Punjab on the 15th and 16th. During the rest of the month the weather was fine, and the mean temperature of the Province was above the normal from the 1st to the 5th, and from the 18th to the 28th. The month's rainfall was everywhere below the normal.

December 1903.—During the first three weeks of the month fine, quiet and settled weather obtained steadily over the plains of the Punjab, but between the 24th and 25th showers of rain fell at several stations in the Punjab, and snow on the hills, and on the 26th and 27th unsettled showery weather continued over the hills and submontane districts. The mean temperature of the month was lower than usual at all stations except Simla, and the mean temperature of the whole Province was lower than usual except between the 9th and the 12th, and between 17th and the 24th. The mean maximum temperature of the month was higher than usual at several stations, while the mean minimum or night temperature was almost everywhere below the normal, so that the daily range was large.

January 1904.—Unsettled weather continued uninterruptedly during the first three weeks of the month. Snow fell over the Kâshmir and the Simla and Murree hills on the 1st and 2nd. On the 4th and 5th a storm gave rain to the plains stations and snow to the hills. Between the 6th and the 9th, and again on the 12th, the weather was fine in the plains, though snow continued in the Kashmir and Murree hills. Between the 13th and the 19th the worst storm of the month occurred which gave general heavy rain to the plains aad heavy snow to the hills. From the 20th to the end of the month the weather was generally fine. The mean temperature of the month was normal at Simla, but lower than usual at all other stations. The coolest days were the 19th to the 21st when the mean temperature of the whole rovince was between $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ below the normal, and minimum temperatures only slightly above 32° were reported on the plains.

February 1904.—Generally fine, quiet, weather prevailed over the Province. The weather was, however, feebly disturbed on the 3rd, 4th, 8th and between the 18th and 23rd when snow fell in Kashmir and rain at a few places on the plains. The weather was also cloudy on the 28th and 29th, but no precipitation occurred. The mean temperature of the month exceeded the normal everywhere, the principal excess being shown in the day temperature. The lowest temperature recorded on the plains was 34° at Sirsa on the 1st. The rainfall was everywhere considerably short of the normal, and no rain at all fell at Sialkot, Lahore, Ludhiana, Delhi and Sirsa.

March 1904.—March was unusually cold and wet. There were two well-defined periods of disturbed weather during the month. The first lasted from the 1st to the 9th during which rain fell in all parts of the Province. The rainfall was heavy on the 3rd, 4th and 9th when falls ranging from 1 to 2 inches were registered. The second period extended from the 21st to the 27th when snow fell in Kashmir and rain at nearly all stations on the plains. The falls during this period were, however, not heavy and at no station exceeded 1·00″ inch in 24 hours. The mean temperature of the month was below the normal everywhere, the deficiency being due to very low day temperatures. The mean temperature of the whole Province was 7°·5 below the normal on the 9th, during the first period of disturbed weather, and 6°·1 below on the 26th, during the second period. The total rainfall of the month was above the normal at all stations.

Snowfall.—There was a moderately heavy fall of snow between the 25th and the close of the month of December, and in some districts the snowfall was heavier and earlier than usual. General snow fell in January, and was heavier than the average. In February the fall was light and in some districts no snow fell. In March the snowfall again increased, and in Wano, Afghanistan and the Simla hills the fall was heavier than usual.

The snowfall was, on the whole, less than usual in Afghanistan and on the mountains bordering the Western Frontier. It fell chiefly in December, January and March, and there was apparently no unusual accumulation except perhaps on the Kurram where, on the higher peaks, about 5 feet had accumulated. In Chitral and Gilgit the snowfall was scanty, and in Ladak the season was remarkably dry. Moderate to heavy snow fell over the Western Himalayas during the last week of December and the first fortnight of January. February was fine, but the weather in March was more disturbed than usual, and heavy snow fell on the higher and middle ranges.

W. L. DALLAS,

Meteorological Reporter to Government, Punjab.

Snowfall.

The following table shows the snowfall of the past winter on the hills in the North-Western parts of India.—

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	December 1903.	January 1904.	February 1904.	March 1904.	REMARKS.
Hills west of Dera Ismail Khan (Wano).	On the 25th December snow fell on the highest peaks and was lighter than that of last year.	Snow fell on 4 occasions and descended to 4,500 feet. The total fall measured about 3 feet.	*Nil.*	Snow fell on the 3rd and 5th. The total fall was heavier than that of last year.	
Do. (Kulachi border) ...		Report not	received.		
Kurram	Snow fell on the 20th, 24th, 25th and 31st. The fall was earlier than usual.	Snow fell on several occasions. It lay 6 feet deep at the end of month. The total fall was heavier than that of last year.	Slight snow fell on the Sufed Koh on the 22nd and 28th, and passes were closed throughout the month.	Snow fell on almost every day. The passes are all closed. The total accumulation at the end of month is reported 5 feet.	
Kohat	Snow fell on the highest peaks on the 12th and 15th and on the Samana range on the 24th and 25th.	There were in all 14 falls. The total fall at Fort Lockhart was over 6 feet. The fall was heavier than usual.	No snow fell on the Kohat border.	On the 7th snow fell to a depth of 1 foot 3 inches.	
Kabul	Snow fell at Kabul and on the surrounding hills on the 20th, 23rd, 24th and 31st, and was heavier than in the previous year.	Snow fell on 4 occasions and the total fall was $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches.	There were light falls of snow on 4 occasions, and the total fall was somewhat greater than that of last year.	Snow fell lightly between the 4th and 7th. The total fall was very much more than that of last few years.	
Khyber Pass Districts ...		Report not	received.		

Chitral	Snow fell on 4 occasions during month, and the total fall was heavier than usual.	Snow fell on 12 days and was more abundant than usual.	Snow fell on 4 occasions, and was heavier than usual.	Light snow fell on the 1st and 2nd.	The total fall was more abundant than during the past few years.
Murree	Snow fell on the 26th, but the total fall was less than usual.	Snow fell on no less than ten occasions at Murree and on 2 occasions in Kahuta. The fall was much heavier than that of many years past.	On the 4th and 23rd 8 inches of snow fell. The fall was not heavier than usual.	Nil.	
Kahuta	Report not	received.	Nil.	Report not received.	
Kashmir	About 2 feet of snow fell between the 25th and 27th. The fall was heavier than that of last year.	Snow fell on 15 occasions, and was heavier than usual.	Snow fell on 4 occasions, and the total fall was only $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.	9 inches of snow fell on the 8th.	
Gilgit	Nil.	Light snow fell on the 23rd and 24th.	Light snow fell on the 9th ...	Nil.	
Leh (Ladakh) ...	No snow fell	Very light falls of snow occurred on the 5th, 15th and 18th. The fall was not heavier than usual.	Very slight snow fell at Leh about the middle of the month. On the surrounding hills snow-storms occurred at the close of the month.	Snow fell on 2 occasions. The total fall was much less than usual.	
Kailang (Lahoul) ...		Report	not received.		
Simla Hills	Snow fell on the Bashahr hills on the 25th, 27th and 31st, and was about the average.	Snow fell moderately to heavily. The accumulation at the end of month was between 12 and 15 feet. The fall was greater than that of last year.	Slight snow fell on the 27th and the total snowfall for the period ending February 1904 was heavier than that of last year.	Snow fell on 12 occasions. The total fall was heavier than that of previous years.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	December 1903.	January 1904.	February 1904.	March 1904.	REMARKS.
Chamba	Snow fell between the 24th and 31st.	Snow fell on 15 occasions. The fall measured 13 feet at Kalatop. The fall was heavier than that of last year.	Snow fell on several occasions, but the total fall was not heavier than usual.	Report not received.	
Kulu	Snow fell between the 26th and 28th, and the fall was heavier than that in previous years.	Snow fell on the 1st, 5th and the 13th to the 19th. The fall descended to 5,200 feet, and was greater than usual.	Snow fell on the higher peaks on the 4th, 18th, 20th and 21st, and all the passes were closed during the month, but the total fall was lighter than usual.	Snow fell on 15 occasions. The total fall was almost equal to that of last year.	
Poo	Snow fell from the 25th to the 28th.	Snow fell on the 1st, 5th, 11th, 13th to 19th and 21st to 24th.	Snow fell on the 4th and 27th	Snow fell on the 1st, 4th, from 7th to 10th, on 16th and 17th, and from 23rd to 25th.	
Dalhousie	Snow fell between the 25th and 28th. The fall of the 27th measured 21 inches.	Snow fell on 6 days. The total fall measured 3 feet, and was somewhat greater than that of last year.	Slight snow fell on the 4th, and the total fall for the season was heavier than that of last year.	Snow fell on 5 occasions. The snow fall was earlier and heavier than usual.	
Abbott-abad (Kagan Valley, elevation 8,000 feet).		Report not	received.		

Table showing the Climatology of the Punjab in 1903.

Stations.	Rainfall in inches.				Temperature in shade (in Degrees Fahr.)									Prevailing winds.		
					May 1903.			July 1903.			December 1903.					
	January to May 1903.	June to September 1903.	October to December 1903.	Total annual.	Maximum (highest).	Mean.	Minimum (lowest).	Maximum (highest).	Mean.	Minimum (lowest).	Maximum (highest).	Mean.	Minimum (lowest).	January to May 1903.	June to September 1903.	October to December 1903.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Hissar	1.96	15.41	0	17.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak	0.36	8.35	0.50	9.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon	1.65	14.93	0.51	17.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	1.10	9.86	0.67	11.63	111.2	91.5	72.1	111.2	91.5	75.3	77.7	59.6	41.0	W.	S. E.	W.
Karnal	1.80	18.46	0.21	20.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirsa	0.44	11.36	0	11.80	113.8	90.4	67.6	113.3	91.0	73.6	83.8	57.1	35.0	S. W.	S. E.	N. W.
Umballa	3.45	24.28	0.79	28.52	111.9	88.9	66.2	115.8	90.6	71.2	79.0	...	...	N. W.	S. E.	N. W.
Simla	12.06	38.85	2.90	53.81	78.4	63.5	45.3	83.4	67.3	58.8	57.5	46.6	23.3	S.	N.	N.
Dharmsala	17.99	73.71	3.64	95.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshiarpur (Sadr)	7.75	21.66	1.76	31.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur	5.00	17.47	0.65	23.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiana	3.60	16.78	0.65	21.03	111.4	88.6	67.1	115.8	91.2	76.1	74.6	55.7	39.1	N. W.	S. E.	W.
Ferozepore (Sadr)	4.16	15.59	0.26	20.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery	1.23	15.17	0	16.40	114.0	88.5	66.0	114.8	91.0	72.0	78.8	56.1	30.5	N. E.	S. W.	S. E.
Lahore	1.92	9.49	0.67	12.08	112.4	87.2	63.9	116.9	90.4	73.9	77.3	56.3	36.1	N. W.	S. E.	S. E.
Amritsar Jail	4.24	27.47	1.43	33.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdaspur	7.09	43.96	1.35	52.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sialkot	8.69	30.66	0.29	39.64	112.9	88.3	64.1	117.5	90.7	74.6	74.5	56.0	38.5	N.	E.	E.
Gujranwala	4.94	27.03	1.27	33.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujrat	4.81	19.23	0.15	24.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur	2.94	8.32	0.35	11.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhelum	4.16	16.48	0.34	20.98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attock	6.59	5.72	1.01	13.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	7.87	15.55	1.05	24.47	105.5	80.6	55.6	116.0	87.5	68.1	76.4	52.0	31.0	N. W.	N. E.	N.
Murree	17.68	31.55	0.58	49.81	82.3	63.0	40.0	90.9	67.4	45.9	64.2	45.4	23.0	S. E.	S. E.	S.
Mooltan	1.73	5.16	0.16	7.05	114.5	90.3	67.5	114.5	93.4	74.0	80.3	58.7	38.0	N. E.	S. E.	S. E.
Jhang	1.54	11.55	0.05	13.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	1.40	0.85	0.05	2.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	1.10	5.85	0.02	6.97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mianwali	2.36	6.58	0.20	9.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lyallpur	1.60	9.93	0.05	11.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 955, dated Lahore, 25th July 1904.

From—A. H. DIACK, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Meteorological Reporter to the Punjab Government.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Report on the Meteorology of the Punjab for the year 1903-04, submitted with your letter No. 450 S., dated the 11th of June 1904, and to say that it will be published in the *Punjab Gazette* as usual.

ORDER.—Ordered that the Report, together with the above letter, be published in the *Supplement to the Punjab Gazette* as usual.

Also that copies be forwarded to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, the Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, the Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, and the Deputy Commissioner of Mianwali.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. H. DIACK,

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—28-7-04—770

No. 12 of 1904.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1904.

PART II.

GENERAL.

NOTES ON VACCINATION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1903-04.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (Medical and Sanitary) Department, No. 1113 S., dated 25th July 1904.

READ—

The Notes on Vaccination in the Punjab for the year 1903-04, by Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Bamber, I. M. S., D. Ph. (Camb.), Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab.

REMARKS.—The total number of vaccinations performed during the year amounted to 685,105, an increase of 17,561 over the figures for 1902-03. The increase is entirely confined to primary operations, re-vaccinations exhibiting a decrease of 4,017. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Sanitary Commissioner in regarding this rise in vaccination operations in spite of the widespread prevalence of plague in the Province as satisfactory, and he is glad to observe that the District, Special and Cantonment staffs have all contributed their quota to the increase. The Special staff is responsible for an increase of 11,664 vaccinations, but the amount of work performed by this agency during the year is still considerably below the 71,266 vaccinations effected by it in 1901-02. The apparently marked rise in the percentage of successful vaccinations is due to the exclusion from calculation this year of the figures for cases in which the results of the operations were unknown. The fluctuations in re-vaccinations are, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, mainly due to want of system in operating in districts on the part of the vaccinating staff, and, if this is the case, His Honour hopes that the Sanitary Commissioner will issue suitable instructions to remedy the defect.

2. The total cost of the Department was lower by Rs. 1,683 than last year, but, as most of the decrease was due to a saving in the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's pay, the reduction cannot be regarded as permanent. The average cost of each successful operation exhibits a decrease of two pies, and His Honour hopes that with a larger proportion of successful operations on the part of the staff this lower rate will be maintained.

3. The further report by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on his experiments with vaccine lymph is under consideration and will be submitted to the Government of India in due course.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Bamber for his administration of the Department during the year.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Remarks be published in the *Punjab Gazette* and be communicated to the Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, for information and guidance, and also that they be forwarded with the Notes as usual to the Government of India in the Home Department.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. B. KETTLEWELL,

Judicial and Genl. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

NOTES ON THE ANNUAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISPENSARIES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1903.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (Medical and Sanitary) Department, No. 1115 S., dated 25th July 1904.

READ—

Notes on the Annual Statements of the Dispensaries and Charitable Institutions of the Punjab for the year 1903, by Colonel J. McConaghey, M. D., I. M. S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

REMARKS.—The attendance of both in-patients and out-patients at the dispensaries of the Province for 1903 exhibits an increase, amounting to 206,200, over that of the previous year, while the fact that this marked rise occurred during a year, in which plague was more severe than in any previous year, seems to dispose effectually of the theory put forward in last year's Report that the prevalence of plague may account for diminished attendance owing to apprehension on the part of the people regarding the treatment they will be made to undergo. The diseases which have mainly contributed to the rise are malarial fevers (122,486), eye and ear ailments (43,798 and 25,750 respectively), dyspepsia and digestive complaints (39,912) and skin diseases (13,518). The increased attendance of women and children as in-patients (15,280 as against 13,795) is a satisfactory feature of the Report, and forms a reliable indication that the dispensaries are maintaining their hold on popular favour.

2. Surgical operations show an increase from 153,048 to 162,396 cases, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe the excellent record of work in this respect performed at the Civil Hospitals mentioned in paragraph 15 of the Note on the Report by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

3. The decrease of over Rs. 2,000 in the charges for dieting in spite of the increased attendance of patients during the year is also very satisfactory and furnishes the best possible criterion that the dispensaries are used and not abused. Sir Charles Rivaz also notices with pleasure that voluntary snbscriptions exhibit a substantial increase over 1902, but he still thinks that the total figure (Rs. 14,333) falls far short of the amount which might reasonably be expected of private generosity in the Province.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor has to thank Colonel McConaghey for the good record of inspection work performed by him during the year and for the satisfactory Note he has submitted on the administration of the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Province.

ORDER.—Order that a copy of the foregoing Remarks be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, for information.

Ordered also that the Review be published in the *Punjab Gazette* and be circulated with the Notes, the usual number of copies of the Notes and Review being communicated to the Government of India in the Home Department.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. B. KETTLEWELL,

Judicial and Genl. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—1-8-04—770.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1904.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE LAHORE CENTRAL MUSEUM FOR THE YEAR 1903-04.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Revenue and Agricultural (General) Department, No. 1037, dated 17th August 1904.

READ—

The Report on the Lahore Central Museum for the year 1903-04 submitted with letter No. 117—I-1, dated 8th/28th June 1904, from Percy Brown, Esquire, A.R.C.A., Curator.

REMARKS.—The popularity of the Museum is well sustained, the daily average attendance standing at 675, while the average attendance on zanana days has increased from 194 to 245.

2. The thanks of Government are due to the various gentlemen and public bodies named in the report who have presented exhibits to the Museum in the course of the year.

3. The reorganisation of the Art Sale-room has lately received the Lieutenant-Governor's special attention and arrangements have been made at a cost of Rs. 2,500 to increase its utility.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the continued interest taken by Mr. Brown in the work of the Museum. The improvements made by him in the arrangements for the display of the exhibits are especially deserving of praise.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Remarks be forwarded to the Curator, Lahore Central Museum, for information, and that a copy be published with the Report in the *Punjab Government Gazette*; also that two copies of the Report and Remarks be forwarded to the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India and to the Director-General of Archæology in India.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. H. DIACK,

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

No. 117—I.-1, dated Lahore, 8th-28th June 1904.

From—PERCY BROWN, Esquire, A. R. C. A., Curator, Central Museum, Lahore,

To—The Revenue and Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Report on the working of the Lahore Museum for the year 1903-04.

A brief Report on the working of the Lahore Central Museum during the year 1903-04.

Changes in the staff.

ON return from special duty as Assistant Director of the Art Exhibition, Delhi, I took over charge from the Officiating Curator on 16th October 1903.

Attendance.

The number of visitors during the year was 246,554 and the daily average was 675 against 253,575 and 694 respectively in the previous year. This shows a slight decrease in the numbers compared with those of last year, but the attendance then was no doubt high owing to the Coronation Darbar.

The attendance table for the past five years is—

1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.
276,099	221,089	222,995	253,575	246,554

Zenana days.

The total number of visitors on purdah days was 2,939 and the daily average 245. The attendance of the previous year was 2,344 and 194 respectively, showing that the popularity of this is increasing.

Conduct of the public.

This has been remarkably good. In spite of the large number of visitors, amounting to thousands on *mela* days, no damage of any kind has to be reported.

Additions.
Antiquities.

The principal acquisition to the Museum during the year under report has been made to the sculpture gallery. Twenty-nine pieces of Græco-Buddhist Sculpture have been added to this collection. These were found lying in the Municipal Town Hall, Rawalpindi. Through the kindness of Major C. P. Egerton, Deputy Commissioner, Rawalpindi, they have been transferred to the Museum and form an interesting addition to the Archæological Section. Unfortunately little or nothing is known as to how these were acquired by the Municipality. They have, therefore, helped to swell the very large collection of sculptures about whose find-spot there is doubt.

Two Buddhist sculptures were also presented by Professor Arnold, B.A.

Coins.

Sixty-one coins were added to the Museum collection. Of these 55 were presented by the Government of the United Provinces, 5 by the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, and 1 by the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.

Fittings.

Considerable additions to the fittings have been made during the year under report. Twenty-two large teak-wood and plate glass cases were purchased from the Indian Art Exhibition, Delhi, and are now in use. These were obtained for the sum of Rs. 8,000. Added to these 23 new wall and pillar cases have been constructed, so that the whole of the exhibits on the Industrial Art side will shortly be properly displayed. One large class under the head of pottery, stoneware, etc., is now complete, and the fine Art, the Metal, and the Wood-work classes are well in hand.

Efforts are being made to give additional interest to the collections on the Art side by illustrating the preparation of some of the more important manufactures by means of photographs arranged in the cases. Tools, &c., are also displayed, and specially prepared specimens showing different stages of the process are placed in prominent positions. Small models of the workmen at work are also being added, and it is anticipated that with the help of these the art handicrafts represented may be made more intelligible and instructive to the visitor.

Building.

The roof leaked as usual during the monsoon, and although since then a new system of gutters has been initiated, it is still not altogether water-tight.

A grant of Rs. 12,000 has been sanctioned by the Local Government to provide a fountain in the open space in front of the Museum Entrance, and also to relay the floor in marble. The latter was originally paved with mosaic, but this has been a source of great trouble, as it wore very badly. Designs for both these have been prepared and the work is being put in hand. These improvements will add much to the general appearance of the building.

Art-sales Room.

The sales effected during the year amounting to Rs. 1,330-5-0 or Rs. 541 more than the last year. The following are the sums realized in this Department during the last five years:—

1899-1900.			1900-01.			1901-02.			1902-03.			1903-04.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1,586	8	0	794	14	0	1,596	2	0	789	5	0	1,330	5	0

Staff.

The Darogha Pandit Basant Ram has worked well, and assisted me very considerably in the design and arrangement of the new fittings.

The usual statements of accounts and additions to the Museum are herewith appended.

PERCY BROWN,

Curator, Central Museum, Lahore.

Statement of Annual Receipts and Expenditure of the Lahore Museum for the year 1903-04.

Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government allowance drawn from the Treasury during the year.	3,797 11 3		Pay of the Curator, Lahore Museum	1,200 0 0	
			Pay of regular establishment	2,509 8 0	
Curator's pay @ Rs. 100 a month	1,200 0 0		Purchases during the year	240 6 6	
Contributions by the Lahore Municipality	180 0 0		Railway carriage of articles received	51 13 0	
Sale-proceeds of coin catalogues	7 4 0		Books and journals	27 3 0	
		5,184 15 3	Stationery for the Museum office	55 4 0	
			Ramington Type-writer for ditto	320 0 0	
			Photographs of sculptures	99 5 6	
			Service labels	30 0 0	
			Furniture	245 15 10	
			Repairs to the objects in the Museum	90 8 0	
			Sale-proceeds of coin catalogues deposited into the Treasury to the credit of Government.	7 4 0	
			Miscellaneous—nails, tacks, cloths, string, spirits, naphthaline, oils, turpentine, paints, glue, chicks, dusters, uniforms, &c.	307 11 5	5,184 15 3
Total ...	...	5,184 15 3	Total ...		5,184 15 3

PERCY BROWN,

Curator, Central Museum, Lahore.

List of Presentations to the Lahore Central Museum during the year 1903-04.

No.	Description of articles.	By whom presented.
1	Twenty silver coins, found in the Lucknow District	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government.
2	Two silver coins, found in Mirzapur, Tahsil Akbarpur in the Fyzabad District.	Ditto ditto.
3	Two silver coins of Shah Alam, II, found in the Jaunpur District ...	Ditto ditto
4	Four silver coins of Alamgir, II, found in the Kheri District ...	Ditto ditto.
5	Seven silver coins of Muhammad Shah, found in the Fattehgarh District	Ditto ditto.
6	Twenty-one silver coins of the Lucknow Dynasty	Ditto ditto.
7	One gold coin, Padma Tanka, Southern India, found in the Nasik District	Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.
8	One gold coin of Mamluk Sultans, found in the Ahamadabad District ...	Ditto ditto.
9	One silver coin of Farrukh Syar, found in the Punchmahal District ...	Ditto ditto.
10	One copper coin of Ahmad Shah, I (Gujrat)	Ditto ditto.
11	One gold coin	Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.
12	Two pieces of Sculptures	T. W. Arnold, Esquire, B. A.
13	Twenty-nine pieces of Græco-Buddhist Sculpture	Municipal Committee, Rawalpindi.
14	Five varieties of barley grown at the Experimental Farm, Lyallpur ...	Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.
15	A specimen of an iron pyrite from Hazara	M. Ghulam Rasul Khan, Deputy Inspector, Police.
16	One old embroidered Masnad	Punjab Government.

PERCY BROWN,

Curator, Central Museum, Lahore.

List of Additions to the Lahore Museum by purchase during the year 1903-04.

No.	Detail.	Price.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
1	Collection of pottery made in the School of Art, Madras	65	0	0
2	Two clay models	6	0	0
3	Manuscript copy of Gulistan (illustrated)	125	0	0
4	Bokhara stick	2	0	0
5	Collection of pottery from Nizamabad in the Azamgarh District (United Provinces)	29	14	6
6	Lacquered articles from Dera Ismail Khan	12	8	0
	Total ...	240	6	6

PERCY BROWN,

Curator, Central Museum, Lahore.

List of the Books and Pamphlets added to the Museum Library during the year 1903-04.

No.	Description of books.	From whom.
1	The Architectutal Antiquities of Northern Gujrat. more especially of the districts included in the Baroda State.	Government of India.
2	Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Surveyor, Punjab Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1903.	Punjab Government.
3	Report on Archæological Work in Burma for the year 1901-02 ...	Burmese Government.
4	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey of Western India for the year ending 30th June 1903.	Bombay Government.
5	Annual Report of the Archæological Survey, Bengal Circle, for the year ending with April 1903.	Bengal Government.
6	The Fauna of British India (Hymenoptera Ants and Cucoo Wasp), Volume III.	Punjab Government.
7	The Flora of the Presidency of Bombay	Bombay Government.
8	Season and Crop Report of Bengal for 1902-03	Bengal Government.
9	Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1901 02 ...	Ditto.
10	Agricultural Ledgers Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12	Government of India.
11	Manual of Indian Timbers, by Mr. J. S. Gamble	Punjab Government.
12	Kew Bulletin (Appendix III, 1903)	Ditto.
13	Report of the Director of the Botanical Survey of India for the year 1902-03.	Government of India.
14	Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for the year 1901-02	Bengal Government.
15	Report on the Season and Crops of Assam for the year 1902-03 ...	Chief Commissioner, Assam.
16	Production of Tea and Coffee in India	Government of India.
17	Report on the Department of Agriculture, Central Provinces, for the year 1902-03.	Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
18	Record of the Botanical Survey of India, Volume II, Nos. 5 and 6 ...	Government of India.
19	Land Records Administration Report of Burma for the year ending 30th June 1903.	Burmese Government.
20	Report on the Agricultural Branch of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1903.	Bengal Government.
21	Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam, for the year 1901-02 and 1902-03.	Government of Assam.
22	Season and Crop Report for the Central Provinces of the year 1902-03	Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
23	Annual Report on the Experimental Farms and Gardens in the Bombay Presidency for the year ending 31st March 1903.	Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay.
24	Report on the Nagpur Experimental Farms in the Central Provinces for the year 1902-03.	Settlement Commissioner, Central Provinces.
25	A Sketch of the Flora of British India	Government of India.
26	Report on the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, for the year 1902-03.	Madras Government.
27	Annual Report of the Shibpur Experimental Farm for 1902-03 ...	Bengal Government.
28	Prices and Wages in India	Government of India.
29	Report on the Management of Private Estates in the Central Provinces for the year 1901-02.	Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

List of the Books and Pamphlets added to the Museum Library during the year 1903-04—concluded.

No.	Description of books.	From whom.
30	Review of the Trade of India in 1902-03	Government of India.
31	Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for the year 1901 02 and preceding years.	Ditto.
32	Annual Report on the working of the Sewage Farm at Manjri for 1902-03	Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay.
33	Annual Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of the Central Provinces for the year ending 31st March 1903.	Settlement Commissioner, Central Provinces.
34	Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, and of the Veterinary College for the year 1902-03.	Bengal Government.
35	General Report on the work carried on by the Geological Survey of India for the year 1902-03.	Geology Department.
36	Contents and Index of Volumes XXI—XXX of the Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume 1887—97.	Ditto.
37	Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIV, Part 3, Volume XXXV, Part 2.	Ditto.
38	Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXI, Part I ...	Ditto.
39	Annual Report of the working of the Lucknow Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March 1903.	Government of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
40	Annual Report of the Indian Museum Industrial Section for the year 1902 03.	Punjab Government.
41	A Monograph on the Silk Fabrics of Bengal	Bengal Government.
	Purchases.	
1	Indian Antiquary.	
2	Buddhist India, by T. W. Rhys Davids, LL.D.	
3	Indian Art, by T. N. Mukerji.	

PERCY BROWN,

Curator, Central Museum, Lahore.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—25-8-04—772.

No. 14 cf 1904.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1904.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE EXTERNAL LAND TRADE OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE TRIENNIUM ENDING 1903-04.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Revenue and Agricultural (General) Department, No. 1616 S, dated 22nd August 1904.

READ—

The Report on the External Land Trade of the Punjab for the triennium ending 1903-04, submitted by the Financial Commissioner with his Junior Secretary's letter No. 599, dated the 14th of July 1904.

REMARKS.—The present report on the trade of the Province during the years 1901-02—1903-04 is the first triennial report since the separation from it of the North-West Frontier Province. The external trade of the Punjab is now almost entirely confined to interchange of commodities with Kashmir proper and Ladak.

2. The recorded trade with Afghanistan amounts to only three-fourths of a lakh of rupees and as pointed out by the Financial Commissioner the actual bulk is smaller, as the figures include a certain proportion of Baluchistan trade. The imports under this head appear to have been almost stationary during the three years under report, while the exports from the Punjab showed a tendency to increase.

3. Trade with Chinese-Tibet, with the exception of a sudden rise in exports to that country in the last year of the triennium, gave no signs of improvement. The rise in exports which is spread over a wide variety of articles including silver, brass and iron, tea, raw wool, silk, precious stones and gum, may be due, as the Financial Commissioner suggests, to the recent improvement of a section of the Hindustan-Tibet Road, but the total value of the export trade is still under a lakh of rupees.

4. Ladak trade exhibited a distinct improvement during the triennium. Raw wool and charas continue to be the principal articles of import and the large and steady import of the latter drug during the triennium was probably meant to anticipate the enhancement of charas duty introduced on 1st April 1904. Piece-goods are the staple export.

5. The registration posts for the Kashmir trade have been re-arranged in the last year, and the figures for the triennium show such violent fluctuations that His Honour feels unable to draw any confident conclusions from them. The prevalence of plague during the triennium in the districts traversed and served by the trade has certainly had a most disorganizing effect. And the movements of bullion are conjectured by the Financial Commissioner to be an indication of smuggling to avoid the Kashmir import duties, and to thus afford a possible explanation of the marked decrease in export of goods from the Punjab which would appear to have occurred in the last year of the triennium. The attention of the Kashmir Darbar has been invited to this and it may be hoped that the figures given in the next triennial report will be less affected than those of the present by faulty registration and by evasion of custom duties.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the Report and Review be submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department, and to the Director-General of Statistics; also that the Review be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* and a copy be sent to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. H. DIACK,

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

REVIEW OF THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE PUNJAB VETERINARY COLLEGE AND THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1903-04.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Revenue and Agricultural (General) Department, No. 1631 S., dated 23rd August 1904

READ—

Letter No. 2340, dated 29th July 1904, from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, submitting the Annual Report on the Punjab Veterinary College and the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1903-04.

The Punjab Veterinary College.

REMARKS.—The number of students on the rolls of the College shows a slight increase during the year under report, but there would appear to be still room for improvement in the selection of Military and District students sent to the College for training. The results of the examination show a very marked improvement on previous years and are in every way satisfactory. The new rules permitting candidates who have failed in one subject only to be re-examined at the close of the session will result in an economy of time and remove a hardship.

2. It is satisfactory to notice that the competition for admission to the College has largely increased. The views expressed last year by the Director of Land Records, that the supply of Veterinary Assistants is not in excess of the demand, have been justified. The difficulty lies rather in training sufficient men, and with the appointment of Veterinary Inspectors recently sanctioned by the Government of India, the demand for trained Assistants will be increased in the future.

3. A large extension of the College is anticipated from the amalgamation with it of the existing Veterinary College at Ajmere now under contemplation.

4. Despite the heavy teaching which has to be performed by a limited staff, good work has been done during the year in the investigation of disease and in the preparation of text-books. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Director of Land Records in congratulating Major Pease and the Staff of the College on what they have done during the year.

5. The Director of Land Records will be asked to examine the conditions that govern the award of the Wace Scholarships, and to submit any proposals that may be practicable for a revision of the rules.

The Civil Veterinary Department.

6. During the year under report the separation of the Army Remount Department from the Civil Veterinary Department has been completed and the latter Department has been re-organised. The present Report closes a phase of the history of the Civil Veterinary Department. The work in connection with cattle, which will in future engage the almost undivided energies of the Department, has during the year 1903-04 remained under the supervision of Veterinary Captain G. K. Walker.

7. The question of assistance to be given by the provision of stallion ponies in the non-selected districts of the province which possess good breeding mares discussed in paragraphs 38—40 of the Report has been already dealt with by the Government of India, and it is therefore unnecessary to do more than refer to the subject here. The Lieutenant-Governor has learned with satisfaction that the efforts made in the past to improve the breed of horses in such districts will not be entirely abandoned.

8. Cattle disease in its various forms has been no less virulent in the year under report than in the past. It is much to be regretted that the supply of rinderpest serum, which has now passed beyond the experimental stage and is winning the confidence of the people, should have been so inadequate. His Honour hopes that the Government of India may be able to provide for an increase in the output of the Mukhtesar Laboratory. Veterinary-Captain Walker has during the year advanced our knowledge of the nature of several of the cattle scourges of the country, and recorded interesting notes on the results of his observations. The introduction of that officer's pamphlet, Muhafiz-i-Sihat-i Maweshi, as a text-book in schools, is engaging His Honour's attention.

9. The remarks in Part IV of the Report on the importance of having bulls selected to suit the varying wants of different localities are worthy of the attention of District Officers. It will be interesting to note whether the offer of the Deputy Commissioner of Hissar to provide Brahmini bulls from the Cattle Farm is largely taken advantage of. The proposal to establish a bull-run in the Jhelum Canal Colony is now under the consideration of the Local Government.

10. Satisfactory progress was made during the year in the development of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries, and good work was done by the itinerating Veterinary Assistants. The number of Assistants was increased, and with a view to their more effective control a new grade of six Veterinary Inspectors was sanctioned. By the arrangement introduced at the end of the year there are to be at the head of the Provincial Department two Superintendents, of whom the more junior will, at any rate at first, carry on his work in subordination to the other. The department as an agency for dealing with the improvement of the breed of cattle and the prevention and cure of disease has undoubtedly been strengthened by its reorganization, and the Lieutenant-Governor looks forward with confidence to a continued expansion of its operations.

11. The thanks of Government are due to Veterinary-Captain Walker for an excellent year's work, and the services of Captain Trydell and Mr. Oliver are also deserving of recognition. The Director of Land Records, Mr. Renouf, has devoted much interest and attention to this branch of his duties.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Report and the above Remarks be submitted to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department and the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department in India; also that the Remarks be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* and communicated to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. H. DIACK,

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—1-9-04—770.

[illegible] Civil Veterinary Department.

[illegible] During the year under review the separation of the Army Remount Department from the Civil Veterinary Department has been completed [illegible] [illegible] Department have been [illegible]. The present [illegible] [illegible] history of the Civil Veterinary Department. The [illegible] in connection with [illegible] which will in future engage the almost undivided [illegible] of the Depart[illegible] [illegible] during the year [illegible] remained under the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] Walker.

[illegible] The question of assistance to be given by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] selected [illegible] of the province which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in paragraphs [illegible] of the Report has been already dealt with by the Government of India, and it is therefore unnecessary to do more than refer to [illegible] report. The Lieutenant-Governor has learned with [illegible] that the [illegible] made in the past to improve the breed of [illegible] such [illegible] will [illegible] entirely abandoned.

[illegible] Cattle disease in its various forms has been no less virulent in the year under report than in the past. It is much to be regretted that the supply of [illegible] serum, which has now passed beyond the experimental stage and is winning the confidence of the people, should have been so inadequate. His Honour hopes that the Government of India may be able to provide for an increase in the output of the Muktesar Laboratory. Veterinary-Captain Walker has during the year advanced our knowledge of the nature of several of the cattle [illegible] of the country, and recorded interesting notes on the [illegible] of his [illegible]. The introduction of that officer's pamphlet [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a text-book in schools, is engaging His Honour's attention.

[illegible] The remarks in Part IV of the Report on the importance of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to suit the varying wants of different localities are worthy of the [illegible] of District Officers. It will be interesting to note whether the offer of the [illegible] Commissioner of [illegible] to [illegible] Brahmini bulls from the Cattle [illegible] [illegible] taken advantage of. The proposal to establish a bull-run in the [illegible] Colony is now under the consideration of the Local Government.

[illegible] Satisfactory progress was made during the year in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Hospitals and Dispensaries, and good work was done by the [illegible] Veterinary Assistants. The number of Assistants was increased and with a view to their more effective control a new grade of six Veterinary Inspectors [illegible] [illegible] the arrangement [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the year there [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the Provincial Department two Superintendents [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at any rate at first, carry on his work in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Department as an agency for dealing with the improvement of the [illegible] [illegible] the prevention and cure of disease has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] reorganisation, and the Lieutenant-Governor [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] continued [illegible] of its operations.

[illegible] The thanks of Government are due to Veterinary-Captain Walker [illegible] [illegible] work; and the services of Captain Rydell and Mr. Oliver are [illegible] of recognition. The Director of Land Records, Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and attention to this branch of his duties.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Report and the above Remarks be [illegible] to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department in India, [illegible] [illegible] be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Agricultural* [illegible].

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. H. DIACK,

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

No. 15 of 1904.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1904.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE INCOME TAX REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1903-04.

THE following is published for information :—

No. 1604 S., dated Simla, 20th August 1904, from A. B. KETTLEWELL, Esquire, Judicial and General Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 667, dated 6th August 1904, submitting the annual returns relating to the collection of Income Tax for the year 1903-04.

2. The number of objections lodged during the year is proportionally larger than in the past; and if the anticipated results of the new law are considered the increase becomes still more marked. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees that this matter is deserving of the closest attention, and trusts that the Financial Commissioner will take steps to ensure that the intentions of the new law are not frustrated by an arbitrary exaggeration of the assessee's income.

3. Under the orders contained in Government of India Resolution No. 2316 S. R., dated 8th May 1901, a copy of which was sent you under cover of Mr. Diack's letter No. 106 S., dated 4th June 1901, the annual and triennial reports are due with the Supreme Government on the 1st August and 1st October respectively. I am therefore to request that they may in future be submitted to this office not later than 15th July and 15th August respectively.

A. B. KETTLEWELL,

Judicial and General Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 30th June 1904.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	(a) The name and residence of the registered Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right, and (b) the date on which it was registered.
		Books, English.												Rs. A. P.	
1	426	The 'Bágh-o-Bahár' translated into English.	English.	Báwa Chajjú Singh.	Fiction.	Lahore.	'Mufid-i-'Am Press	10th Feby. 1904.	172	12mo	II.	1,000	Printed.	0 10 0	
2	339	The Punjab University Entrance Examination English Question Papers with Answers.	English.	Kirpá Ságar	Language.	Lahore.	Arorbans Press (Printer) Vidyá Dhar Bros. (Publishers.)	28th Feby. 1904.	127	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	1 0 0	
3	353	Notes on Thomas Carlyle's Heroes and Hero Worship with Criticism and Test Questions.	Ditto.	H. Bannerji, M.A.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Punjab Economical Press.	18th Feby. 1904.	162	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	2 0 0	
4	342	The Practical Doctor or an Abstract of the Medical Science.	Ditto.	Lálá Harnám Dás, L.M.S.	Medicine.	Ditto.	Albert Press.	2nd Feby. 1904.	63	4to.	I.	100	Ditto.	5 0 0	(a) Lálá Harnám Dás, L.M.S., Assistant Surgeon, Lahore. (b) The 13th April 1904.
5	340	How to pass the Arts Examinations of the Punjab University.	Ditto.	Behári Lal.	Miscellaneous.	Ditto.	Punjab Printing Works	19th Feby. 1904.	16	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Gratis.	
6	438	Transport Up-To-Date ...	Ditto.	Captain E. E. Preston.	Ditto.	Ditto.	"Civil and Military Gazette" Press.	15th Feby. 1904.	61 leaves.	32mo.	II.	665	Ditto.	0 12 0	(a) Captain E. E. Preston, District Transport Officer, Peshâwar. (b) 18th April 1904.

7	439	The Lahore Directory for 1904 ...	Ditto.	S. H. D'Arcy.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	12th Feby. 1904.	334 pages	8vo.	VI.	250	Ditto.	2 0 0	(a) Proprietors of the "Civil and Military Gazette" Press, Lahore (b) 13th April 1904.
8	458	Copies of the Judgments delivered by H. A. Sams, Esquire, Magistrate, 1st Class, Amritsar, in the case Emperor through Safdar Jang, Inspector, Police, *versus* Proprietors, Editors, &c., of the "Public Gazette" Amritsar, Gaina, son of Sohan Lal and Rám Náth, Proprietor of the "Akhbár Haq Pasand."	Ditto.	Bishen Singh.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	National Press.	14th Feby. 1904.	84	12mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	1 0 0	
9	545	The Punjab Army Manoeuvres, 1903 ...	Ditto.	J. FitzGerald-Lee, Esquire	Ditto.	Lahore	"Civil and Military Gazette" Press.	24th Mar. 1904.	54	8vo.	I.	100	Ditto.	3 0 0	
10	596	Some Lessons from the Past ...	Ditto.	M. 'Abdul 'Azíz, M.A.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Central Printing Works.	1st March 1904.	14	4to.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 4 0	
11	635	Goods Tariff, Kálka-Simla Railway ...	Ditto.	Agent, Kálka-Simla Railway.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	15th April 1904.	24	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0	
12	636	Coaching Tariff, Kálka-Simla Railway.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	16th April 1904.	26	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0	
13	647	English Translation of the Lecture read at the General Khálsa Conference, Amritsar.	Ditto.	His Highness Sir Híra Singh, Berár Bans, Sirmour, Malwendra Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Chief of Nábha	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	11th April 1904.	10	4to.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	Free.	
14	341	How to distinguish between right and wrong. The religious simplified. An abstract of the religions of the world; the causes of poverty and their remedies, how to prevent the recurrence of famines; who can say there will be no more famines?	Ditto.	Lálá Harnám Dás, L.M.S.	Religion.	Ditto.	Albert Press.	31st Jany. 1904	108	4to.	...	100	Ditto.	5 0 0	(a) Lálá Harnám Dás, L.M.S., Assistant Surgeon, Lahore (b) The 13th April 1904.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 30th *June* 1904—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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15	489	New Course of Physical Training for Primary Schools.	English.	W. Bell, Esqr., M.A., C I E.	Miscellaneous.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	1st April 1904.	88	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 3 0	(a) Lála Jagan Nath, M. A., Head Master, Railway Technical School, Lahore. (b) 13th April 1903.
16	490	New Course of Physical Training for Middle Schools.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	108	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	(a) Ditto. (b) 22nd April 1904.
17	491	New Course of Physical Training for High Schools.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	106	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 6 0	(a) Ditto. (b) Ditto.
18	560	The Chronological Tables of Indian History.	Ditto.	I. P. Enad.	History.	Ditto.	Arorbans Press	10th Mar 1904.	32	32mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	
19	718	A Guide to Physical Geography ...	Ditto.	Lálá Shiva Chandra.	Science (Natural).	Ditto.	Punjab Printing Works.	28th May 1904.	64	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 5 0	
		Books, Arabic.													
20	384	Shajrah-i-Pírán-i-Pír Sáhib (Genealogy of Shaikh Abdul Qádir Jílání).	Arabic.	Saiyid Hasan.	Miscellaneous.	Lahore.	Nawal Kishore Press.	10th Feby. 1904.	16	32mo.	IV.	1,300	Lithographed.	...	

21	501	Nimáz Khurd (A small prayer-book) ...	Ditto.	H. Siráj Dín.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Ditto.	16th Mar. 1904.	32	64mo.	II.	8,000	Ditto.	...
22	653	Namúna Qurán-i-Majid (A few pages of the Qurán by way of sample).	Ditto.	Y'aqúb Alí (Editor).	Ditto.	Gurdáspur.	Anwár-i-Ahmadiyyá Press, Qádián.	1st April 1904.	33	4to.	I.	1,400	Ditto.	0 3 0
23	707	Párah i-Rubá-i-Akhír 'Amma (Last quarter of the last Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	M. Siráj-ud-Dín (Editor).	Ditto.	Lahore.	Nawal Kishore Press.	16th April 1904.	32	16mo.	II.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 6
24	741	Panj-Súrah (Five Chapters of the Qurán)	Ditto.	Chhajjú Singh (Editor).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	15th May. 1904.	160	32mo.	I.	5,000	Ditto.	0 1 0
25	347	Kitáb-ul-Kúratil Mutaharrikah (Geometry of the Sphere).	Ditto.	...	Science (Mathematical).	Ditto.	Islámiá Press.	26th Jany. 1904	16	4to.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 2 0
		The following are designed for Educational purposes :—												
26	502	Qa'ida 'Arabi (Arabic Primer) ...	Arabic.	H. Siráj Dín.	Language.	Lahore	Nawal Kishore Press.	17th Mar. 1904.	12	16mo.	II.	6,000	Lithographed	...
27	505	Qa'ida Baghdádí (Arabic Primer) ...	Ditto.	H. Charágh Dín and Siráj Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	21st Mar. 1904.	16	8vo.	II.	3 000	Ditto.	...
28	644	Qa'ida-i-Baghdádía Hindía (Arabic Primer).	Dtto.	Fazl-i-Ahad.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th April 1904.	56	16mo.	XIII.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 6
		Books, Hindi.												
29	600	Sangít Bál Parkásh arthát Harmonium Parkásh, Trítyá Bhág (Guide to the Harmonium, Part III).	Hindí.	Pandit Vishnú Digambar.	Art.	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	20th April 1904.	56	8vo.	I.	500	Printed.	1 0 0

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 30th June 1904—continued.

1 Serial No.	2 Registration No.	3 Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	4 Language in which the book is written.	5 The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	6 The subject.	7 The place of printing and the place of publication.	8 The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	9 The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	10 The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	11 The size.	12 The first, second or other number of the Edition.	13 The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	14 Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	15 The price at which the book is sold to the public.	16 (a) The name and residence of the registered Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right, and (b) the date on which it was registered.
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30	424	Hanúmán Nátak (The Play of Hanúmán).	Hindí in the Gurmúkhí character.	Hirdá Rám.	Drama.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	12th Feby. 1904.	332	8vo.	I.	2,000	Printed.	0 4 6	
31	518	Sángít Púran Bhagat (Dramatical story of Puran Bhagat).	Ditto.	Bálik Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	26th Feby. 1904.	242	8vo.	...	2,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	
32	659	Nátak Pailád Bhagat (Pailád Bhagat: A Dráma).	Hindí in the Persian character.	Pahlú Dás.	Ditto.	Hoshiárpur.	Motí Press.	12th April 1904.	16	8vo.	I.	300	Lithographed.	0 1 0	
33	559	Ayur Vedic Shikshá, Prathám Bhág: Swastha Rakshá (The Vedic system of Medicine, Part I: the Preservation of Health).	Hindí.	Sardárí Lál Vaid.	Medicine (Hindí).	Lahore.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press.	5th March 1904.	80	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 2 6	
34	674	Musketry Instruction.	Ditto.	Kh. Ghulám Mohi-ud-Dín (Translator).	Miscellaneous.	Ludhiáná.	Civil and Military News Press.	27th April 1904.	226	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 8 0	
35	675	Ditto ditto ...	Hindí in the Gurmúkhí character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th April 1904.	248	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 10 0	
36	677	India Army Order No. 246, dated 11th April, 1904.	Hindí.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th May 1904.	26	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 1 3	
37	678	Ditto ditto ...	Hindí in the Gurmukhí character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	21st May 1904.	38	16mo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 1 6	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 30*th June* 1904—continued.

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48	354	Shrí Dev Gurú Bhagwán ká 'Avirbháv, unki addutiya Dharam Shiksha aur Uch Jivan vishayak Addutiya Dán (The advent of Shri Dev Gurú and his high religious and moral teaching).	Hindi.	Satyanand Agnihotri.	Religion (Dev Dharam).	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	25th Feby. 1904.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 0 6	
49	327	Sádhú Gun Priksha (The requisites of a saint).	Hindi in the Persian character.	Swámi Rám Rikh Ji.	Religion (Jain).	Ráwalpindi.	Ahlúwália Printing Press.	31st March 1904.	24	16mo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 1 0	
50	601	Deva Samáj Sansthápak, Shiksha Praveshvidhi (The Deva Samáj, its establishment, its teaching and the conditions of entering it).	Hindi.	S. N Agnihotri.	Religion (Dev Dharam.)	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	24th April 1904.	48	16mo.	R.	1,000	Printed.	0 0 9	
51	602	Ishwar Prarthna, Pahla Bhág (Prayer, Part I).	Ditto.	Pandit Mohan Lál Sharmá.	Religion (Hindu).	Ditto.	Ditto.	28th April 1904.	20	16mo.	I.	600	Ditto.	0 0 9	
52	604	Sri Satt Bichár (The Contemplation of Truth).	Hindí in the Persian character.	Mittra Saín Rám Mittra.	Religion (General)	Ditto.	Mercantile Press.	1904.	298	8vo.	I	500	Lithographed	Gratis.	
53	723	Bharam Bhedan, arthat Arya Samáj ke Das Niyamon ká Khandan (The destroyer of doubts or a refutation of the ten pr[illegible]iples of the Arya Samáj).	Hindi in the Gurmukhi character.	Ganesha Singh.	Religion (Arya).	Ditto.	Sri Gurmat Press.	26th May 1904.	16	16mo.	I.	500	Printed.	0 0 3	

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54	353	Bál Shikshá (Hindi Primer) :—	Hindí.	Pandit Bakhshi Rám Sharma.	Language.	Lahore	Punjab Economical Press.	18th Feby. 1904.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed	0 0 6	
55	356	Bál Shikshá (Hindi Primer)	Ditto.	Lála Bhagat Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4th March 1904.	32	16mo	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	
		Books, Gorkhali.													
56	639	Combined Training, 1902, Bhág 5 (Combined Training, 1902, Part V).	Gorkháli.	G. H. F. Kelley.	Miscellaneous.	Ditto.	Mufid-i-'Am Press.	25th April 1904.	128	8vo.	I.	1,800	Ditto.	0 6 0	
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57	722	'Ainah Photography (The Mirror of Photography).	Punjábi.	Shankar Dás	Art.	Ditto.	Sri Gurmat Press	28th May 1904.	96	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 8 0	
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60	581	Sángít Rájá Kans (The Play of Rájá Kans).	Ditto.	Pandit Báldeo Rám *alias* Waláyati Rám.	Drama.	Amritsar	Wazír-i-Hind Press.	31st March 1904.	184	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 8 0	
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64	565	Gulábo (The Story of Gulábo) ...	Ditto.	Khálsa Tract Society, Amritsar.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Wazír-Hind Press.	5th March 1904.	80	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 1 6	
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66	751	Mízán-i-Tíb (A Medical work) ...	Ditto.	Rái Sáhib Munshí Guláb Singh and Sons, Publishers.	Medicine (Yúnáni).	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th May. 1904.	230	8vo.	II.	2,000	Ditto.	0 3 6	
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68	410	Silsila-i-J'afarí No. 17, Jám-i-Kausar (Ja'farí Series' No. 17, A cup of the waters of Kausar—a fountain in Paradise).	Panjábí in Persian character.	Mr. Nazr Husain.	Miscellaneous.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10th Feby. 1904.	90	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 6 0	(a) Qázam 'Ali and Ghulám 'Alí, Booksellers, Mooltan. (b) 13th April 1904.
69	411	Silsila-i-Ja'farí No. 16, Chahárdah Gulzár (The Ja'farí Series No. 16—Fourteen beds of roses).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	12th Feby. 1904.	134	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 8 0	Ditto.
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71	413	Durr-i Bebahá, Silsila-Ja'fari, No. 18 (The Ja'farí Series No. 18—The priceless gem).	Ditto.	Sayyid 'Ali Sháh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	12th Feby. 1904.	92	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 6 0	Ditto.
72	414	Silsila Ja'fari No. 14, Durr-i-Samin (The 'Ja'fari' Series No. 14—A pearl of great value).	Ditto.	Sharaf-ud-dín	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Feby. 1904.	100	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 6 6	Ditto.
73	566	Ek Vitthia (A story) ...	Panjábí.	Khalsa Tract Society.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Wazír Hind Press.	7th March 1904.	26	16mo.	I.	2,000	Printed.	0 0 6	
74	567	Meri Rám Kaháni, Bhág I. (My long story, Part I).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10th March 1904.	32	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 6	
75	571	Granth Bharam Tor (The Remover of Doubts).	Ditto.	Mahant Mohan Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th March 1904.	220	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Free.	
76	574	Pár Brahm ke Bhagat Nirwair (The Devotees of God live in peace).	Ditto.	Khálsá Tract Society.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	26th March 1904.	32	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 6	
77	605	Benti (A Petition)	Ditto.	Bháí Mohan Singh, Ráwalpindi.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Khálsá Press.	1st April 1904.	8	8vo.	I.	970	Ditto.	Gratis.	
78	638	Príchhá (The Test)	Ditto.	Rái Sáhib Munshi Guláb Singh and Sons, Publishers.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	28th April 1904.	16	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	
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81	325	Hálát-i-Zamána (The State of the Times)	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Maula Bakhsh	Poetry.	Hoshiár-pur.	Motí Press.	31st Jany. 1904.	4	8vo.	II.	1,500	Litho-graphed.	0 0 3	
82	343	Jang Náma Imám Haníf (An account of battles fought by Imám Haníf).	Ditto.	Hamíd.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Muham-madí Press	20th Feby. 1904.	3	4to	I.	1,500	Ditto.	0 0 6	
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98	428	Madah Buddhi (Verses by an old woman).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th Feby. 1904.	8	8vo.	R.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	
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98	428	Madah Buddhi (Verses by an old woman).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th Feby. 1904.	8	8vo.	R.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	
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206	640	Gurú Updesh Waddhá arthát Jap Jáp Rahorás Sukhmuni Asáwár adík Sohlán Banián ate Sri Gurú Granth Sáhib ji de do sau shabad (The Gurú's admonitions or collection of prayers.	Panjábí.	Gúrú Nának	Religion (Sikh)	Ditto.	Múfíd-i-'Am Press.	25th April 1904.	688	32mo.	IV.	4,000	Ditto.	0 5 0
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208	552	Gyán Dípká di Chhawín Pothí (Sixth Reader of the Gyán Dípká Series).	Panjábí in the Gurmukhí character.	Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore.	Language.	Lahore.	Gurmat Press.	10th March 1904.	264	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 6 0

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211	547	Badá'i Manzúm (Curiosities versified) ...	Persian.	M. Iláhí Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Muhammadí Press.	31st March 1904.	56	8vo.	I.	1,500	Ditto.	0 1 0	
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213	357	Bháv Prakásh Nighantú Stipni (A dictionary of medical terms).	Sanskrit.	Pandit Gangá Vishnú.	Medicine (Vedic system).	Ditto.	Punjab Economical Press	4th March 1904.	308	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	1 8 0	
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215	530	Tib Sindhí, Tuhfa ul 'Ashiqín (A medical book in Sindhí)	Sindhí.	Muhammad Aslam.	Medicine (Yunání).	Lahore.	Mufid-i-'Am Press.	15th March 1904.	120	8vo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 10 0	
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241	393	Hayát-i-Abú-Isháq Shírází (Life of Abú Isháq of Shiráz).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th Jany. 1904.	22	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0
242	394	Hayát-i Imám Abú Yúsuf (Life of Imám Abú Yúsuf).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	22	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0
243	406	Alfred-i-'Azam (Alfred The Great).	Ditto.	Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	5th Feby. 1904	54	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0
244	408	Iskandar-i-'Azam (Alexander The Great)	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	6th Feby. 1904.	58	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0
245	498	Hayát-i-Mansúr (Life of Mansúr).	Ditto.	M. 'Alí Muhammad.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Nawal Kishore Press.	15th March 1904.	44	8vo.	I.	1,300	Ditte.	0 5 0

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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247	612	Muraqqá 'Alamgírí úrf Hayát-i-Aurangzeb (A biographical sketch of Aurangzeb).	Ditto.	Munawwar Khán Saghir.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Sadr-ul-Hind Press.	13th April 1904.	76	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 12 0	
248	698	Deví Gandhárí (Life of Devi Gandhári).	Ditto.	Lála Dev Ráj.	Ditto.	Jullundur.	Saháik Press.	20th May 1904.	36	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 9	
249	762	Daropadí (Life of Daropadí).	Ditto.	Maulaví 'Alí Muhammad and Rám Ditta Mal.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Nawal Kishore Press.	24th Feby. 1904.	70	8vo.	I.	1,300	Ditto.	0 8 0	
250	483	Asír-i-Hirs (The Slave of Avarice).	Ditto.	Tanhayyá Lál.	Drama.	Amritsar.	"Anand Prakásh" Press.	25th Feby. 1904.	52	8vo.	I.	550	Ditto.	0 9 0	
251	740	Gulrú Zarína 'urf Ulfat ká Nagína (Gulrú and Zarína, or the Gem of Love, a drama).	itto.	Saiyid 'Abás 'Alí.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufid-i-'Am Press	12th May 1904.	92	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 8 0	
252	333	Mahá Dev Párbatí (Mahá Dev and Párbati, a novel).	Ditto.	Bálak Rám, Shád.	Fiction.	Sadhora, District Ambala.	Bilálí Press.	8th Jany. 1904.	92	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 12 0	
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255	535	Romatúl-Kubará-kí Átishzadagí (The Burning of Rome).	Ditto.	Punjab Religious Book Society.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	8th March 1904.	330	16mo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 6 0
256	582	Sar Bítí (An account of personal Adventures).	Ditto.	Shaikh Muhammad-ud-Dín. Náz, Siálkoti.	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Bhárat Press.	24th April 1904	72	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 5 6
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286	532	Risála Ta'lím-o-Tarbíat (A pamphlet on the art of teaching).	Ditto.	Pandit Iqbál Kishen Kaul, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rohelkhand Circle.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	25th March 1904.	140	16mo.	I.	2,500	Ditto.	0 8 0	
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288	508	Nazzárah-i-Kushti-i-Kallú-wa-Kikkar Singh Pahlwán (The wrestling match of Kallu and Kikkar Singh—a portrait).	Ditto.	Láhorá Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th March 1904.	1	Sheet.	I.	6,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	(a) Bhái Láhorá Singh, Painter, Gumti Bazár, Lahore. (b) 22nd April 1904.
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290	583	Bál Widhwá (Child-widows) ...	Ditto.	Lálá Sálig Rám, B.A.	Ditto.	Jullundur.	Saháik Press.	3rd April 1904.	12	8vo.	I.	100	Ditto.	Gratis.	
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292	615	Majmu'ah-i-Lawázimát (A pamphlet on cookery).	Ditto.	M. Ghulám Nabí.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Sadr-ul-Hind Press.	13th April 1904.	72	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 8 0	

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296	663	Khúdá kí Hastí ká Sabút (Proof of the existence of God).	Ditto.	Gopál Dás.	Ditto.	Gujránwálá.	Aryá Press.	18th May 1904.	16	16mo.	II.	700	Ditto.	0 0 6	
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312	681	Prem Piála (The cup of love) ...	Ditto.	B. Chiranji Lál.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Doctori Press.	1st April 1904.	16	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 0 6	

313	696	Murád-ul-'Ashiqin Alma'rúf bá Tufa-i-Ghaus (Verses in praise of Muhammad)	Ditto.	Muhamm d Ghaus.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Amritsar Press	28th April 1904.	48	8vo.	I.	375	Ditto.	0 2 0
314	708	Madd-o-Jaz[illegible]Islám al-Ma'rúf-ba-musad-das i-Hálí, he Æuasticks of Hálí on the rise and fall of Islám).	Ditto.	Maulána Khwájah Altáf Husain, Háli, Paní Pati	Ditto.	Lahore	Nawal Kishore Press.	15th April 1904	148	8vo.	II.	2,200	Ditto.	[illegible] 8 0
315	550	Gharz-i Matlab (Verses on the fal en condition of the Khatrís).	Ditto.	Mohan Lál, Matlab	Ditto.	Ditto	Khatri Samáchár Press.	31st March 1904	12	16mo.	I.	300	[illegible]itto	Gratis.
316	329	Dín Haq úma (The true religion) ...	Ditto.	Muhammad Hassan, Saralvi.	Religion.	Sadh-aura strict Ambala.	Biláli Press	9th Jany 1904.	20	8ve.	I.	500	Di to	0 2 0
317	330	Tali'a (Man and his destiny) ...	Ditto	Dr Ráma Nand.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	44	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 1 6
318	332	Risála Faiz Maqála (A useful pamphlet)	Ditto.	Mír Ahmad.	Religion Muhammadan)	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	40	8vo	I.	1 000	Ditto.	0 0 3
319	360	Khándán Tu'si Sál'g Rám (A condemnation of the worship of Tulsi and Sálig Rám).	Ditto.	M. Ghanayá Lál.	Religion (Urdú).	Lahore	Kishan Chand Press.	29th Decr. 1903.	28	16mo.	II	500	Ditto	0 1 0
320	365	Jáma'-i-Shawáhid fi Dkhaj il-Wahábiyyin 'An-il-Mas jid (A statement of the reasons why the 'Wahábís' should not be allowed to enter a mosque).	Ditto.	...	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Panjab i-Faulá Press.	17th March 1904.	8	8vo	I.	750	Ditto.	0 0 9
321	375	Alqaul-ul-Maqbúl-fl-Hubb-a-'al-i-R a s ú l (A pamphlet exhorting people to honour the progeny of the Prophet).	Ditto.	M. Ubaid Ullah Ahmad Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Nawal Kishore Press.	14th Feby, 1904.	40	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	...
322	381	Mahátma Munshí Rám ke Sát Lackcharon ka Majmú'a (A collection of the seven lectures of Lala Munshí Rám).	Ditto.	Thákur Dás.	Religion Arya).	Ditto.	Ditto.	24th Feby. 1904.	112	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 6 0

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 30*th June* 1904—continued.

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Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	(a) The name and residence of the registered Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right, and (b) the date on which it was registered.
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323	3°2	Risála-i an Nabiúl Umme'yyo (The Illiterate Pr phet).	Urdú.	M. Muhammad Imám-ud Dín.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore.	Nawal K shore Press.	19th February 1904.	28	8vo	I	1,000	Lithoraphed.	0 2 0	
324	386	Khurshed-i-Haqíqat Alma'rúf Shrí Bhagwat Gítá, Ja fd (The 'Bhagwat Gítá'—or the Song Celestial).	Ditto.	Bakhshí Díwán Chand, Datta.	Religion (Hindú).	Ditto.	Ditto.	29th February 1904.	48	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto	0 8 0	
325	391	Gunáhon kí Mú'áfi aur Rástbáz Thairná (Forgiveness of sins and to be accounted righteous).	Ditto.	S. L. Jacob.	Religion (Christian).	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th January 1904.	24	16mo	I.	2,000	Ditto	...	
326	400	Magistrate kyá kahte hain? No. 1 (What does the Magistrate say? No. 1).	Ditto.	Shrímán Chaudhrí Pokhar Dás.	Religion (Brahman).	Ditto.	Rifáh-i-'Am Steam Press.	20th February 1904	20	16mo.	I	1,000	Ditto	0 1 0	
327	401	Magistrate kyá kahte hain? No. 2 (What does the Magistrate say? No. 2).	Ditto.	Sardár Jami'at Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	12	16mo	I.	,000	Ditto.	0 0 6	
328	4[illegible]2	Magistrate kyá kahte hain? No. 3 (What does the Magistrate say? No. 3).	Ditto.	Sardár 'Atar Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	12	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 c 6	
329	404	Wakíl kyá [illegible]e hain? (What does the Lawyer say?).	Ditto.	Sardár Gurmukh Singh, B.A.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	24	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	[illegible] 1 0	

330	409	Rísá'lah Ibtál-i-Mirzá y'aní Zarbat-i-'Isáwí (A Refutation of the Teachings of the Mirza of Qádíán).	Ditto.	Punjáb Religious Book Society, Lahore.	Religion (Christian)	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore.	8th February 1904	162	12mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	
331	434	Kúllíyyát-Arya Musáfir (The Works of the Aryá Musáfir).	Ditto.	Pandit Lekh Rámjí.	Religion (Arya)	Ditto.	Ditto.	5th March 1904.	704	4vo.	I.	10,000	Ditto	2 0 0	Aryá Prití Nidhí Sabhá, Punjab, Lahore. (*b*) 13th April 1904.
332	449	"Tuzuk-i Islám" ba Tardíd i-"Tark-i-Islám" (A Refutation of the Pamphlet entitled "Tark-i-Islám").	Ditto.	M. Nabi Bakhsh, Hakím.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Wazír-ábád.	Najm-ul-Matábí. Press.	11th April 1904.	204	8vo.	I.	4to	Ditto.	0 8 0	
333	459	Bhái Gyán Singh kí Agyántá ká Photo (The Ignorance of Bhái Gyán Singh).	Ditto.	Sant Dás.	Religion (Sikh)	Amritsar.	National Press.	10th February 1904.	40	12mo	I.	500	Ditto.	...	
334	443	Masíh kí Pairawí (The Imitation of Christ).	Urdú in the Roman character.	Thomas A. Kemps.	Religion (Christianity).	Lahore	Artistic Printing Works	30th January 1904.	470	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 12 0	
335	593	Faisálah i-Quránі Ma'rúf ba Takzíb-i-Qádiyání (The Verdict of the Qurán, or the Teachings of the Mirza of Qádíán refuted).	Urdú.	Hakím Háfiz Muhammad-ud-Dín.	Religion (Islám).	Ditto.	Islámí Steam Press.	8th March 1904.	90	8vo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 8 0	
336	622	Rafúl Iltibás fí Taqrír-i-Hadís-il-Qirtás (The Correct Meaning of the 'Hadís-i-Qirtás').	Ditto.	Háfiz A'bdul Basít *alias* Sayyid Muhammad 'Alam 'Arízí Khuárazmí, Maghghowálí.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Shams-ul-Hind Press.	30th April 1904.	64	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 4 0	
337	654	Silk-i-Murwáríd ya'ní Motíyon kí Larí (A String of Pearls)	Ditto.	Shaikh Ya'qúb Alí Túráb Ahmadí.	Ditto.	Gurdáspur District.	Anwár-i-Ahmadiyyah Press, Qádíán.	1st April 1904.	78	8vo.	II.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0	
338	655	Annúsho (Friendly Counsel) ...	Ditto	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	May 1904.	52	8vo.	II.	400	Ditto.	0 2 0	
339	670	Hidáyat-ul-Musalmín (A Guide for the Faithful).	Ditto.	M. Ilum-ud-Dín.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ludhiána.	Qaisár-i-Hind Press.	4th May 1904.	24	16mo	II.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6	
340	685	Risáláh Musamáh bá Lájwáb (A Pamphlet to which no reply is possible).	Ditto.	Dr. Nasír-ud-Dín.	Religion.	Amritsar.	Amritsar Press.	24th April 1904.	48	12mo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 4 0	
341	687	Kalísiá ke Pásbán ká kám (The Duties of Pastors).	Ditto.	Revd. Thomas Howell.	Religion (Christianity).	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th April 1904.	24	16mo.	I.	375	Ditto.	0 1 0	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 30th June 1904—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Serial No.	Registration No.	Tittle of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	he price at which the book is sold to the public.	(a) The name and residence of the registered Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copyright, and (b) the date on which it was registered.
														Rs. A P.	
342	689	Islám kí Pahlí Kitáb (First Book of Islám).	Urdú.	Q. Rahím Bakhsh.	Religion (Muhammadan.)	Amritsar.	Amritsar Press.	26th April 1904.	32	16mo	I	1,100	Lithographed.	0 1 0	
343	695	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	M. Abdul-Hakím.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	28th April 1904.	42	16mo.	I.	375	Ditto	0 1 3	
344	662	Mu'jiza ya'ni Karámát ká Khandan (Miracles refuted)	Ditto.	Gopál Dás.	Religion (Arya).	Gujránwála.	Arya Press.	19th May 1904	16	16mo.	II.	700	Ditto	0 0 6	
345	656	Hazrat-i-Akdas ki ek Taqrír aur Masálá-i-Wahdatul-Wujúd par ek Khat (A lecture by M. Ghulám Ahmad, Qádiání, on predestination, together with a letter or pantheism.)	Ditto.	Yáqúb Alí (Editor).	Religion (Muhammadan).	Gurdaspur District.	Anwár-i-Ahmadiyyá Press	1st April 1904	36	8vo.	III.	400	Ditto.	0 2 0	
346	775	Sián-ul-Qur'án an Vasvas-ish Shaitán (The Qurán saved from the vile machinations of Satan).	Ditto.	M. Sayyad Muhammad Ahsan.	Ditto.	Qádián, District Gurdáspur.	Ziá-ul-Islám Press.	4th June 1904.	68	4to.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 3 0	
347	772	Ved kí Haqíqat (The true nature of the Vedás).	Ditto.	Abu Rahmat Hasan.	Religion (Hindu).	Siálkot.	Mufíd i-'Am Press	1st May 1904	36	12mo.	II.	800	Ditto.	0 1 0	
348	773	Qur'án kí Haqíqat (The true nature of the Qurán).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	24	12mo.	II	800	Ditto.	0 1 0	
349	713	Arkán-ul Islám (The pillars of Islám) ...	Ditto.	Munshi Siráj-ud-Dín Ahmad.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Nawal Kishore Press.	1st April 1904	122	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 8 0	(a) M. Siráj ud-Dín Ahmad, Editor, "The Zamíndár," Lahore. (b) 14th June 1904.

350	500	Risála Hisáb-i-Khatútíya wa Masáhat-i-'Amalíyah (Practical Geometry and Mensuration).	Ditto.	M. Muhammad Bakhsh.	Science (Mathematical).	Ditto.	Ditto.	16th March 1904.	16	32mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0
351	506	Safar Náma Shaikh Ibn-i-Batútah (The travels of Ibn-i-Batutáh).	Ditto.	Nawázish 'Ali Khán (Translator).	Voyages and Travels	Ditto.	Ditto.	28th March 1904.	168	8vo.	II.	1,000	Ditto.	1 0 0
		The following are designed for Educational purposes :—												
352	328	Tárikh-i-Hind Manzúm (History of India versified).	Urdú.	Naráin Dás, Puri.	History.	Sadhaura, District Ambala.	Biláli Press.	9th Jany. 1904.	12	16mo.	I.	250	Lithographed	0 1 0
353	509	Mukhtasar Táríkh-i-Hind (A brief history of India).	Ditto.	Educational Department.	Ditto.	Lahore	Mufíd i 'Am Press.	6th March 1904.	48	16mo.	II.	4,000	Ditto.	0 7 1
354	683	'Aks-ut-Tawáríkh (An epitome of History).	Ditto.	Hukam Chand.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Doctori Press.	1st April 1904.	184	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 4 6
355	405	Alif Bai-Habib ma'rúf-ba-Talim-i-Ajíb (Parts I and II (The Urdú Alphabet by Habib).	Ditto	M. Muhammad Habíb-Ullah, M.A.	Language.	Lahore.	Rifah-i-'Am Press.	20th Feby. 1904.	40	16mo.	II.	10,000	Ditto.	0 2 0
356	416	Qawáid Urdú (Urdú Grammar) ...	Ditto.	Educational Department, Punjáb.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Múfíd-i-'Am Press.	25th Feby. 1904.	80	16mo.	45th.	2,500	Ditto.	0 2 5
357	399	Dastúr-ul-Maktubát, Hissah Awwal (A letter-writer, Part I).	Ditto.	Maulavi Qází Muhammad Bashír-ud-Dín Siddiqi.	Ditto.	Ditto	Rifah-i-'Am Press.	20th Feby. 1904.	68	8vo.	II.	5,000	Ditto.	0 3 0
358	417	Sarf-o-Nahv-i-Urdú ká Ibtidáí Risála (An Elementary Urdú Grammar.)	Ditto.	Educational Department, Punjab.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Múfíd i-'Am Press.	25th Feby. 1904.	102	16mo.	X.	5,000	Ditto.	0 2 11
359	418	Urdú ká Qá'ida (Urdú Primer) ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	32	16mo.	IX.	50,000	Ditto.	0 0 6
360	464	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	Chatar Singh.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Silcock Press.	21st Feby. 1904.	16	16mo.	1st.	12,000	Ditto.	0 0 3

		Cour.e [illegible] Physical Training).		M. A., C. I. E.	laneous.			1904.							Master, Railway Technical School, Lahore. (b) 22nd April 1904.
368	510	Gujrát ke Zil' ká Jugráfiyá (Geogrphy of the Gujrát District).	Ditto.	Educational Department.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	10th Mar. 1904.	54	16mo.	VII.	900	Ditto.	0 2 6	
369	511	Delhí ke Zil' ká Jughrátiya (Geography of the Delhí District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	70	16mo.	VIII.	900	Ditto.	0 2 11	
370	512	Peshâwar ke Zil' ká Jughráfiya (Geography of the Peshâwar District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	64	16mo.	VII.	900	Ditto.	0 2 10	
371	513	Jughráfiya-i-Hind (Geography of India)	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Mar. 1904.	102	16mo.	VII.	3000	Ditto.	0 2 11	
372	514	Punjab aur Shimál Maghrabí Sarhaddí Sube ká Jughráfíya (Geography of the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	132	16mo.	V.	3,000	Ditto.	0 3 9	
373	738	Siálkot ke Zil' ká Jughráfíyá (Geography of the Siálkot District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th May 1904.	70	16mo	X.	2,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	
374	650	Naqsha-i-Zil'-i-Hissár (Map of the Hissár District).	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th April 1904.	...	...	II.	350	Ditto.	3 0 0	
375	651	Naqshah-'i-Zil'-i-Gurgaon (Map of the Gurgaon District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	...	...	II.	350	Ditto	3 0 0	

367	492	Ta'lím-i-Jismáni ká Pahlá Course (First Course of Physical Training).	Ditto.	W. Bell, Esqr., M. A., C. I. E.	Miscellaneous.	Ditto.	Ditto.	2nd April 1904.	80	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 3	(a) Lála Jagan Náth, Head Master, Railway Technical School, Lahore. (b) 22nd April 1904.
368	510	Gujrát ke Zil' ká Jugráfiyá (Geogrphy of the Gujrát District).	Ditto.	Educational Department.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	10th Mar. 1904.	54	16mo.	VII.	900	Ditto.	0 2 6	
369	511	Delhí ke Zil' ká Jughráliya (Geography of the Delhí District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	70	16mo.	VIII.	900	Ditto.	0 2 11	
370	512	Peshávar ke Zil' ká Jughráfiya (Geography of the Peshávar District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	64	16mo.	VII.	900	Ditto.	0 2 10	
371	513	Jughráfiya-i-Hind (Geography of India)	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Mar. 1904.	102	16mo.	VII.	3000	Ditto.	0 2 11	
372	514	Punjab aur Shimál Maghrabí Sarhaddí Sube ká Jughráfíya (Geography of the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	132	16mo.	V.	3,000	Ditto.	0 3 9	
373	738	Siálkot ke Zil' ká Jughráfíyá (Geography of the Siálkot District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th May 1904.	70	16mo	X.	2,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	
374	650	Naqsha-i-Zil'-i-Hissár (Map of the Hissár District).	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th April 1904.	...	...	II.	350	Ditto.	3 0 0	
375	651	Naqshah-'i-Zil'-i-Gurgaon (Map of the Gurgaon District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	...	...	II.	350	Ditto	3 0 0	

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														Rs. A. P.	
376	316	Hisáb ká Tísrí Hissa (Arithmetic, Part III).	Urdú.	Educational Department.	Science (Mathematical).	Lahore	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	25th March 1904	190	16 mo.	X.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 5 4	
377	485	Tuhfah-i-Tabiyyát Bataur Sawál-o-jawáb (A Treatise on Physics, in the form of a catechism).	Ditto.	M. Jhande Khán.	Science (Natural).	Amritsar	Riyáz-i-Hind Press.	16th March 1904.	180	16 mo	I.	700	Ditto.	0 6 0	(a) M. Jhande Khán, and M. Karim-ud-dín, Katra Mahán Singh, Amritsar. (b) 13th April 1904.
378	398	Súraj Chánd, Stáre (The Sun, Moon and Stars).	Ditto.	Punjab Religious Book Society.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Rifáh-i-'Am Press.	20th February 1904.	304	16 mo	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 8 0	
		BOOKS, BILINGUAL.													
		English-Urdu.													
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.													
379	387	Rahnamá-i-Tarjumá-i-Angrezí, Hissa-i-Awwal (A guide to translation from the Vernacular into English, Part I).	English and Urdú.	Kartá Rám.	Language	Lahore.	Nawal Kishore Press.	22nd February 1904.	160	8 vo.	II.	2,000	Lithographed	0 10 0	(a) Hírá Lál, Book-seller, Hoshiarpúr. (b) 13th April 1904.
		Arabic-Panjabi.													
380	692	Himáyat-ul-Wá'izín, Hissa Awwal (A guide to the preachers of Islám).	Arabic and Panjabi.	Sayid Ghulám 'Alí Sháh.	Poetry ...	Amritsar.	Amritsar Press.	28th April 1904	28	8 vo.	I.	375	Lithographed	0 2 0	
		Arabic-Persian.													
381	747	Aurád-i-Fathiyyah. (Prayers so named)	Arabic Persian.	Amír Kabír Sayid 'Alí Hamdaní.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	21st May 1904.	40	8 vo.	III.	5,000	Lithographed	0 0 6	

384	550	Vedânta 'Aryâ Bhâshya (An examination of the Vedant Philosophy).	Sanskrit and Hindi.	Pandit Aryâ Muni.	Philosophy.	Lahore.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press.	[illegible] uary 1904.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aryâ Muni and Dev Datta, Lahore (b) 13th April 1904.
		Panjabi-Urdu.													
385	684	Janam Sâkhi Kalân Gurû Nânak Sâhib (Life of Gurû Nânak Sâhib, large edition).	Panjabi and Urdu.	B. Lachman Singh.	Religion (Sikh).	Amritsar.	Amritsar Press.	?	216	8 vo.	?	?	Lithographed.	0 12 0	
386	546	Dârush-shifa wa bar Hâshiya Mujarrabât i Akbari Urdû (A treatise on the Yûnâni system of medicine).	Ditto.	Faqir Ullah.	Medicine (Yûnâni).	Lahore.	Muhammadi Press.	11th March 1904.	224	8 vo.	IV.	1,100	Printed.	0 4 6	
		Panjabi-Sindhi.													
387	170	Jait Sri di vâr (Verses from the Sikh Granth adapted to the Jait Sri mode of Hindu music).	Panjabi and Sindhi.	Khâlsa Tract Society.	Religion.	Amritsar.	Wazir-Hind Press.	15th March 1904.	32	16 mo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 0 6	
		Persian-Arabic.													
388	548	Tafhim ul-Masâil (Rules of conduct laid down by the Prophet for the guidance of his followers).	Persian Arabic.	M. Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Qasmi.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore.	Muhammadi Press.	21st March 1904.	184	8 vo.	I.	800	Lithographed.	0 5 0	
		Sanskrit-Hindi.													
389	889	Shri Pâl Charitr (Life of Shri Pâl) —	Sanskrit and Hindi.	Kari Primal Koir.	Biography.	Lahore.	Punjab Economical Press.	13th April 1904.	248	8 vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	1 8 0	
		Sanskrit-Urdu.													
390	437	Sanskâr Vidhi (Rites and ceremonies enjoined by the Vedas).	Sanskrit and Urdu.	Pandit Devi Dayâl.	Religion.	Amritsar.	Sûraj Parkâsh Press.	26th February 1904.	228	4 to.	I.	373	Lithographed.	0 12 0	
391	719	Nitya Karm Prakâsh (A mirror of Daily duties).	Ditto.	Pandit Kirpâ Râm Sharma.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Punjab Printing Works.	31st May 1904.	48	8 vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	—	
		Sanskrit-Hindi.													
392	540	Aryâ Mantavya Prakâsh, Part I. (An Exposition of the Principles of the Aryan Religion).	Sanskrit and Hindi.	Pandit Aryâ Muni.	Religion (Arya).	Lahore.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press.	2nd March 1904.	184	8 vo.	II.	1,000	Printed.	0 10 0	(a) Pandit Dev Datta Sharma, Lahore. (b) 22nd April 1904.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 30*th June* 1904—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	(*a*) The name and residence of the registered Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right, and (*b*) the date on which it was registered.
														Rs. A. P.	
		Urdu-Arabic.													
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.													
393	392	Kitáb-un-Nahv (A treatise on Syntax)	Urdú and Arabic.	Háfiz Abdúr Rahmán.	Language.	Lahore.	Nawal Kishore Press.	18th Jany. 1904.	88	8vo.	IV.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 5 0	
394	737	Miftáh-ul-Adab, Al-Juz-ul-Awwal (A key to Literature, Part I).	Urdú-Arabic.	Maulaví Obdulláh Al-Obaidí.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	20th May 1904.	118	16mo.	XI.	1,000	Ditto.	0 5 0	
		Urdu-'Arabic.													
395	466	Muqaddama-i-Tafsír márúf ba-Ayát-i-Mutashá bihát (An introduction to a commentary on such verses in the Qurán as are susceptible of several meanings).	Urdú-Arabicl	M. Abul-Wafá Saná Ulláh.	Religion.	Amritsar.	The "Ahl-Hadís" Press.	20th Feby 1904.	56	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 3 0	
		Urdu-Panjabi													
396	336	Rahnumá Tálibán-i-Dín i-Masihí (A guide to the seekers after Christianity).	Urdú and Panjábí	Miss C. E. Wilson.	Religion (Christianity).	Dinánagar, District Gurdáspur.	Walker Gordon Press	1st April 1904.	32	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 1 0	
397	658	Nátak Mahárája Gopí Chand (Mahárája Gopi Chand—A drama).	Ditto.	Pandit Thákar Dás.	Drama.	Hoshiárpur.	Motí Press	18th March 1904.	12	4to.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 1 6	
		[illegible]u-Persian													
398	318	Karímá musaddas dar bayán shahádat Saiyad Ush Shohadá, Imám Hussain (Elegiac verses on the Martyrdom of Imám Husain).	Urdú and Persian.	Hayát Ullah Khán.	Poetry.	Ludhiána	Army News Press.	15th Jany 1904.	48	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 2 6	

399	444	Musaddas Faiz-i-Karímá (A metrical commentary on the 'Karímá' of Sa'dí).	Ditto.	M. Faiz Muhammad.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Qaisar-i-Hind Press	10th Feby 1904.	64	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0	(a) Nunnun Mal, Manager, Qaisar-i-Hind Press, Ludhiána. (b) 22nd April 1904.
		BOOKS, TRILINGUAL.													
		English-Persian-Urdu.													
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.													
400	338	Persian papers of the Panjab University Entrance Examination, 1890—1903.	English, Persian and Urdú.	Sálig Rám.	Miscellaneous.	Lahore.	Arorbans Press (Printers). Vidya Dhar Bros. (Publishers).	8th Jany. 1904.	80	8vo.	I.	700	Lithographed.	0 4 0	
		Arabic-Punjabi-Urdu.													
401	699	Chirágh-i-Muhammadí, Kalán (The Light of Islám).	Arabic, Punjábí and Urdú.	Maulvi Ismáil.	Poetry.	Lahore.	Muhammadi Press.	21st April 1904.	92	8vo.	II.	1,100	Printed.	0 3 0	
402	764	Qurán Sharíf Mutarjam Manzúm ba Zubán i-Panjábí ká Tíswán Sipáráh (Last Chapter of the Qurán, together with a translation in verse in the Panjabí language).	Ditto.	Muhammad Feroz-ud-dín.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Siálkot.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	24th April 1904	200	4to.	I.	800	Lithographed.	0 8 0	
		Arabic-Persian-Afghani.													
403	389	Khúlása Bámír ma'i Tarjamá Fársí wa Afghání (An Abstract of Bámír, together with translations in Persian and Pashto languages).	Arabic, Persian and Afghání.	...	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore.	Nawal Kishore Press.	10th Jany 1904.	48	8vo.	I.	3,000	Lithographed	...	
404	390	Qadúrí ma'i Tarjama-i-Fársí wa Afghání (Qadúri, together with translations in the Persian and Pashto languages).	Ditto.	M. Niáz Ahmad.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	16th Jany. 1904.	168	4to.	II.	2,000	Ditto.	...	
		Persian-Urdu-Panjabi.													
405	320	Majmú'a-i-Qawwálí (A collection of songs meant for the use of the 'Súfís').	Urdú, Persian and Panjábí.	Shaikh Afzal Hussain.	Poetry.	Ludhiána.	Army News Press.	15th Feby. 1904.	72	8vo.	I.	5,000	Lithographed	0 8 0	
		Periodicals.													
405	435	The Punjáb Record, Part II, Executive, for July, August and September 1903.	English.	Mr. T. E. S. Jones.	Law.	Lahore.	"Civil and Military Gazette" Press.	18th Jany. 1904.	51 Leaves	8vo.	I.	750	Printed	3 0 0	(a) The Proprietors of the "Civil and Military Gazette" Press, Lahore. (b) 13th April 1904.
407	436	The Punjáb Record, Part I, Judicial, for December 1903.	Ditto.	Mr. Alweyne Turner, Barrister-at-Law.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	3rd Feby. 1904.	36 Leaves	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 30th June 1904—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	(a) The name and residence of the registered Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right, and (b) the date on which it was registered.
														Rs. A. P.	
408	542	The Punjáb Record, Part I, Judicial, for January 1904.	English.	Mr. Alweyne Turner, Barrister-at-Law.	Law.	Lahore.	"Civil and Military Gazette," Press.	17th March 1904.	38 Leaves	8vo.	I.	800	Printed.	3 0 0	(a) The Proprietors of the "Civil and Military Gazette" Press, Lahore. (b) 22nd April 1904.
409	597	The Criminal Law Journal of India, Volume I, Parts 1 and 2, for January and February 1904.	Ditto.	S. D. Chaudhari, B.A., LL.B.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Central Printing Works.	6th March 1904.	137	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	2 0 0	
410	598	The Criminal Law Journal of India, Volume I, Part III, for March 1904.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	31st March 1904.	144	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	2 0 0	
411	701	Index to the Punjáb Record, Part I, Judicial, for 1903.	Ditto.	Alweyne Turner, Esquire, Barrister at-Law.	Ditto.	Ditto.	"Civil and Military Gazette," Press.	20th April 1904.	55 Leaves	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	3 0 0	(a) The Proprietors of the "Civil and Military Gazette" Press, Lahore. (b) 14th June 1904.
412	704	The Punjáb Record, Part I, Judicial, for February 1904.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th April 1904.	30 Leaves	8vo	I.	800	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.
413	702	The Punjáb Record, Part II, Executive, for October, November and December 1903.	Ditto.	Mr. T. E. S. Jones.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	14th May 1904.	100 Leaves	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.
414	705	The Punjáb Record, Part I, Judicial, for March 1904.	Ditto.	Mr. Alweyne Turner, Barrister-at-Law.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	17th May 1904.	34 Leaves	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	3 [illegible] 0	Ditto.

415	717	The Criminal Law Journal of India, Volume I, No 4, for April 1904.	Ditto.	S. D. Chaudhari, B.A., LL.B.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Central Printing Works.	15th April 1904.	186	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	2 0 0
416	637	The Punjáb Association Club, Lahore, First Annual Report.	Ditto.	Secretary, Punjáb Association Club.	Miscellaneous.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	20th April 1904.	8	8vo.	I	400	Ditto.	Free.
417	763	The Monthly Reporter, Volume II, No. 1, for January 1904.	Ditto.	Punjáb Bible and Religious Book Society.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Artistic Printing Works.	...	4	4to.	...	...	Ditto.	0 4 0 Annual subscription.
418	440	The Review of Religions for January 1904 (Volume III, No. 1).	Ditto.	M. Muhammadan Alí, M.A.	Religion.	Printed at Lahore and published at Qádián, District Gurdáspur.	Artistic Press, Lahore.	22nd Jany. 1904.	36	8vo	I.	500	Ditto.	4 0 0 Annual subscription. Price per copy annas 6.
419	441	The Review of Religions for February 1904 (Volume III, No. 2).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th Feby. 1904.	36	8vo.	I	700	Ditto.	Ditto.
420	442	The Review of Religions for March 1904 (Volume III, No. 3).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th March 1904.	44	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	Ditto.
421	561	The Review of Religions, Volume I, No. 5, for May 1902.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	?	44	8vo	?	?	Ditto.	6 0 0 Annual subscription. Annas 8 per single copy.
422	652	Review of Religions for April 1904 (Volume III, No. 4).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Artistic Printing Works.	23rd April 1904.	42	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 6 0 Single copy 4 0 0 Annual subscription.
423	344	Tabíb-i-Láhore (The Doctor of Lahore) for January 1904.	Urdú.	Hakím Muhammad Dín.	Medicine (combined).	Lahore.	Islámia Press.	2nd Jany. 1904.	20	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	Gratis.
424	592	Tabíb-i-Lahore (The Doctor of Lahore) for February 1904.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8th March 1904.	20	8vo.	I.	3,300	Ditto.	Ditto.
425	595	Ash-Shifa-ya'ni Tib-i Yúnáni-o-Doctorí ká Máhwárí Risála for August, September, October, November and December 1903 (The 'Shifa' or a monthly magazine dealing with the Vedic and English systems of medicine).	Ditto.	S. Ahmad Husain.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th March 1904.	104	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	1 4 0
425	716	Tabíb-i Lahore (The Doctor of Lahore) for March 1904.	Ditto.	Hakím Muhammad Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th April 1904.	20	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Gratis.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 30*th June* 1904—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Seril No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	(*a*) The name and residence of the registered Proprietor of the copy right or of any portion of such copy-right, and (*b*) the date on which it was registered.
														Rs. A. P.	
		Periodicals.													
427	346	Alhudá (The "Guide" No. 1) for February 1904.	Urdú.	Asghar 'Ali.	Religion (Muhammadan.)	Lahore.	Islámiá Press.	25th Jany. 1904.	40	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	3 4 0 annual	
428	588	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore, ká Mahwári Risálá (The monthly journal of the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore) for January 1904.	Ditto.	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1st March 1904.	48	12mo.	I.	3,300	Ditto.	Gratis.	
429	590	Alhuda (The "Guide" No. 2) for March 1904.	Ditto.	Asghar 'Ali.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	3rd March 1904.	40	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0	
430	594	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore, ká Máhwári Risála (Monthly journal of the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-I-Islám, Lahore) for February 1904.	Ditto.	Anjuman-i-Himáyat i-Islám Lahore.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th Mar. 1904.	36	12mo.	I.	3,300	Ditto.	Gratis.	
431	714	Anjuman-i Himáyat-i-Islám Lahore kí Sálána Report for 1903 aur Máhwári Risála for March 1904 (Annual Report of the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám for 1903 together with the monthly journal for March 1904).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th April 1904.	52	20 .	I.	3,400	Ditto.	Ditto.	
432	715	Alhuda (The "Guide" No. 3) for April 1904	Ditto.	Asghar 'Ali.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	42	8vo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 4 0	
433	348	Risála-i-Anwár-ush-Shams (The Light of the Sun) for November 1903.	Ditto.	Bábú Jai Gopál	Law.	Ditto.	Aftáb Punjab Press.	20th Jany. 1904.	56 leaves.	4to	I.	225	Ditto.	5 0 0 annual subscription.	
434	349	Risála-i-A[illegible]ár-ush-Shams (The Light of the Sun) for December 1903.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	21st Feby. 1904.	56 leaves	4to	I.	225	Ditto.	Ditto.	

435	437	Urdú Punjab Record, Part I, Judicial, for November 1903.	Ditto.	Mr. Ganpat Rái, Barrister-at-Law.	Ditto.	Ditto.	"Civil and Military Gazette" Press.	19th Feby. 1904.	36	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 12 0	(a) The Proprietors of the "Civil and Military Gazette" Press, Lahore. (b) 12th April 1904.
436	487	Risála Anwár-ush-Shams (The Light of the Sun).	Ditto.	Diwán 'Atar Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Aftáb-i-Punjab Press	13th April 1904.	96	8vo.	I.	225	Ditto.	5 0 0 annual subscription. 0 8 0 monthly subscription.	
437	543	Urdú Punjáb Record, Part I, Judicial, for December, 1903.	Ditto.	Mr. Ganpat Rái, Barrister-at-Law.	Ditto.	Ditto.	"Civil and Military Gazette" Press.	2nd April 1904.	28	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 12 0	(a) The Proprietors of the "Civil and Military Gazette" Press, Lahore. (b) 22nd April 1904.
438	544	Urdú Punjáb Record, Part II, Executive, for July, August and September 1903.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	23rd Mar. 1904.	35	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 12 0	Ditto.
439	703	Urdú Punjáb Record, Part I, Judicial, for January 1904.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	7th May 1904.	28	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto	0 12 0	(a) The Proprietors of the "Civil and Military Gazette" Press Lahore. (b) 14th June 1904.
440	420	Kapás-o-Tijárat (Cotton and Commerce) for January and February 1904.	Ditto.	Lála Hárkishan Lál.	Miscellaneous.	Ditto.	Mufid-i-'Am Press	25th Feby. 1904.	28	4to.	I.	300	Ditto.	3 0 0 yearly subscription.	
441	421	Monthly Circular	Ditto.	Trilok Chand, Secretary.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	5th Feby. 1904.	4	4to.	I.	3,100	Ditto.	Gratis.	
442	520	Monthly Circular Punjab Praspar Hindú Kutamb Saháik Bhandár, Lahore, ká Mahwárí Risála (The Monthly Circular of the Punjab Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund), Volume 8, No. 12, for March 1904.	Ditto.	Secretary, Punjab Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	5th March 1904.	4	4to.	I.	3,100	Ditto.	Free.	
443	524	Kapás o-Tijárat (Cotton and Commerce) Volume 5, No. 3, for March 1904.	Ditto.	Láia Harkishan Lál.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4th March 1904.	28	4to.	I.	300	Ditto.	3 0 0	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 30th June 1904—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	(*a*) The name and residence of the registered Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right, and (*b*) the date on which it was registered.
														Rs. A. P.	
444	585	Akhbár-i-Jádúgar (The Magician), a Journal, No. 3, Volume 1, for April 1904.	Urdú.	Gosáin Sawámi Dayal.	Miscellaneous.	Gujránwála.	McKee Press.	6th April 1904	8	4to.	I.	500	Lithographed.	1 4 0 For life.	
445	631	Kapás-o Tijárat (Cotton and Commerce) Volume 5, No. 4, for April 1904.	Ditto.	L. Harkishan Lál.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufid-i-'Am Press.	Ditto.	28	4to.	I.	2,500	Ditto.	3 0 0 annual subscription.	
446	632	Monthly Circular Punjab Praspar Hindú Kutamb Saháik Lahore ká Mahwári Risála (Monthly Circular of the Punjab Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund) Volume 9, No. 1, for April 1904.	Ditto	Secretary, Punjab Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	4th April 1904.	4	4to.	I.	3,100	Ditto.	Free.	
447	649	Taraqqi (Progress) Volume 3, No. 3, for March 1904.	Ditto	Secretary, Religious Book Society.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	2nd April 1904	68	8vo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	2 8 0 yearly.	
448	748	Taraqqi Progress Volume 3, No. 4, for April 1904.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	2nd May 1904.	68	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	2 8 0 yearly.	
449	749	Taraqqi (Progress) Volume 3, No. 4, for May 1904.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	28th May 1904.	68	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	2 8 0 yearly.	
450	733	Monthly Circular Punjab Praspar Hindú Kutamb Saháik Bhandári Láhore ká Mahwári Risála (Monthly Circular of the Punjáb Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund) Volume 9, No. 3, for May 1904.	Ditto	Secretary, Punjáb Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	6th May 1904.	4	4to.	I.	3,100	Ditto.	Free.	
451	739	Kapás-o-Tijárát (Cotton and Commerce) Volume 5, No. 5, for May 1904.	Ditto	L. Harkishan Lál.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	10th May 1904.	26	4to.	I.	200	Ditto.	3 0 0 yearly.	

452	453	Akhbàr-i-J[illegible]gar (The Magician) ...	Ditto.	Gosáin Swámi Dyál.	Ditto.	Gujránwála.	McKee Press.	15th March 1904.	24	8vo.	II.	500	Ditto.	[illegible] 4 0 or life.
453	422	Monthly Circular Punjáb Praspar Hindú Kutamb Sahäik Bhandár ká Máhwári Risála (The Monthly Circular of the Punjáb Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund) Volume 1, No. 2, for February 1904.	Hindí.	Secretary Punjab Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	5th Feby. 1904.	4	4to.	I.	200	Printed.	Gratis.
454	522	Monthly Circular Punjáb Praspar Hindú Kutamb Sahaik Bhandár ká Máhwári Risála (The Monthly Circular of the Punjáb Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund) Volume 1, No. 3, for March 1904.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	5th March 1904.	4	4to.	I.	200	Ditto.	Ditto.
455	423	Monthly Circular Punjáb Praspar Hindú Kutamb Sahäik Bhandár ká Mahwári Risála (The Monthly Circular of the Punjáb Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund) Volume 1, No. 2, for February 1904.	Hindí in Gurmukhi character.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	5th Feby. 1904.	4	4to.	I.	300	Ditto.	Free.
456	521	Monthly Circular Punjáb Praspar Hindú Kutamb Sahäik Bhandár ká Mahwari Risála (The Monthly Circular of the Punjáb Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund) Volume 1, No. 3, for March 1904	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	5th March 1904.	4	4to.	I.	200	Ditto.	Ditto.
457	633	Monthly Circular Punjab Praspar Hindú Kutamb Sahäik Bhandár ká Mahwári Risála (The Monthly Circular of the Punjáb Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund) Volume 2, No. 1, for April 1904	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4th April 1904	4	4to.	I.	200	Ditto.	Ditto
458	634	Ditto Ditto	Hindí.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	4	4to.	I.	200	Ditto.	Ditto.
459	734	Monthly Circular Punjáb Praspar Hindú Kutamb Sahäik Bhandár ká Máhwári Risála (The Monthly Circular of the Punjáb Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund) Volume 2, No. 2, for May 1904.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	6th May 1904.	4	4to.	I.	200	Ditto.	Ditto.
460	735	Ditto Ditto	Hindí in the Gurmukhi character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4	4to.	I.	200	Ditto.	Ditto.

LAHORE,
The 1st August, 1904.

HARI DAS,
Reporter on Books, Punjab.

Supplementary List of copy-right Books for the quarter ending the 30th June 1904.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	(a) The name and residence of the registered Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right, and (b) the date on which it was registered.
														Rs. A. P.	
291	275	Hidáyat-ul-Islám, almá'ruf I'jáz-i-Muhammadí jild duwum (A guide to Islám or miracle of the Prophet Muhammad, Volume II).	Persian and Urdú.	Aghá Ján.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Pesháwar.	Commercial Press.	8th October 1903.	247	8vo.	I.	600	Lithographed.	0 10 0	(a) Aghá Ján, Merchant, Pesháwar Cantonment. (b) 29th April 1904.

LAHORE
The 1st August, 1904.

HARI DAS,
Reporter on Books, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—8-9-04—772.

No. 16 of 1904

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1904

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE EXCISE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1903-04.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Financial Department, No. 1770 S., dated Simla, 2nd September 1904.

READ—

The Report on the Excise Administration of the Punjab for the year 1903-04, submitted with endorsement No. 285 S., dated the 13th August 1904, from the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

REMARKS.—The present Report has been prepared as a comprehensive annual report, in accordance with the views expressed in the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department's letter No. 1834 S.R., dated 18th April 1904; it has, however, been impossible in the present case to supply the statements prescribed with that letter, but these will be incorporated with next year's report. The Report is full and interesting, but it exceeds the limit of 18 pages prescribed in paragraph 4 of Government of India letter No 1644 Ex., dated 25th March 1901, and future reports should be confined strictly to that length.

2. There has been a further increase in the receipts from all classes of exciseable commodities dealt with in the Report except opium, and in this latter case a fall of Rs 18,000 in receipts veils a perceptible, though slight, increase in consumption. It cannot but be expected that with a rise in the standard of material comfort in the Province the consumption of liquor and drugs will gradually increase, and the present degree of indulgence, when averaged per head of population, does not reveal the existence of intemperate habits. The fact that liquor is regarded as a prophylactic for plague is also a contributing cause to the increase observable, as evidenced by the remarks contained in paragraphs 9 and 64 of the report. The result, however, of the special enquiries to which allusion

was made in the review of last year's Report has disclosed an inordinate prevalence of illicit distillation in the Sikh districts of the Province. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the view that in such districts any attempt to combat the evil must be based on a reduction of the vend price of licit liquor, and has therefore determined to take advantage of the permission accorded in Mr. Finlay's letter No. 5006 Ex., dated 10th November 1897, and to issue retail vend licenses experimentally at moderate fixed fees in rural areas in the four Sikh districts of Amritsar, Jullundur, Ferozepore and Ludhiána.

3. His Honour has recently had under consideration the memorandum on the subject of the Excise Administration in India by the Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I., which was forwarded with Government of India letter No. 2455 S.R., dated 21st April 1904. Enquiries have been ordered into the location of existing liquor shops in the Province, and the possibility of adapting the Bengal rules on this subject to the Punjab, but His Honour regards a scrutiny of the location of the charas shops as a desirable preliminary to enquiry. There is reason to fear that the habit of charas-smoking is gaining ground in certain districts, and the substitution of the charas habit for a taste for liquor is from every point of view most undesirable.

As regards the absolute prohibition or discouragement of drinking at fairs which is discussed by Mr. Lely, Sir Charles Rivaz does not think it possible to restrict the opportunities for the supply of liquor beyond their present limits; but on this and the other subjects noted by Mr. Lely, he would prefer to reserve further comment until next year, when the subject will have received closer attention.

4. The question of the quantitative duty on opium is still under the consideration of the Local Government.

5. The duty on charas has now been raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per seer, and the effect of this increase upon the trade and upon consumption of the drug will be closely watched. In this connexion it is satisfactory to be able to record that the scheme for the establishment of a warehouse at Leh has been advanced, and the Resident in Kashmir is now, in concert with this Government, making the necessary arrangements for the residence of the Charas Officer and the location of the godown. The trade in bhang calls for no special remarks.

6. His Honour agrees with the Excise Commissioner in the desirability of entrusting the excise work of the district—except in such cases as Delhi and Simla—to an officer of the district staff who is able to tour and is not confined by his other duties to head-quarters. The attention of the Financial Commissioner will be invited to the importance of this measure. He also agrees that District Officers should as a rule refuse wholesale liquor licenses to contractors not resident at the head-quarters of a district or tahsíl.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that close attention has during the year been paid to excise matters and substantial progress effected in the administration. He desires to acknowledge the energy with which Mr. Maynard has undertaken the duties of the office of Excise Commissioner.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing remarks be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* and communicated to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab; also that they be forwarded to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, with copies of the Report and the Financial Commissioner's Note.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. B. KETTLEWELL,

Judicial and Genl. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1903.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (Police) Department, No. 1732 S., dated 31st August 1904.

READ—

The Report on the Police Administration of the Punjab for the year 1903.

REMARKS.—The favourable agricultural conditions which prevailed during the year, together with general cheapness of food-grains and steady prices, have reflected on the criminal record of the Province, and produced a substantial drop in cognizable offences reported to and investigated by Police agency. Cases reported direct to Magistrates do not, it is true, support this conclusion; but the only inference that can be drawn from a consideration of the figures relating to crime reported to Magistrates and the Police, respectively, during the year under report fully substantiates the correctness of the statement put forward in the Review for 1902, that very little *true* cognizable crime in the Punjab is brought to notice except through the Police, and that the latter may be regarded as having secured confidence as an efficient and satisfactory agency for the reporting of offences. Broadly speaking, only one out of every twenty-one complaints filed in the courts ever results in a conviction, and out of every twelve accused persons who are actually tried one only is eventually punished. The petition-writer and the tout rather than the Police station officer would therefore seem to appeal to the man who wishes to harass his enemy or gratify his desire for litigation, and the closer the control exercised over the former the fewer will be the opportunities afforded for abusing the criminal law and wasting the time of the criminal courts.

2. The decrease observable in serious offences against the person in the Province as a whole is satisfactory, and a specially gratifying feature is the steady diminution in dakaities, which have dropped from 151 in 1900 to 58 in the year under review. The record is somewhat marred, however, by the rise in murders in Ráwalpindi and Ambala. The passing of the Poisons Act of 1904 will, His Honour hopes, materially assist the Police in dealing with one branch of this form of crime, while the quarrelsome nature and violent disposition of the people in the trans-Jhelum portion of the Ráwalpindi Division would appear to be steadily constituting a case for special legislation. The most noticeable feature in offences against property is the very appreciable decrease in burglaries, which may to some extent have been due to local diminution in the prevalence of plague followed by decreased evacuation, or possibly to the fact that greater precautions for the safe custody of property were taken by those who had to leave their homes in consequence of the disease. The rise in offences relating to coin and currency notes is very slight, but His Honour wishes to emphasize the importance of closely watching and checking this class of crime.

3. The working of the Police judged in the light of percentages of cases carried through to conviction and the proportion of property recovered to that stolen shows some slight falling off during the year 1903, but the tendency to lay undue stress on variations in statistics, the causes of which are mainly fortuitous, has often proved a fruitful source of evil in police administration, and the Lieutenant-Governor would place greater value on honesty, discipline, the enlistment of public confidence and support, and vigilance in the prevention of crime than on paper percentages of detection and recovery, which are constantly swelled by success in trivial prosecutions and afford no real clue to the healthy condition of the department as a whole. The report contains indications of progress in these important particulars, and the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to observe that, while serious charges against the Police were comparatively few and judicial convictions and dismissals have decreased, rewards have been

more freely earned. Against this, however, must be contrasted an increase in departmental punishments, a regrettable feature of which is the large proportion of superior officers whose conduct appears to have called for punishment. Although His Honour would be most reluctant to countenance anything in the nature of a relaxation of discipline, he cannot help thinking that departmental action is too frequently resorted to for trivial misdemeanours, and that the value of the word of warning in an early stage of an officer's career is apt to be overlooked. The unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Hissar and Mongomery Districts, referred to in paragraph 38 of the report, evidently calls for special attention, and Sir Charles Rivaz will be glad to learn more of the actual facts of each case on receipt of the special reports called for by the Inspector-General of Police.

4. The increase in punitive posts, continued and imposed during the year, is somewhat remarkable, but the striking success displayed by this form of punitive prevention in checking crime affords ample justification for its prompt application in all cases where outbreaks of turbulence or lawlessness occur, or where the criminal record of a tract indicates that the populace are in sympathy with criminals and fail to co-operate with the forces of law and order. The decrease in cases of terrorism, which the reports of the last three years have been able to disclose, is probably largely due to the prompt use of this effective remedy.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with satisfaction the remark in the report that there is already a greater tendency observable to deal adequately with habitual offenders, and he looks with confidence to the courts for a continuance of their co-operation with the Police in this important matter. To cope with the professional criminal is one of the hardest tasks before the Police, and their labour is largely thrown away if on conviction the punishment awarded is not proportioned to the offender's deserts and merely acts as an encouragement to fresh depredations on society.

6. Surveillance, the use of the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and similar preventive action by the the Police appear to have been the subject of continued attention during the year, but there are one or two considerations connected with this branch of work to which notice may suitably be drawn. It is important in the first place that surveillance, if exercised at all, should be effective, and for this reason His Honour agrees with the Inspector-General's views that the strictest supervision over really notorious bad characters is essentially superior to a system of loose surveillance over a large number of comparatively petty misdemeanants. Careful and systematic scrutiny of history sheets and a considerable reduction of the entries in the surveillance registers is therefore to be commended in many districts. Similarly in using the bad livelihood sections of the Code it is far more important that the worst characters, the leaders and organizers of crime, should be placed under adequate safeguards for considerable periods than that a host of smaller fry should be swept into the net for short terms. The latter method is no doubt easy and has the effect of including the greater with the less, but it leads inevitably to a repetition of the same process within short periods, and only results in increasing the work of the Police and leaving the big men under the weak control afforded by insufficient security. The careful and intelligent working of these sections by the Police combined with local investigations and the taking of security on the spot by magistrates will do much to improve the preventive action against crime which the law allows.

7. All preventive action must, however, depend in very large measure on the co-operation and assistance of the zaildár, the headman and the village community generally, and the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice that the complaint of lack of support on the part of this agency is still prevalent in many districts. Under existing conditions all that can be done is to again impress on

district officers the importance of not merely insisting on the enforcement of responsibility, but also of promptly and adequately recognizing and rewarding good work in this direction whenever and by whomsoever displayed. It is useless to reprimand, fine, degrade or dismiss the leading men in villages, unless the power of reward is also freely exercised, and the record of more than one district shows that, while the former is constantly in evidence, the reward budget is sadly ignored. The problem of rendering the village community with its head-men an efficient factor in Police administration is under His Honour's consideration, and it is unnecessary to refer to the subject further at the present time.

8. The increase in the number of resignations and the marked fall in recruitment are unsatisfactory features of the report, and the Lieutenant-Governor can only express the hope that it will be possible before very long to provide a substantial remedy for this unfortunate state of affairs. He also hopes that the state of the Provincial finances will admit of larger grants for buildings in future years than it has been possible to allot in the past.

9. The remarks in the report regarding the working of the Phillour Training School and Bureau are most encouraging, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the usefulness of these institutions will be more than maintained in the future. There is room for greater co-operation on the part of Native States with the Bureau, and His Honour believes that with a fuller knowledge of its objects and methods the Darbárs will realize the value of the institution and accord it their hearty co-operation and support. The cordial relations of the British Police with those of Native States as evidenced by the report are very satisfactory.

10. The number of days spent on tour by the Deputy Inspector-General of the Western Circle was low, but the general average of touring by District Superintendents shows a considerable improvement on previous years and forms a creditable record. The importance of the gazetted officers of the force keeping in close touch with the people and their leaders cannot be too strongly emphasized, and this can only be attained by constant touring in the districts. The number of serious cases investigated by gazetted officers is a marked improvement on the year 1902.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to place on record his appreciation of the services of Mr. C. Brown, C.I.E., late Inspector-General of Police, who has now left the Department, and to thank him for the efficient manner in which he has conducted the Police administration of the Province during his tenure of office. His Honour also desires to convey his acknowledgments to the officers mentioned in the concluding paragraph of the Inspector-General's report, and to express his regret at the untimely death of Mr. G. S. Halliday, a most promising officer, whose excellent work has been specially brought to notice.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Review be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, for information and guidance, that the Report and Review be circulated as usual, and copies be forwarded to the Government of India, Home Department, and to the Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, for the information of the Hon'ble Judges.

Ordered also that the Review be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette.*

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. B. KETTLEWELL,

Judicial and General Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—15-9-04 -771.

No. 17 of 1904

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1904.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1903.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Govrenor of the Punjab in the Home (Judicial) Department, No. 2182 S., dated 24th September 1904.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab for the year 1903.

REMARKS.—The criminal record of the Province for the year 1903 has already been considered in the review of the administration of the Police Department, and, as the statistics of offences reported to, and investigated by Police agency furnish a truer criterion of the actual state of crime in the Punjab than the figures of cases which come before the courts and are necessarily inflated by innumerable complaints of a petty, false or frivolous character, it is unnecessary to travel over the same ground again or to treat the judicial returns as a reliable index to the criminality of the population. The Lieutenant-Governor will therefore confine his remarks to the working of the criminal courts and the administration of the criminal law as disclosed by the returns and report submitted by the Hon'ble Judges.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with interest the remarks of the Hon'ble Judges on the use of Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code in connection with the subject of percentages of convictions secured in cases before the courts. It is, he thinks, futile to argue that Magistrates need no encouragement or reminders to stimulate resort to this section in the face of the figures relating to convictions which the districts of Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Siálkot and Gurdáspur display, and he entirely agrees with the opinion expressed by the Hon'ble Judges that there is no district in the Province in which the habit of having recourse to the courts in trivial disputes does not require such definite discouragement as can be administered by a free use of the power of summary dismissal conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure. The ever

recurring low precentage of convictions to complaints, and the steadily increasing numbers of persons discharged or acquitted in consequence of the non-attendance of the complainant or on withdrawal of the complaint, which have risen from 62,778 in 1901 to 79,741 in the year under report, are sufficiently clear indications that the action of the magistracy in this matter leaves much to be desired, and His Honour welcomes the prominence which the Hon'ble Judges have given to their views on the subject.

3. While concurring fully in the doctrine that every possible use should be made of the powers conferred by law on the courts for checking the abuse of chronic litigiousness which prevails in the Province, the Lieutenant-Governor is not sure that he understands the position taken up by the Hon'ble Judges with reference to the remarks of the District Magistrate of Jullundur on the appropriateness of taking action under the security sections of the Code in cases where a chronic cause of dissension exists in a village and manifests itself in persistent litigation in the *criminal* courts. A free use of the power of dismissal will no doubt check litigation, but in cases where faction feeling is rife it is extremely difficult to determine whether a specific complaint is well founded or not, and even when the power of dismissal is freely exercised, the causes underlying the dissensions still remain, and a more active policy is called for. Where therefore constant complaints of criminal offences are the outward sign of feud and faction there would seem to be every justification for the inference that breaches of the peace or disturbance of the public tranquillity are likely to occur and consequently for prompt action under the security sections of the Code, and, subject to the opinion of the Hon'ble Judges as to the legality of this course, the Lieutenant-Governor is strongly inclined to endorse the action of the District Magistrate in the case under notice and to commend the use of the security sections to all District Magistrates in cases where the examination of the *criminal* records of a village indicates that embittered feeling exists.

4. In connection with the question of summary dismissal of complaints discussed above, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to learn whether counsel are entitled to appear and address the courts in proceedings prior to the issue of process for compelling the attendance of an accused person. Sir Charles Rivaz is led to believe that it is a not uncommon practice in some districts for complaints to be filed or supported by counsel, who proceed to address the court on the merits with a view to securing the issue of process This practice must, and, the Lieutenant-Governor is informed, does, result in a considerable waste of the time of the courts, and it would be useful to ascertain definitely how far this is preventible or otherwise.

5. The remarks of the District Magistrate of Jullundur on the subject of the inadequacy of the scale of fines prescribed by Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act are worthy of notice, and possibly there may be sufficient grounds for considering the question of enhancing the rates at present prescribed by law. At the same time very few applications for the levy of the enhanced scale under the proviso to the section referred to have been received by Government, and His Honour is inclined to think that any general revision is unnecessary, and that in most places where fodder is valuable the levy of double rates will, if the rates for feeding impounded cattle prescribed by the District Magistrate under Section 5 of the Act are fixed at an adequate figure, prove a sufficient safeguard.

6. The marked increase in the number of persons dealt with under Section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor is indebted to the Hon'ble Judges for the instructions they have issued to Magistrates regarding the application of this section, and for the careful watch they are keeping over the method and extent to which it is worked. The decrease in the number of those who were subsequently dealt with under Section 563 of the Code is also a matter for congratulation, and affords evidence that the preceding section is beginning to be better understood and more appropriately applied.

7. Sir Charles Rivaz is not in favour of the suggestion referred to in paragraph 10 of the Report that a regular appeal should be allowed in cases under Section 107 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The power of applying to the District Magistrate under Section 125 is, he believes, already far more freely exercised than is desirable, and the result is that much time is taken up, if not wasted, by District Magistrates in listening to applications of this nature, the large majority of which present no grounds for interference and have no chance whatever of success. The danger of this section being abused is not a grave one, as it affords comparatively little scope for effective harassment to an enemy, and is apt to prove a two-edged weapon to the complainant who attempts to use it for this purpose. The practice of devolving enquiries in cases under this section on Tahsíldárs has the obvious advantage of importing local enquiry into doubtful cases, but his Honour agrees with the Hon'ble Judges that it is on the whole undesireable, and he would be glad if District Magistrates will look into the matter and discourage the practice as far as possible.

8. The general decrease in sentences of whipping noticed in paragraph 15 of the Report is unsatisfactory, but as this matter is under close scrutiny by the Hon'ble Judges, it is unnecessary to pursue the point further, and there is every reason to hope that the figures for 1904 will display a very marked improvement. It is curious to observe that misapprehension is still said to prevail regarding the meaning of the words 'and shall also be liable to fine' constantly used in the Penal Code, and that some Magistrates appear to regard this expression as rendering the imposition of a fine in addition to imprisonment obligatory. Presumably this misinterpretation is mainly confined to Magistrates whose native language is other than English, but another possible source of error may be the fact that Magistrates in passing sentence refer to the second schedule of the Criminal Procedure Code instead of to the section of the substantive law in point.

9. The remarks in paragraph 18 of the Report regarding the extent and growth of the burden of criminal appellate work which falls on the District Magistrate are most striking, and the Lieutenant-Governor wishes it were possible to devise some radical remedy for the state of affairs referred to. The only two effective measures, *viz.*, either to curtail the power of appeal from sentences passed by second and third class Magistrates or to confer the power of enhancing sentences on the Courts of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates, are under existing conditions out of the question, and it is difficult to suggest any other remedy which would strike at the root of the evil. Possibly, if in appeals coming before them in which inadequate sentences appear to have been passed District Magistrates were to make use of their powers of reference and submit the record to the Chief Court for enhancement of sentence, some alleviation of existing evils might result, and a further check to frivolous or groundless applications for revision can be found by the courts making freer use of the prohibition contained in Section 440 of the Code and declining to hear counsel in support of such applications.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed with satisfaction the good work performed by the Honorary Magistrates whose names are mentioned in paragraph 12 of the Report, and desires to acknowledge the assistance they have rendered to the criminal administration during the year.

11. In thanking the Hon'ble Judges for their interesting report Sir Charles Rivaz desires to express his appreciation of and gratitude for the manner in which they have taken up the question of the general improvement of the judicial machinery in the interests of the suppression of serious crime and other cognate matters connected with the administration of criminal justice. He has had occasion in reviewing the work of other departments to notice the tendency, which is already observable, on the part of the courts to deal adequately with the habitual and professional criminal, and in the report now under review there

are indications that other important provisions of the criminal law are being duly appreciated and suitably applied in practice. The Lieutenant-Governor fully shares the confidence expressed by the Hon'ble Judges that the close supervision and scrutiny which they are exercising over the working of the subordinate courts will be productive of the best results, and he has much pleasure in acknowledging the value of the task they have undertaken.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of these remarks be forwarded to the Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, for the information of the Hon'ble Judges, and that the report and review be circulated as usual and copies be forwarded to the Government of India, Home Department.

Ordered also that the review be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette.*

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. B. KETTLEWELL,

Judicial and Genl. Secy. to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—6-10-04—770.

No. 18 of 1904

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1904.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1903.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Home (Judicial) Department, No. 2278 S., dated 30th September 1904.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Punjab during the year 1903.

REMARKS.—The reason why the prescribed number of pages has been exceeded is explained in the opening paragraph of the report, and needs no further comment.

2. The decrease in the number of original civil suits instituted in the Punjab noted in the report on the Administration of Civil Justice for 1902 has been maintained in the year now under review. Excluding the year 1901, during which activity in litigation was greatly stimulated by apprehensions regarding the probable effect of the Land Alienation Act, there has been a steady decrease in the volume of civil litigation since the year 1896, and, although that Act appears to be the principal factor in producing the drop in institutions now observable, it is also probable that other causes, notably plague, have contributed to this result. Agricultural conditions appear to form an uncertain criterion to apply to civil litigation, for, although generally speaking bad years should give rise to debt and good years to realizations, the fluctuations in institutions do not support this theory with any marked consistency. Until therefore experience has gauged the full effects of special legislation and plague, it is impossible to determine whether civil litigation in the Province is really on the wane, or whether the volume of business now disclosed approximates to the normal or not. That the Land Alienation Act has recently proved a potent factor in reducing litigation is evidenced by the marked drop in suits brought by money-lenders against agriculturists and in suits to establish a right of pre-emption which the report discloses.

3. In view of the further marked decrease in institutions during the year under report it was not unreasonable to expect a tale of disposals at least equal to that of the year 1902 and a consequent substantial decrease of the pending file. This result has, however, not been attained. Disposals fell short of the preceding year by 6,402, and the pending file still exhibits the large number of 29,137 suits, a decrease of 618 cases only as compared with 1902. The average duration of cases, both contested and uncontested, has also risen from 45 to 50, and 27 to 30 days respectively, though this may be due to some extent to the change of method in calculating the duration of cases referred to in paragraph 13 of the report. The Hon'ble Judges have advanced various reasons to account for these phenomena, and to repudiate the inference that they may be due to any lack of energy on the part of the subordinate courts. Inadequacy of staff, inequality of distribution of work between districts, complexity in case work and the increasing number of pleaders are cited as contributing factors to the deterioration in outturn which the figures for the year display.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is not inclined to agree with the Judges in their remarks on the subject of the inadequacy of the existing staff to cope with the civil work of the Province. This matter was enquired into and the requirements of each district fully considered in connection with the reorganization of the Provincial service, the proposals for which have been recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and it is believed that the reorganized strength of that service will be found sufficient for the needs of all districts. In cases where any marked inequality in the general distribution of work between districts appears to call for an alteration of the staff, the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to give due consideration to any proposals with a view to equalization of work which the Hon'ble Judges may wish to put forward. In the case of the Muzaffargarh and Montgomery Districts, referred to in paragraph 14 of the report, it will be within the recollection of the Judges that the question of a redistribution of the staff is still under consideration, and that they have been asked to supply Government with further information on the subject.

5. The pleas put forward of growing complexity in case work and the increasing number of pleaders practising in the Province are questions with which the Lieutenant-Governor naturally finds it difficult to deal, but he would venture to suggest that possibly the former cause is to some extent dependent on the latter and that some curtailment of the growth of the Bar in point of numbers is desirable in the interests of litigants, courts and the legal profession alike. Overcrowding in a profession is a fruitful cause of demoralization, and it seems doubtful if any valid justification can be found for an increase of legal practitioners in a Province in which the average value of suits is Rs. 108 only and over sixty per cent. of the litigation is confined to suits of a value of Rs. 50 or less.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed with pleasure the remarks of the Hon'ble Judges on the success which appears likely to attend the orders issued on the subject of the judicial training of junior Assistant Commissioners, and he thinks that this initial education combined with the measures the Judges have wisely taken to ensure that an interest in civil judicial work is maintained in later stages of their career will do much to improve the judicial capacity of the class of officers referred to. The remarks in paragraph 12 of the report regarding the civil work of Tahsíldárs will be brought to the notice of the Financial Commissioner with a view to the issue of suitable instructions to these officials. His Honour fully agrees with the Judges that the fact that a Tahsíldár is held to be unfit to try civil cases should be a sufficient cause for considering the question whether he is fit to retain a position which involves dealing with a considerable quantity of judicial or *quasi* judicial work.

7. The results of execution proceedings are still disappointing, although the percentage of realizations is a slight improvement on that of the preceding year. The experiment of the Divisional Judge of Siálkot, however, bears out the theory that a considerable number of decrees are privately satisfied without the

intervention of the courts, and due allowance must, as the Judges remark, be made for realizations which never find their way into the registers. Enquiries on a larger scale are, however, required before any accurate estimate can be formed of the extent to which allowance should be made for satisfaction of decrees out of court, and possibly the Hon'ble Judges may be able to continue the enquiry on similar line in other districts. With regard to the complaint of obstruction to the execution of decrees by headmen and chaukídárs, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that this is largely remediable if the civil courts concerned will consistently take up every case of contumacy of this kind and either insist on a prosecution or bring the facts to the notice of the district officer for departmental action. His Honour regrets that the state of the provincial finances renders it impossible for the present to accept proposals for a general increase in the pay of the process-serving establishment, but he is prepared to relieve pressure, where possible, by additions to strength.

8. Proposals have recently been submitted to Government by the Hon'ble Judges for relieving the congested state of business in the Chief Court, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that it will be possible before very long to provide adequate assistance to the court in coping with the burden of arrears which the returns for the year under review disclose. The subject has been carefully considered in connection with the representations separately put forward by the Judges, and it is unnecessary to enter into it further at present.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to convey his thanks to the Honorary Civil Judges mentioned in paragraph 19 of the report, and especially to Sardar Bahadur Arjan Singh of Amritsar, whom the Judges consider one of the best, if not the best, representative of the unpaid judicial officers in the Province. His Honour's acknowledgments are also due to the officers mentioned by the Hon'ble Judges as having submitted careful and interesting reports and taken more than average interest in their work during the year.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the review be forwarded to the Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, for the information of the Hon'ble Judges, and published in the *Punjab Government Gazette.*

Ordered also that the usual number of copies be forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. B. KETTLEWELL,

Judicial and General Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—13-10-04—772.

No. 19 of 1904

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1904.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE INTERNAL TRADE OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1903-04.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Revenue (General) Department, No. 2512 S., dated Simla, 17th October 1904.

READ—

The Report on the Internal Trade of the Punjab for the year 1903-04, submitted with letter No. 768, dated the 28th September 1904, from the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

REMARKS.—The present report is a detailed one and reviews the statistics of the rail and river borne trade of the province (which for this purpose is still taken to include the districts now comprised in the North-West Frontier Province) for the triennium 1900-01—1903-04.

2. No changes have been introduced into the method of calculating values since the last triennial review of 1901. Although comparison of figures for the years previous to 1901 is of little value owing to the changes introduced in that year, the present totals of imports and exports, excluding animals and treasure, quoted in paragraph 4 of the report, compare favourably with the corresponding figures for 1900-01, which were—

Imports.		Exports.	
Maunds.	Value in rupees.	Maunds.	Value in rupees.
16,943,152	12,92,26,804	15,966,228	9,99,63,290

The general conclusion therefore is that the trade of the province, though subject to seasonal fluctuations, is steadily expanding. Such fluctuations have hitherto, as would be expected from the circumstances of the province, been due

far more to inequalities of harvest than to the prevalence of plague or other disease. The improvement in agricultural conditions is manifested by the figures for import and export of grain and pulse.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is not concerned at the continued decline in the freight and value of the river-borne trade, for the substitution of rail-borne traffic is the natural result of the extension and improvement of our railway system. The improvement in communications with Karachi has, as the returns show, greatly increased the importance of this port to the Punjab of which it is geographically the natural outlet. The Financial Commissioner notes that the percentage of Punjab trade enjoyed by the United Provinces has diminished while that enjoyed by Karachi has increased. The explanation of this appears to be that trade with the United Provinces is not capable of much expansion and does not fluctuate very much from year to year, while in years of large export the surplus produce must inevitably find its way in increasing quantities to Karachi.

4. The remarks of the Financial Commissioner on the subject of individual articles of import and export are interesting, and particularly those on the continued increase in the import of foreign sugar. The continued decline of imported ghi to a value of less than six lakhs in the present year, with a slightly larger figure of export, appears to be due to a greater local production consequent on improved harvests and on an increase in cattle following the reduction caused by famine. The increase in the export of raw cotton is satisfactory, and it is to be hoped that with the endeavours now being made to improve the quality and outturn of this staple the increase will continue. It may, however, be affected by the development of cotton mills in the province.

5. The figures for treasure during the triennium show very violent fluctuations :—

	Imported.	*Exported.*
	Rs.	Rs.
1901-02	3,14,03,495	69,92,548
1902-03	2,08,86,752	1,20,19,221
1903-04	2,96,80,738	1,12,79,121

The extraordinary preponderance of imports in 1901-02 was probably due in part to the bumper spring harvest of 1901. The spring harvest of 1903 also was above the average and to a certain, though less, extent the imports of treasure rose and the exports fell as compared with the lean year intervening. This does not, however appear to entirely explain the figures, and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Financial Commissioner will consider their bearing when dealing with next year's report. The past rabi was again a bumper crop, and it will be instructive to see whether the figures for treasure for 1904-05 at all approximate to those of 1901-02.

6 The report is concise and clear, and the Lieutenant-Governor has perused it with interest.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Review be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* and be forwarded to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab; also that copies of the Report and Review be forwarded to the Director-General of Statistics.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. H. DIACK,

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—27 10-04—774.

No. 20 of 1904

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1904.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1903.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (Police) Department, No. 309, dated 8th November 1904.

READ—

The Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Punjab for the year 1903.

REMARKS.—

The main features of the report for the year are the very large increase in new registrations and the drop in offences under the Indian Penal Code committed by registered persons. Thus, although 6,724 persons, mainly Sánsís and Bauriáhs, have been added to the registers, the number of convictions under the Code has fallen to 135. A still more satisfactory element, which the returns disclose, is the fact that, while exemptions have increased by 1,374 persons, only three cases of conviction are recorded against exempted persons for offences under the Penal Code during the year. While, therefore, assertions of regeneration and reform on the part of more than one tribe must be received with due caution, there is some reason to suppose that the systematic application of the Act is beginning to make some headway, and that there is a tendency on the part of many members of the settled tribes to withdraw from crime in favour of legitimate methods of earning a livelihood.

2. The number of absentees is still, however, abnormally high, and it is impossible to claim that the problem of dealing effectively with criminal tribes has been successfully tackled until absenteeism is reduced to a minimum and the wandering tribes are brought under adequate supervision. The latter point is receiving separate consideration, and it is not improbable that an amendment of the Criminal Tribes Act will follow in the near future as a result of the representations which have been made on the subject. With regard to the former, it has more than once been pointed out that absence without leave in the case of a member of a criminal tribe means absence for the purpose of committing crime, and the necessity for strictly enforcing every means available of checking

this class of misdemeanour cannot be too strongly emphasized. There are still, however, signs of laxity observable in this respect. The punishments awarded under Section 19 of the Act for breaches of the rules relating to absence and breach of the conditions of absence are still in many cases inadequate, and the instructions contained in last year's review, which pointed out that on a conviction under Section 19 (1) of the Act rigorous imprisonment *must* be inflicted and that whipping as a sole punishment is illegal, have been overlooked in more than one district. Some use is, it is true, now being made of the provisions of Section 88 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and action has in one or two districts been taken against headmen and watchmen for breach of their duties under the Act, but there is considerable room for improvement in both these respects, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that District Officers will recognize the great importance of suppressing absenteeism, and make full use of the powers conferred on them by law with this object in view.

3. The Inspector-General of Police points out that the work of registration is still incomplete in some districts, and that the full effect of the measures taken in accordance with Punjab Government Resolution dated the 4th March 1902 cannot yet be judged. The Lieutenant-Governor recognizes that good progress has been made during the year, and he hopes that next year's report will disclose the fact that registration is complete in all districts. It is important that this primary step in ensuring the more effective working of the Act should be brought to a conclusion with as little delay as possible.

4. Concurrently with registration the taking and record of finger impressions is proceeding satisfactorily, and the fact that over 13,000 slips are now on record in the Phillaur Bureau is evidence of creditable work performed in this direction during the year. The value of this measure is already strikingly apparent from the fact that out of 842 persons, whose previous convictions were traced on references made to the Bureau during the year, no less than 191 were identified as members of criminal or wandering tribes. In one case a Tágu, who gave a false name and address, was identified and found to have eight previous convictions, while in another four Mínás of Gurgaon arrested in Madras were identified and traced by means of the Bureau records.

5. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the report draw attention to the undue lengthening out of the returns, which a strict compliance with existing orders entails, and certain suggestions are made for their modification. The Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to agree that the statements attached to the report are tending to inordinate length, and that their preparation must involve a very considerable amount of clerical labour. His Honour will therefore consider in consultation with the Inspector-General of Police whether any curtailment, without impairing their value, is possible, and will pass separate orders on the point. The fact that the method of preparation at present prescribed is reported to be not understood in many districts furnishes an additional reason for considering whether some simplification is not called for, and whether some of the matter which they contain cannot be more appropriately relegated to the body of the report.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the review be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, and that a copy of the report, together with the review, be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners the Punjab, for information.

Ordered also that the review be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette.*

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. B. KETTLEWELL,

Judicial and Genl. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—10 11 04—772

No. 21 **of 1904.**

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1904.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE DISTRICT REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION AND ACCOUNTS OF THE DISTRICT BOARDS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1903-04.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Boards and Committees (Boards) Department, No. 266. dated 24th November 1904.

READ—

The District Reports on the Administration and Accounts of the District Boards in the Punjab for the year 1903-04.

REMARKS—

PART I.—CONSTITUTION OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

1. (*a*) *New Local Boards established and old Local Boards abolished.*—No changes were effected in the year under report in the number of Local Boards in the Province.

(*b*) *Revision of boundaries.*—In Gujrat the area increased by 13 square miles owing to the transfer of land by river action. Alluvion similarly caused a slight increase in Multan. The reports from Karnal, Amritsar and Rohtak are silent on the point. No revision of boundaries is reported from any other district.

(*c*) *Changes effected in the system of appointing members.*—In Muzaffargarh representative circles were formed in the year under report by grouping together similarly circumstanced zails. Elsewhere no changes have occurred.

(*d*) *Elections and appointments of new members.*—Vacancies in seats filled by election occurred in only 10 districts during the year. As was the case last year, the only interest displayed was in Karnal where 3 candidates contested one seat. In 23, 2, 11 and 30 seats vacated in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Sialkot respectively the candidates were returned unopposed. In Kangra 1 seat alone out of 42 vacancies, occurring in the District and Local Boards was contested, and

in that case 33 voters out of 52 came to the poll. In Jullundur only 1 seat out of 8 was contested, and for that 53 only out of an electorate of 311 voted. In Amritsar one seat out of 26 was contested ; here 80 per cent. of the electors recorded votes. From Gujranwala, where 6 candidates only appeared for 8 seats, it is reported that appointment is considered more honourable than canvassing for votes. Nowhere apparently except in Karnal does the system of election meet with any favour.

(*e*) *Disproportion between the numbers of ex-officio and nominated members and of elected members.*—No disproportion appears to exist, although in many District reports the subject is not noticed.

(*f*) *Meetings, General and Special, of the General Committee and attendance at the same.*—Improved attendance at meetings is reported in the Rohtak District to be due to a request to the members to be more regular. The same expedient might with advantage be tried in other districts. An improvement is also noted in the Gurgaon and Hoshiarpur District Boards and a satisfactory disposition to work is shown in the returns of the Gujrat, Sialkot, Mianwali and Jhang Districts. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice that only three ordinary meetings were held by the District Boards of Kangra, Gujranwala, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Lahore, while the last named appears to have held no special meeting at all. In the case of Gujranwala the prevalence of plague and the absence of business forms some excuse for a failure to reach the prescribed minimum. The same causes, coupled with an absence of funds, is pleaded in Ambala, where the District Board held only two ordinary and one special meeting.

The work of the Local Boards of the Kangra District was satisfactory, but in Ludhiana and Ferozepore no Local Board held the prescribed number of meetings. In the former district the knowledge that the abolition of the Boards was in contemplation is a sufficient reason. The Commissioner of the Division considers that the same course might with advantage be followed in the latter district, and proposals for abolition should be submitted to Government. The Sinanwan Local Board in the Muzaffargarh District met only three times.

(*g*) *General working of the Boards, &c.*—The general working of the District Boards has been satisfactory, and although in most districts the actual work is done by the official members, there are exceptions to this rule. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the interest and activity displayed by the non-official members of the Rohtak and Jhelum Boards. Village sanitation is now claiming the attention of the Amritsar Board, while the Mianwali Board has offered a prize of Rs. 50 to the most sanitary village. Sub-Committees have been appointed in most districts, but full advantage is not taken in all districts of this method of interesting members in special departments of work. In Lahore, Jhelum and Ambala no Sub-Committees exist. A standing Sub-Committee of Finance should be appointed, even if occupation cannot be found for other Sub-Committees.

Certain proceedings of the Jhelum Board were overruled by the Commissioner, and in Gujranwala the Commissioner has in several instances advised that resolutions should be set aside, or postponed pending the result of further correspondence. The Amritsar, Multan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan reports are silent on this point.

(*h*) *Rules framed by Government or by the Board.*—The only rules framed during the year, calling for notice concerned a revision of the rules regulating the fees payable by Boards for services rendered by the Sanitary Engineer or Public Works Department.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice that despite the plain instructions conveyed in Mr. Connolly's Circular letter No. 65, dated 19th March 1904, for the preparation of reports, many Deputy Commissioners have deviated, in greater or less degree, from the model there prescribed. This is more particularly marked in the reports of the Rohtak, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Multan and Hoshiarpur Districts, and His Honour trusts that Commissioners will insist in future years on the model being exactly followed.

PART II.—ACCOUNTS.

3. *Audit.*—Sanction to the system of peripatetic audit referred to in paragraph 9 of the previous year's Review was received in June last, and the arrangement has, under Punjab Government, Financial Department, Resolution No. 836 S., dated 8th July 1904, been introduced so as to commence with the accounts for the year under review.

4. *Balances.*—The closing balances on the 31st March 1904 aggregated Rs. 10,75,000 against Rs. 9,80,000 of the previous year, showing an improvement of Rs. 95,000 which is distributed over the following Boards :—

Karnal (Rs. 34,000); Ambala (Rs. 11,000); Hoshiarpur (Rs 18,000); Jullundur (Rs. 8,000); Ferozepore (Rs. 12,000); Montgomery (Rs. 7,000); Gurdaspur (Rs. 9,000); Gujranwala (Rs. 13,000); Shahpur (Rs 17,000); Jhelum (Rs. 14,000); Rawalpindi (Rs. 6,000); and Jhang (Rs. 47,000), partly counterbalanced by decreases under Hissar (Rs. 3,000); Gurgaon (Rs. 23,000); Kangra (Rs. 25,000); Ludhiana (Rs. 12,000); Lahore (Rs. 9,000); Amritsar (Rs. 19,000); Multan (Rs. 3,000); Muzaffargarh (Rs. 5,000); and Dera Ghazi Khan (Rs 6,000). The main causes leading to this result are referred to under the specific heads of Income and Expenditure in paragraph 6.

Sialkot was the only District Board which overdrew its balance. This fund started with an opening balance which was below the prescribed minimum owing to heavy suspensions and remissions of land revenue in the previous year, and the income in 1903-04 suffered a further loss of Rs. 13,000 as compared with the estimates, mainly due to the suspension of the cattle fair at Gulu Shah on account of the prevalence of cholera in the vicinity and partly to falling-off of income under other minor heads. This overdraft of Rs. 2,954 was adjusted by a contribution from Provincial Revenues under the provisions of Article 1373 of the Civil Account Code, Volume II, subject to repayment hereafter. The balances of the Hissar, Ambala, Jullundur and Multan District Boards fell below the prescribed minimum; in the case of Hissar this was mainly owing to repayment of arrear contributions to Provincial. Ambala showed a smaller income of Rs. 13,000, and a reduction of Rs. 40,000 in expenditure in the year under review, but the *net* improvement of Rs. 27,000 was not sufficient to fully revive it from the effects of large suspensions and remissions of land revenue in previous years, which had resulted in an overdraft at the close of the previous year.

In the case of Jullundur and Multan it is observed that while the expenditure worked up fairly closely to the estimates, the actual income fell short of anticipations, thus necessitating appropriation from the opening balance, which, in the case of Jullundur, was already below the prescribed minimum.

It is feared that there is a tendency, in some cases, to pitch the estimates of income too high. When the actuals in the course of a year show this to be the case, a District Board should arrange to cut down such expenditure as can reasonably be postponed, or suggest economy under other heads to counterbalance anticipated falling off in income, unless the accrued balance at credit is sufficient to warrant the full sanctioned estimate of expenditure being worked up to without affecting the prescribed minimum. This precaution is particularly necessary in the case of those Boards where scanty rainfall, outbreaks of epidemics necessitating the abandonment of fairs, or other causes result in shrinkage of income.

5. *Income and Expenditure.*—Eliminating *debt head* transactions, the income and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 31,68,000 and Rs. 30,89,000, compared with Rs. 29,82,000 and Rs. 28,29,000 in the previous year. The net increase in income of Rs. 1,86,000 occurred mainly under the head "VI Provincial Rates" (Rs. 2,25,000). Trifling increases occurred under several other heads also aggregating Rs. 18,000 counterbalanced by a decrease under several heads, mainly under Contributions (Rs. 33,000), aggregating Rs 57,000.

The net increase in expenditure was Rs. 2,60,000 which occurred mainly under "Contributions" (Rs. 2,28,000) and "45 Civil Works" (Rs 1,04,000), partly counterbalanced by a decrease of expenditure aggregating Rs. 87,000, notably under "24 Medical (Rs. 67,000)."

6. The principal variations are more fully dealt with under specific heads in the following paragraphs :—

(*a*) *VI Provincial Rates.*—The increase is due to favourable agricultural conditions compared with the previous year, which was marked by heavy suspensions and remissions. Current demands as well as a large portion of the revenue suspended in previous years were generally realized.

(*b*) *XIX and* 22 *Education.*—The income exceeded that of the previous year by Rs 4,000 mainly under School fees. About 89 per cent. of the total receipts under this head were derived from fees levied in Middle and Primary Schools as compared with 88 per cent in the previous year. The expenditure on Education was Rs. 6,68,000 an increase of Rs. 9,000 over the previous year, due chiefly to an increased outlay of Rs. 6,000 on Middle Schools and Rs. 2,000 on Grants-in-aid. The percentage of expenditure on Middle, Primary and Zamindari Schools was 23, 48 and 4, respectively. Nearly 18 per cent. of the expenditure under Education was met from the income credited to the corresponding receipt head. The total expenditure on Education was 18 per cent. of the gross income compared with 25 per cent., the enforcible minimum. His Honour has now under consideration the question of revising the method of calculation of income, on which this liability is based, and he hopes that the change to be introduced will result in an arrangement, which will be satisfactory to both District Boards and the Education authorities alike.

(*c*) *XX and* 24 *Medical.*—The receipts under this head show a net decrease of Rs. 4,000 which occurs mainly under "Other Receipts" (Rs. 6,000) owing to large credits in the previous year, of a non-recurring nature, partly counterbalanced by an increase under "*Contributions*". The total receipts represent 10 per cent. of the expenditure on Medical Relief.

Excluding plague charges the expenditure under this head was Rs. 3,60,000 against Rs. 3,53,000 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 7,000 which occurs almost wholly under "*Hospitals and Dispensaries,*" due to a large purchase of European medicines and instruments in the Hoshiarpur, Jhelum, Jhang and Multan Districts, and partly counterbalanced by decreases on the same account and hospital furniture in Ferozepore and Mianwali. The increase of Rs. 3,000 in Kangra is accounted for by the transfer of the Kotwali Dispensary from the Dharmsala Municipality to the District Board and the payment of arrears to the Military Assistant Surgeon at Palampur. The total expenditure on Medical Relief was 10 per cent. of the gross income, compared with $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the enforcible minimum.

The orders, which it is proposed to pass, modifying the basis of calculating the gross income of a District Board in fixing its liability on Education (see concluding remarks under paragraph 6 (*b*) *ante*) will apply to expenditure on Medical relief also.

The expenditure incurred by District Boards in connection with plague was Rs. 26,000 compared with Rs 92,000 in the previous year, but the amount actually debited to those Bodies in pursuance of the policy adverted to in paragraph 14 of the previous year's Review aggregated Rs. 18,000 only.

(*d*) *XXI and* 26 *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—There was a net falling-off of Rs 17,000 under this head, compared with the previous year, almost entirely under "*Cattle fairs,*" which is attributed to the abandonment of the fairs at Gulu Shah in the Sialkot District on account of cholera and at Manimajra in the Ambala District owing to plague, and partly to a smaller exhibition of cattle at the Hissar fair. A falling-off of Rs. 9,000 in Rohtak is due to *two* fairs having been held against *three* in the previous year, but this is partially counterbalanced by increases in Gurgaon and Ludhiana. The expenditure on the other hand showed an increase of Rs. 5,000 mainly under "*Bull and Stallion charges*" (Rs. 3,000) and "*Botanical and other Public Gardens*" (Rs. 2,000), due in the former case to purchase of Arab stallions in Dera Ghazi Khan and in the latter to improvements in the garden at the head-quarters of Mianwali and to the expenditure of Rs. 3,000 by the Shahpur District Board on the maintenance of the newly planted road-side trees in the Jhelum Canal Colony.

(*e*) *XXIII and* 30 *Stationery and Printing.*—The income represents, in the case of Gurgaon and Gurdaspur, the earnings of the District Board Presses and in the case of Hissar recovery from certain Municipalities of the cost of their share of the stationery supplied to the Civil Surgeon's Office, Hissar, debited primarily to the District Board. It is satisfactory to note that both the presses are self-supporting. The expenditure adjusted under this head amounted to Rs 20,000 as against Rs. 18,000 in the previous year, the increase being due to a larger outlay on vital statistics and other forms.

(*f*) 43 *Minor Works and Navigation.*—The charges amounted to Rs. 30,000, and show a decrease of Rs. 12,000 compared with the preceding year, which occurred mainly in the Karnal District owing to large expenditure in 1902-03 on the widening of the Sarsuti Canal. There was a small decrease in the Montgomery District due to the transfer of the Ravi Inundation Canals to the Irrigation Department.

(*g*) 45 *Civil Works.*—The expenditure aggregated Rs. 9,04,000 against Rs. 8,01,000. This increase of Rs. 1,03,000 was spread over almost all the sub-heads excepting "*Water-supply*" and "*Other works of improvement*" which showed a decrease of Rs. 19,000. About three-fourths of the excess or Rs. 77,000 was incurred on "*Communications,*" of which the Jullundur District Board alone spent Rs. 36,000. These very necessary needs have been neglected in recent years owing to the dislocation of District Fund finances by plague and famine. In Gurgaon a new metalled road from Riwasan to Nuh was constructed at a cost of Rs. 17,000. The Ferozepore District Board spent Rs. 15,000 on the construction of new and the improvement of old rest-houses in the district. In Gujranwala a school with a boarding house was constructed at a cost of Rs. 8,000.

(*h*) *Contributions.*—This is the adjusting head through which payments made by the Provincial Governments to District Funds and *vice versâ* are adjusted. Compared with the previous year there is a decrease of Rs. 33,000 on the receipt side which is due mainly to certain special contributions having been made in the previous year for Primary School buildings. On the charge side there is an increase of Rs. 2,28,000 due mainly to the favourable financial condition of the Boards which has enabled them to pay to the Provincial Government contributions due in previous years.

The contributions due to Provincial up to the 31st March 1904, and remaining unpaid on that date, aggregate only Rs. 1,02,000 compared with Rs. 2,69,000 shewn as outstanding on 31st March of the previous year. The decrease is due to the general financial improvement of most of the Boards and in a few instances to the writing-off of overdue obligations.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the foregoing remarks be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners of districts in the Punjab, the Accountant-General, Punjab, and the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, and be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Also that the remarks and a translation of them be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, English and Urdu versions, respectively, and that copies of the Urdu translation be supplied to Deputy Commissioners for the information of District and Local Boards.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. B. KETTLEWELL,

Judicial and General Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—24-11-04—774.

No. 22 **of 1904.**

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1904.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, PUNJAB, FOR THE YEAR 1903-04.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (General) Department, No. 1260, dated 23rd November 1904.

READ—

The Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for the year 1903-04, forwarded with his letter No. 4213, dated the 1st October 1904.

REMARKS.—

1. The number of public educational institutions in the Province (including Native States) during the year under review was 3,246, with a total of 194,915 scholars. The increase of 16 schools over the figures recorded for the past year is chiefly due to a rise of 12 in the number of institutions for girls. Boys' Secondary and Primary Schools have respectively declined and risen by 7 and 10 during the year. The total number of girls' public schools in the Province is now 401 and the number of scholars, 16,744, shows an increase of 143 over last year's figures. Boys' public institutions have risen by 4, and the number of scholars educated therein by 3,010. In the matter of private schools, institutions for the education of girls show a steady progress; their number has increased by 42 and now stands at 716, while 332 more scholars attended than in the year past. Boys' schools, however, fell by no less than 165, although the recorded number of pupils only declined by 27, and stands at 65,515. The decline of private schools has been equally marked in British territory and in the Native States, but the decrease in the number of pupils is confined to the latter only, as more boys attended the private schools in British territory than in the preceding year. The decline in private schools is attributed by the Director to be due chiefly to the prevalence of plague, and the Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that the work done by them is highly valued and that their general condition shows progress. In all, the educational establishments of the Province showed an increase of 108 during the year, and the number of persons receiving

education an increase of 1,691. This latter figure, although it shows an increase of ·62 per cent. only on last year's roll, is satisfactory when the disturbing effect of plague is remembered.

2. The number of colleges is 18, or the same as last year. The number of scholars has, however, increased by 87. Students in the Law College have again decreased by 21, but this indication that the rising generation of the Province is beginning to look to other careers than that of the law is not altogether a matter for regret. Special schools have slightly risen in number with a corresponding increase in pupils.

3. The total expenditure on education during the year amounted to Rs. 41,16,698, being an increase of Rs. 3,52,710. Of this increase the whole, with the exception of Rs. 16,103, occurred in British territory. The greater part of the increase in British territory was, as in the previous year when there was an equally large increase in the expenditure incurred by Government, due to indirect expenditure, distributed over all the sub-heads of Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus, University, Direction, Inspection and Miscellaneous. A good deal has been done to improve the buildings and furniture during the year, and the appointment of 20 Assistant District Inspectors has materially improved the supervising agency. Tuition fees in Native States amounted to Rs. 10,765, and fees of all kinds elsewhere in the Punjab to Rs. 9,78,090: this latter figure shows an increase of Rs. 31,441 on the corresponding figure for last year. There was an actual increase of Rs. 13,616 from tuition fees, and of Rs. 17,819 under the head of other fees. The proportion of the Imperial contribution to the total expenditure has remained almost at the same figure as last year, while the Provincial contribution has risen from 29·03 per cent. of the whole to 32·2 per cent. That from Local Funds has decreased from 24·55 per cent. to 23·4, and the expenditure out of fees from 25·4 per cent. to 24 per cent.

4. The management of District Board schools calls for little comment beyond a repetition of the remarks made last year. Although some progress has been made, it is generally reported that much remains to be done in the direction of the provision of suitable accommodation and apparatus. The complaint is strong in the case of the Ráwalpindi, Shahpur and Multán Boards, and should receive the attention of the Deputy Commissioners concerned. The Director calculates that the expenditure by District Boards fell short by Rs. 1,92,593, as compared with 2 lakhs in the previous year, of the proportion of their income, which Government has power, if it thinks fit, to require them to spend on education. Miánwáli was again the only district that expended more than the full amount demandable, and Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh again approached this limit.

5. The number of schools under the control of Municipal Committees has risen by 4 during the year. Their management generally is reported as not very satisfactory, but the Committees have no doubt many calls upon their income besides education. The Lahore Municipality is said to take very little interest in education, and to have discontinued the payment of close scholarships. This is to be regretted, and His Honour trusts that, as the Municipality of the Provincial capital, it may set a better example in the future. The total amount spent on education by the Municipal Committees was Rs. 2,11,009 less than the enforcible maximum, a figure that differs by less than 3,000 rupees from that recorded last year. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently approved of certain measures for strengthening the connection of the Education Department with the Secondary Schools maintained by Local Bodies in the Province, the result of which will be noticed next year. It is by no means intended by these measures to dissociate District Officers and Local Bodies from taking an active interest in the welfare of such schools. Sir Charles Rivaz fully recognizes that, both as regards

Primary and Secondary education, everything must necessarily depend on close and sympathetic co-operation between District and Educational Officers, and the elimination of all departmental jealousy and antagonism, and he is confident that this is, and will be, borne in mind by all whose duty it is to promote the cause of educational progress in this Province.

6. The year has been one of steady progress in many directions. The appointment of 20 Assistant District Inspectors has been already mentioned. The staff of the Central Training College and of each Normal School has been strengthened, and largely increased boarding-house accommodation has been provided for these institutions. There has been a marked increase in the number of qualified teachers, both male and female. In both Primary and Secondary Schools the character of the teaching and the method of imparting it have considerably improved, while the rules for the recognition of unaided schools have produced a wholesome desire among the managers of such institutions for the engagement of more certificated men. The teaching of English, Mathematics and Science in Secondary Schools has improved, and more attention has been paid to Agriculture, Drawing, Object Lessons, Physical Training and Kindergarten. The interest taken by Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs in educational matters within their circles has been quickened. The policy of Government, to have one Government Model School at the head-quarters of each district, which is now being inaugurated, will, it is hoped, result in affording a useful example to the other schools of the district. The Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination is now discontinued, and will be replaced by a Scholarship Examination at the head-quarters of each district at the time of the annual inspection.

7. An educational exhibition was for the first time held at Lahore during the year, and was opened free to the public. It appears to have largely stimulated interest in education both among those engaged in educational work and in the general public. A most useful conference was also held at Lahore in the course of the year at which a number of important questions were discussed by officers of the Educational Department. Some of their recommendations have already borne fruit, and notably in the starting of evening continuation classes and in the stimulus given to female education both by encouraging teachers' wives and widows to open girls' schools and otherwise.

8. Private enterprise has been well marked during the year. Improvements have been effected in the Islámia High School at Lahore by the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, and a new building is also under construction for the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental School at Amritsar. In the Ráwalpindi Circle 3 new schools have been erected by subscription or the munificence of private gentlemen, and in the Multán Circle 7 Primary, 2 Industrial Indigenous, and 18 Girls' Private Schools owe their origin to the same source, while one of the Primary Schools for girls has also been raised to the Middle status. Muzaffargarh and Jhang have also been enriched with a number of new school-houses erected at private expense, and there have been many subscriptions there and elsewhere towards the provision of buildings, appliances and scholarships. Only from Delhi comes the report that private enterprise is non-existent.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe the continued attention that is paid to Physical Training and Discipline, and the improvement recorded in that direction. The introduction of native physical exercises has provided an additional means of enforcing these ends, which is especially welcome where gymnastic apparatus cannot be freely provided. The intercourse between the teachers and pupils has generally improved, and the Inspector of the Ráwalpindi Circle, where such intercourse is not as close as is desirable, rightly remarks that by holding aloof the masters lose a great opportunity of studying and influencing their boys. The various school societies, associations and clubs have also contributed much to the higher education of their members.

10. Attendance in the colleges of the Province has increased by 87 during the year. The Central Training College has been affiliated to the University, and regulations for the new degree of Bachelor of Teaching submitted for the sanction of the Government of India. The Government College at Lahore has to deplore the loss of one of its Professors by the retirement of Mr. Arnold, and the Law College the death of its Principal, Dr. Serrel, which occurred since the close of the year. Inter-collegiate lectures for the M. A. students of the Government College and the Forman Christian College at Lahore have been initiated during the year. The Forman Christian College, which continues to be numerically the largest college in the Punjab, maintained its reputation for succes in winning prizes both at examinations and for athletic sports. The roll of Sts Stephen's College, Delhi, has, in contrast to the marked decrease noted last year, increased to 79, a figure above that recorded two years ago. The number of students at the Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College has decreased, but the institution continues to do good work and has added a gymnasium and dispensary to its buildings. The Khálsa College maintained during the year under report the progress of which a commencement was noted last year, and a student of the college was first in the Province in the B. A. Examination. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes for marked results next year from the recent efforts of the Sikh community to invigorate this institution. All the Mission Colleges show an increased number of pupils and continue to pay great attention to the moral, physical and intellectual education of their students. The Medical and Veterinary Colleges have again an increased number of students, namely, 234 and 128 respectively, against 216 and 119 last year. Each has done good work, and the prospects of employment for their students improve yearly. The new boarding house for the former institution is in process of construction, and a new laboratory for the Practical Chemistry Class is approaching completion. During the year the pay of certain Professorships in the Medical College was assimilated to that of similar appointments in the Presidency College. The Veterinary College is about to be largely extended by the amalgamation with it of the Ajmer College. Generally, collegiate education is prospering, although in the Oriental College, Lahore, and in the Law College there was a slight diminution of attendance. The results of the examinations were generally satisfactory.

11. Sir Charles Rivaz is glad to observe the growing popularity of technical education as evidenced by the increased numbers of candidates who entered for and passed the Engineering Examinations, and by the enhanced admission to the Engineering Department of the Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College and to other institutions for technical and industrial instruction. The Mayo School of Art continued to be well attended during the year, but the tendency to regard it as a means of obtaining employment as teachers or drawing masters is to be regretted.

12. The numbers of Primary Schools and of pupils attending them continued to increase, and of the latter nearly one-half were agriculturists. The results of the Upper Primary Examination were very similar to those of the previous year. The numbers of Zamíndári Schools and scholars have not materially fallen off, but the schools are said to be unpopular as affording only a half measure of education. Indigenous schools, on the other hand, hold their own well and do useful work in imparting elementary education at small cost. The measures which are being taken for reforming the Primary Schools in rural areas and providing them with a curriculum suited to the real needs of the agricultural community, will be noticed in reviewing the educational operations of the present year.

13. The number of Public European Schools has fallen by one, consequent on the closure of St. Thomas' School, Murree. A new building is being erected for the accommodation of the girls of the Mayo Industrial Orphanage at Simla, and St. Bede's College in the same station has been opened for the training of

women teachers. The Lawrence Memorial Asylum, Murree, lost the services of its Principal by the retirement of Mr. Peake, and the Second Master and Head Mistress also left the school during the year. There were no other important changes connected with European schools in the twelve months under report.

14. The number of native girls receiving education has, as noticed above again increased, and, as before, the greatest number come from the Amritsar District. The Lahore, Ráwalpindi and Siálkot Districts also contribute upwards of ,000 each. The result is satisfactory in view of the number of schools that had to be closed or deserted for a part of the year owing to the ravages of plague. Domestic economy and needlework, as well as the usual school subjects, have continued to receive attention, and there is no doubt that the influence of the schools is spread beyond their walls into the zanánás of pardah ladies. The tendency of girls to prolong their stay at school is a marked sign of progress. A Female Normal School is shortly to be established at Lahore in connection with the Victoria Girls' School, and during the year 32 girls were under training in the normal classes of various institutions.

15. The number of Muhammadan boys under instruction has risen by 1,097, or 1 per cent., during the year, but it is noticeable that the rise occurs in private and not in public schools. Both from the Lahore and Jullundur Circles favourable reports have been received showing a real effort on the part of the Muhammadan community. The excellence of Muhammadan boys in athletics and games is noticeable. One great cause of Muhammadan backwardness is no doubt their comparative poverty, and while much has been done by private munificence, there is room for still more help in the direction of the foundation of scholarships and stipends. It is noteworthy that technical education is more sought after by Muhammadans than by other classes. Thus of the passed students of the Veterinary College 83 were Muhammadans and 35 Hindús or Sikhs. In the Railway Technical School, Lahore, there were 312 Muhammadan students against 129 Hindús and Sikhs; while in both the District Board Industrial School, Ludhiána, and the Municipal Board Industrial School, Amritsar, and indeed in most similar institutions, the majority of the students are found to be Muhammadans.

16. There was an increase of 2 in the number of students attending the Aitchison Chiefs' College. The constitution of the staff of the College has been reorganized since the close of the year under report and the standard of admission has been raised as a result of the decisions of the Government of India in regard to future educational arrangements at Chiefs' Colleges. The question of the recognition by the Punjab University of a separate college examination as equivalent to the Entrance Examination is under consideration.

17. The work of the Text-Book Committee at Lahore has been marked by continued and increased success, and the financial position of the Committee is sound. The circulation of boxes of books among Inspectors and School Masters has been much appreciated. His Honour desires to thank the members of the Committee once again for their valuable assistance to the Department.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor congratulates the Director of Public Instruction and the officers of the Educational Department on the record of a successful year's work.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, and be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for information, and also that they be submitted to the Government of India, Home Department, with copies of the report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. H. DIACK,

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—1-12-04—774.

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By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. H. DIACK,

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

No. 23 of 1904.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1904.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS FOR 1903-04.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Boards and Committees (Committees.) Department, No. 684, dated 1st December 1904.

READ—

The Annual Municipal Reports for 1903-04.

REMARKS—

PART I.—CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEES.

(*a*) *New Municipalities established and old Municipalities abolished.*—Mianwali has been constituted a second class Municipality during the year under report, and Gojra in the Jhang District has been declared a Notified Area, represented by 4 members. No other changes have occurred.

(*b*) *Revision of boundaries.*—The boundaries of the Leiah Municipality were extended during the year with a view to the inclusion of recent extensions of the town within octroi limits. Otherwise all boundaries have remained the same.

(*c*) *Changes effected in the system of appointing members and reasons for the same.*—Nomination has been substituted for election in the Municipalities of Bhiwani and Sahiwal. The constitution of the Sujanpur (Gurdaspur) Committee was changed in order to equalise the number of Hindu and Muhammadan representatives. The rental qualifications of voters was raised in Amritsar proper.

(*d*) *Election and appointment of new members.*—Two hundred and seventy-nine vacancies in elective seats occurred during the year; 175 old members secured re-election, and 76 seats were filled by new candidates. The remaining 28 seats were either left unfilled owing to the occurrence of the vacancy at the close of the year or were filled by nomination. Although 309 candidates (excluding those for the Jullundur Division, for which figures are not available) were nominated for the vacant seats, only 95 contests actually took place throughout the province. It is commoner by far for a nominee, especially in the case of a new candidate, to retire than to complete his candidature. These figures bear out the conclusion of the Commissioner of Lahore, who remarks that "The men who aspire to be on the Committee can easily obtain and retain their seats . . . Many

gentlemen who would be useful members decline to stand where there is likely to be a contest, as it is unfortunately too common for discreditable practices to be resorted to. There is generally competition to be a 'sirkari' member." The Commissioner of Rawalpindi dealing with the same question writes, "The elective system . . . as a rule . . . does not attract men of good class . . . . and as long as it remains in force nothing can finally be done to improve matters. People of the class of butchers, petition-writers and petty shop-keepers do not make good members, and their election stands in the way of others becoming candidates." On the other hand a fair proportion of voters polled at the actual contests that took place. Though the percentage of voters was as low as 27 and 24 per cent. in the Municipalities of Nurmahal and Nawashahr in the Jullundur Division and fell to 4 per cent. at Batala in the Gurdaspur District, it averaged 67 per cent. in the elections of the Delhi Division, 58 per cent. in Lahore, 63 per cent. in Rawalpindi, and 79 per cent. in Multan. It is difficult, however, to say how far such figures indicate a wholesome rivalry and how far they are the result of "discreditable practices." Large sums of money are said to have been spent by the rival candidates at Sialkot, and in Jhelum one person was prosecuted and convicted of attempting to vote by personation.

(*e*) *Notice of any disproportion between the number of ex-officio and nominated members on the one hand and elected members on the other.*—Eight elective seats are reported to have been filled by nomination owing to the lack of candidates during the year; the Lahore report in silent on the point. Changes have consequently been entailed in the proportionate number of seats held by elected and nominated members in Ballabgarh, Kaithal and other Municipalities.

(*f*) *Meetings, general and special, of the General Committee and attendance at the same.*—The number of meetings held and the attendance of members thereat has on the whole been satisfactory during the year under report. The Committees of Simla, Delhi and Zafarwal met 56, 52 and 51 times respectively. The Ambala Committee met 48 times and that of Multan 36. Amritsar and Mukerian had 29 and 28 meetings respectively, Lahore and Machiwara 23, Murree and Rawalpindi 22 and Una 20 meetings. On the other hand His Honour regrets to notice that no less than 28 Committees failed to hold the prescribed number of meetings. In many of the minor Municipalities the prevalence of plague and the absence of business is pleaded as an excuse, but it can only be due to the apathy of the members that 3 meetings of the Ferozepore Municipality had to be adjourned for lack of a quorum. The Notified Areas of Shadiwal and Shahpur Civil Station held no meetings during the year under report, while that of Ramdas held 1 only. The Commissioner of Lahore observes that there seems to be no necessity for the strict enforcement of Section 19 of the Municipal Act in the case of some of the minor towns or of the Notified Areas in the absence of any business for transaction. As regards towns the law is clear, and its demands are, in His Honour's opinion, not unreasonable. But the section does not require any definite number of meetings of the Committees of Notified Areas as it has not hitherto been extended to any of these areas.

(*g*) *General working of the Committees, &c.*—Sub-Committees are now generally in operation, and they are reported to have relieved the General Committee of much routine work. In the Lahore Municipality, however, it is noticed that valuable time is lost by relegating to them business which ought to be disposed of by the General Committee itself. The same point was noticed in paragraph 6 of last year's review with special reference to Lahore, and Commissioners should exercise a careful supervision to see that Sub-Committees are not used as a means of shelving a case or in order to transfer the responsibility of a disageeable decision.

The Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to question the wisdom of the system in force in Murree by which one member of the Forest Sub-Committee has in rotation to select and mark trees that have to be felled for fuel or timber. The working of valuable forests requires more expert management than is likely to be attained by this system, and the Commissioner of the Division should consider whether some improvement cannot be effected.

The proceedings of Committees were overruled in 11 cases during the year. None of the cases call for any special notice.

Generally speaking the working of the Committees for the year is reported to be satisfactory, but there are many exceptions, in which the members are said to be actuated by party feeling rather than by public spirit, while the management of the Sadhaura, Tanda, Shahabad and Palwal Committees is very adversely criticized.

The Lieutenant-Governor welcomes an improved report of the working of the Rewari Municipality, and is glad to observe the favourable notice of Mir Nasir Ali Khan and Lala Ramji Das, members of the Farukhnagar Committee. He regrets to observe the unfavourable comments passed on the Lahore Municipality, and would be glad if the Commissioner will give the matter his continued attention and, if necessary, report to Government separately on the matter.

(*h*) *Rules framed by Government or by the Committee.*—Bye-laws regarding the collection and refund of octroi were framed during the year in Delhi, Leiah Rawalpindi, Pind Dadan Khan and all Committees of the Hoshiarpur District; Delhi, Simla, Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh, Gohana and Hidayatpur Chhaoni passed bye-laws dealing with slaughter houses and the sale of meat. In Jullundur the Conservancy Darogha was invested with the powers of a Police Officer under Section 34 of Act V of 1861. Building bye-laws were passed in Kangra. A number of bye-laws have been passed and others are under consideration in the newly constituted Municipality of Mianwali.

The Simla Municipality also passed bye-laws dealing with the water-supply and vaccination.

PART II.

(*a*) *Imposition of new and withdrawal of old taxes.*—The only changes in the year occurred in the Delhi Division, where the house-tax levied in Bhiwani Municipality was discontinued and sanction given to the levy of a house-tax in the Ambala Municipality in lieu of the existing water-tax which, as noticed last year, never worked smoothly. The rates of the house-tax levied in the Budhlada Notified Area have been raised to figures varying from Rs. 15 to annas 8 per annum according to the means of the owner.

The revision of the octroi schedules of all Municipalities has been held in abeyance pending the decision of the Government of India as to the maximum rates to be levied on the various classes of commodities.

(*b*) *Total income from taxation.*—The total income derived from rates and taxes in all the Municipal and Notified Areas during the year amounted to Rs. 34,44,000, showing an increase of Rs. 1,55,000 over last year's collections. Collections from octroi amounted to Rs. 30,44,000, and accounted for almost the whole of this increase, though there were also substantial increases in the returns of house-tax. The profits of water-tax and tolls on roads and ferries declined.

The reaction after the inflated figures of the Darbar year accounts for a fall of Rs. 36,000 in the octroi income of Delhi; while the scare of plague and the partial desertion of the city consequent upon it is said to explain a similar decline of Rs. 34,000 in Rawalpindi. The octroi recoveries of Amritsar, Simla and Lahore increased by Rs. 47,000, Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 28,000 (in round figures) respectively; these increases were mainly due to good harvests and improved administration.

(*c*) *Examination of the average incidence of total taxation on the town population.*—The average incidence of all taxation was Re. 1-8-0 against Re. 1-7-0 in the previous year. That for octroi Class I (grain) only was Re. 0-12-10 as against Re. 0-12-1 and of total octroi Re. 1-5-6 against Rs. 1-4-6 recorded last year.

The incidence of total taxation in Delhi declined from Rs. 2-1-4 to Re. 1-15-6, but in Amritsar and Lahore it rose to Rs. 2-6-10 and Rs. 2-8-3 respectively. In Simla it stood at Rs. 11-2-10, in Kasumpti at Rs. 20-1-2, in

Dalhousie at Rs. 8-8-0 and in Murree at Rs. 6-6-0. These figures all show increases on those of last year. The general upward tendency suggests that the population is able to bear more than the prescribed standard of Re. 1 per head without difficulty.

(*d*) *Notice of any facts of special importance connected with the working of taxes other than octroi.*—From Delhi it is reported that the tax-payers have become accustomed to the house-tax which was so unpopular at its first institution. Direct taxation is seldom popular, but no special difficulties calling for note have occurred in the year.

(*e*) *Working of the octroi tax, &c.*—The general working of the octroi tax is again reported to have been satisfactory. The question of collection is receiving especial attention in Lahore and Sialkot, where considerable room for improvement existed; the causes of the more noticeable increases and decreases and the question of the revision of schedules have already been noticed. The cost of collection varies roughly in an inverse ratio with the proceeds of the tax. It varied in the year under report from 53 and 45 per cent. in the Notified Areas of Shadiwal and Ramdas, and 31 per cent in the Municipalities of Jhelum to Rs. 5-2-1 per cent. in Delhi and Rs. 4-2-10 per cent. in Lahore. It is satisfactory to note that both in Lahore and Amritsar the cost of collection has declined in the year.

The question of refunds has received attention in most Municipalities where the system is in force, although the general overhauling of the system is deferred until the revision of the octroi schedules is complete. Faridabad and Sonepat have framed refund rules during the year, and the rules of the Delhi Municipality, which refunded a percentage of Rs. 4-11-4 on the gross realisation, were revised. The Hoshiarpur Municipality refunded only 2·95 per cent. and was apparently unable to meet its claims. The Deputy Commissioner is insisting on closer attention to the matter. Ferozepore is again unfavourably noticed, and the refunds amounted to only 1·20 per cent. of the gross recoveries.

In Amritsar, the great centre of through trade, the refunds amounted to 14 per cent., and claims amounting to Rs. 4,465 only were left pending at the close of the year as against 13,315 claims disposed of. The working of the Gujranwala Committee has improved in this matter in the year under report, but is not yet above reproach.

The operations of the bonded warehouses call for no special remark. In many places traders prefer to store their goods in private warehouses outside Municipal limits in order to avoid demands for rent and in some cases to secure better facilities for gambling on their goods.

The incidence of net octroi collections per head of town population and per head of town population *plus* accepted estimates of additional consumers has been noticed only in the Delhi and Multan divisional reports. Here it varied from Rs. 2-13-11 and Rs. 2-0-10 respectively in Dera Ghazi Khan, and Re. 1-11-7 and Re. 1-10-6 and Re. 1-9-9 and Re. 1-7-2 in Multan and Ambala to Re. 0-6-2 and Re. 0-3-2 respectively in Talamba. The case of Simla, which is exceptional, has been excluded from the comparison.

In the Simla Municipality the standard consumption has largely increased in a variety of commodities. The higher scale of consumption was made applicable to the town shortly after the close of the year, so the departure from the normal should be less marked in the current year's report.

Throughout the province there are large excesses over the Government standards of consumption in a great variety of commodities, while there are also many deficiencies indicating leakage of dutiable commodities. Although the increases may be explained by special causes in isolated cases as in Delhi, where the increase in metals is said to be largely due to the supersession of the old earthen plates by enamelled iron ware, there is a consensus of opinion that the standards of consumption require to be raised owing to the increased prosperity of the province and to be applied to the most recent figures of population. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, has no doubt that even when this revision is effected there will remain many cases of excess, pointing to

taxation of through trade. The latter cannot, however, be really checked until more reliable data of consumption are provided. The questions are intimately associated, and will be considered in connexion with the revision of the octroi schedules.

PART III.—ACCOUNTS.

Audit.—The system of peripatetic audit referred to in paragraph 18 of the previous year's review was sanctioned in June last, and is being applied with effect from the accounts for the year under review under the orders contained in Punjab Government, Financial Department, Resolution No. 836 S., dated 8th July 1904.

Balances.—The Municipalities and Notified Areas in the Punjab opened the year with balances aggregating Rs. 17,98,000, namely, Rs. 14,83,000 in cash and Rs. 3,15,000 in investments, and closed with an aggregate balance of Rs. 19,48,000 (Rs. 16,10,000 in cash and Rs. 3,38,000 in investments). The main causes of the increase of Rs. 1,27,000 in cash balances are dealt with later. The balances of some of the Municipalities and Notified Areas fell below the prescribed minimum, chiefly owing to plague.

Debt Heads.—The entries which call for notice under "Debt transactions" of Municipalities are confined to "Loans." The balance of loans outstanding on 31st March 1904 aggregated Rs. 49,23,000 against Rs. 44,53,000 on 31st March 1903. The increase of Rs. 4,70,000 represents the difference between the advances (Rs. 6,58,000) taken up during the year by certain Municipal Committees against sanctioned loans and the recoveries (Rs. 1,88,000) made in repayment of loans advanced in previous years. The loans outstanding at the end of the year against each indebted Municipality are as usual indicated against it in the remarks column of Appendix III. The outstandings against the Simla and Lahore Municipalities include Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 4,57,000 due on debentures and to the Bank of Bengal respectively; all the rest were taken from Government. The financial position of each indebted Municipality during the year under review was sound, the closing balance in every case being appreciably above the minimum prescribed by Government.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The total income and expenditure, exclusive of *Debt Head Transactions*, amounted to Rs. 49,33,000 and Rs. 52,55,000 against Rs. 49,39,000 and Rs. 51,92,000 respectively in the preceding year. The variations under the main heads are explained in the following paragraphs.

Realizations under Special Acts.—The chief sources of income under this head were—

(1) Cattle pounds (Rs. 22,000);

(2) Hackney Carriage licenses (Rs. 7,000); and

(3) Chaukidari tax (Rs. 6,000).

Head (2) shows a decrease of Rs. 10,000, which is due to the income in 1902-03 having been abnormally large in Delhi in consequence of the Darbar. The other heads exhibit no variation.

Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation.—The total revenue under this head aggregated Rs. 7,47,000 against Rs. 9,26,000, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,79,000, which is due to diminished receipts under (1) *Sale proceeds of lands, &c.* (Rs. 2,09,000), (2) *Conservancy receipts* (Rs. 3,000) and (3) *Fees from markets and slaughter-houses* (Rs. 3,000), partly counterbalanced by increased income from (4) *Rents of lands, &c.* (Rs. 10,000), (5) *Educational institutions* (Rs. 7,000), (6) *Bonded warehouses* (Rs. 9,000), (7) *Fines under the Municipal Act, &c.* (Rs. 6,000), and (8) *Interest on investments* (Rs. 5,000). The causes of the variations are—

(1) *Sale proceeds of lands, &c.*—The decrease of Rs. 2,09,000 occurred in the towns of Delhi (Rs. 1,79,000), Sangla (Rs. 16,000),

Amritsar (Rs. 9,000), Jalalpur (Rs. 7,000) and Lahore (Rs. 7,000), and is partly counterbalanced by an increase in the Hoshiarpur Municipality owing to the sale of their octroi office building.

(2) *Conservancy receipts.*—The receipts fell from Rs. 1,70,000 to Rs. 1,67,000, which is due to Rs. 12,000 on account of the sale proceeds of manure of the year under review having been recovered in advance by the Sialkot Municipality in 1902-03, partly counterbalanced by better sales of manure in Delhi, Lyallpur and Gujranwala, and by improved conservancy arrangements in Bhera.

(3) *Fees from markets and slaughter-houses.*—The falling off is due to abnormal realizations in Delhi in the previous year in connection with the Darbar.

(4) *Rents of lands, &c.*—The increase (Rs. 10,000) occurred chiefly in Lyallpur, partly counterbalanced by a decrease in Simla, due to falling off in realizations for the use of the Town Hall and to a reduction in the rents of stalls in the Market and Gunj.

(5) *Educational receipts.*—The increase (Rs. 7,000) is due to improved receipts in Jullundur, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Multan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan, consequent mainly on an increase in the attendance at schools.

(6) *Bonded warehouse fees.*—The increase (Rs. 9,000) which occurred in Rawalpindi represents the income for 1903-04 as well as for 1902-03, the fees for the latter period having been realized after the close of that year.

(7) *Fines under the Municipal Act, &c.*—The major portion of the increase (Rs. 6,000) was realized in Lahore, Simla and Amritsar, which is due to closer attention to conservancy and other services and to an increase in the number of prosecutions for breaches of bye-laws.

(8) *Interest on investments.*—The increase of Rs. 5,000 is due to realization in the year under review of interest on investments for electric lights in Delhi.

Grants and Contributions.—The total grants and contributions received from (1) *Government*, (2) *Local Funds* and (3) *Other Sources* amounted to Rs. 1,75,000, Rs. 1,16,000 and Rs. 15,000 in 1903-04, against Rs. 1,55,000, Rs. 1,19,000 and Rs. 8,000 respectively in 1902-03. Nearly nine-tenths of the total amount, namely, Rs. 1,82,000 and Rs. 89,000, were grants for "Educational" and "Medical" purposes against Rs. 1,45,000 and Rs 91,000 respectively in 1902-03. The increase under the former is due to a special grant of Rs. 37,000 from Government for the construction of a Boarding-house and Primary class room at Amritsar.

Miscellaneous.—The total revenue under the major head *Miscellaneous* aggregated Rs. 3,98,000, against Rs. 3,94,000 realized in 1902-03. The chief sources of income under this head are—(1) *Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals* (Rs. 42,000), (2) *Nazul income* (Rs. 48,000), (3) *Sales of water* (Rs. 96,000), (4) *Garden receipts* (Rs. 31,000), (5) *Sales of trees, grass, wood, &c.* (Rs. 57,000), (6) *Receipts from cattle and horse fairs* (Rs. 43,000), (7) *Refunds of amount drawn but not expended* (Rs. 17,000), and (8) *Miscellaneous* (Rs. 53,000). The receipts under the heads (1), (5) and (6) need no comment, as there is no

noticeable difference as compared with the figures for 1902-03. *Nazul income* fell from Rs. 73,000 to Rs. 48,000 in 1903-04 as the receipts for 1902-03 were exceptionally large in Delhi owing to the Darbar. Sales of water fetched Rs. 9,000 more as compared with the preceding year, the increase occurring in Simla (Rs. 6,000), Delhi (Rs. 4,000) and Ambala (Rs. 1,000), partly counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 2,000 in Lahore, which is attributed to the non-recovery of rates from those who fled from their houses on account of plague. The income from gardens was also better by Rs. 4,000 mainly in Delhi, Kasur and Amritsar. The "Miscellaneous income" amounted to Rs. 52,000 against Rs. 30,000 in the previous year, the increase having been contributed mainly by the Simla Municipality in the sale of stores to the extent of Rs. 23,000, and partly by Lahore due to the sale of unserviceable stores and recovery of law expenses. It is satisfactory to note that refunds of amounts drawn but not expended were reduced from Rs. 26,000 to Rs. 17,000, the result of keeping the drawings down, as far as possible, to actual requirements.

The chief variations between the expenditure (Rs. 52,55,000) exclusive of debt transactions during the year under review and that incurred in 1902-03 (Rs. 51,92,000) are accounted for below.

General administration and collection charges.—The charges under this head amounted to Rs. 7,08,000 against Rs. 6,93,000 in the preceding year. The excess of Rs. 15,000 falls under the heads (1) Office Establishment, Inspection, &c. (Rs. 5,000), and (2) Refunds other than octroi (Rs. 17,000), partly neutralized by a decrease in expenditure under the heads (3) Survey of land (Rs. 2,000), (4) Refunds of octroi (Rs. 3,000), and (5) Pensions and Gratuities (Rs. 2,000). The increase under (1) is chiefly due to the Delhi Municipality having invested in a printing press and to the entertainment of an Engineer Secretary for the Simla Municipal Committee on a higher pay. The increase under (2) is due to the amount of Rs. 17,000 which was subscribed towards the cost of a new school at Jullundur and deposited with the Municipal Committee in 1902-03 having, at the wish of the subscribers, been transferred during the year under review to the credit of the Jullundur Victoria Memorial Hospital Society. This transfer will not, however, affect the original object for which the funds were raised, as the building in which the hospital was located will be available for the school.

Public Safety.—The expenditure charged under this head amounted to Rs. 7,14,000 against Rs. 7,15,000 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 1,000 is due to diminished expenditure under the heads "Fire" (Rs. 3,000) mainly in the towns of Simla, Amritsar and Batala, and "Lighting" (Rs. 4,000) owing to the installation of electric lighting in Delhi in the previous year, partly counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 6,000 under Police, due to the construction of Police buildings in the towns of Lahore, Amritsar, Fazilka and Multan.

Public Health and Convenience.—The expenditure incurred on this account amounted to Rs. 27,90,000 against Rs. 27,36,000, showing an increase of Rs. 54,000, which occurs chiefly under the heads (1) Water-supply (Rs. 2,21,000), (2) Hospitals and Dispensaries (Rs. 38,000), (3) Public Works Establishment (Rs. 4,000), and (4) Stores (Rs. 19,000), partly counterbalanced by decreases under (5) Drainage (Rs. 1,46,000), (6) Conservancy (Rs. 2,000), (7) Markets and Slaughter-houses (Rs. 15,000), (8) Arboriculture (Rs. 9,000), and (9) Roads (Rs. 56,000). The excess under (1) is chiefly due to the construction of water works at Amritsar and to larger outlay in Simla on the maintenance of the water-supply. The construction of the Victoria Jubilee Hospital at Amritsar and large additions to the hospital at Delhi account for the increase under (2). The increase under (3) is chiefly due to the appointment of an Engineer on a higher salary by the Lahore Municipal Committee, and

that under (4) to a larger outlay by the Simla Municipality. The decrease in drainage charges occurs in the case of the Municipalities of Delhi, Ambala, Simla, Lyallpur and Chunian and is due to abnormal expenditure in the previous year. The charges on account of Markets and Slaughter-houses and Arboriculture exhibit a decrease during the year under review owing to inflated expenditure in 1902-03 in Delhi on account of the Darbar. The decrease under "Roads" is spread over several Municipalities, but the major portion of it occurred in Delhi and Amritsar, due in the case of the former to heavy expenditure in connection with the Darbar in 1902-03 and in the latter to the stoppage of work to permit of pipe-laying in the city during the year under review.

Public Instruction.—The expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,15,000 against Rs 5,95,000 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 20,000 is mainly due to the construction of a school building at Multan for Hindu Girls, a Boarding-house at Pind Dadan Khan and to improvements to school buildings at Amritsar and Ludhiana, and partly to the refurnishing of certain schools.

The total number of scholars on the rolls of the secondary schools managed by Municipal Boards on the 31st March last was 21,592, or 215 less than in the preceding year. The number in the secondary and primary stages of instruction was 7,507 and 14,085 against 7,607 and 14,200 respectively in the previous year.

Contributions—The total expenditure charged under this head rose from Rs. 1,27,000 in 1902-03 to Rs. 1,34,000 during 1903-04. The increase of Rs. 7,000 is chiefly due to the payment by certain Municipalities of arrear contributions to Government on account of localized Provincial properties.

Miscellaneous.—The total Miscellaneous expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,92,000 against Rs. 3,25,000 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 33,000, mainly under the heads (1) Other Miscellaneous charges (Rs. 50,000), which is spread over almost all the Municipalities and represents special expenditure incurred in 1902-03 in connection with the Coronation celebrations, (2) Maintenance of lepers (Rs. 6,000) owing to the transfer from the 1st July 1903 of the asylum at Tarn Taran to the Mission to Lepers in the East, (3) Actual cost of work done for private individuals (Rs. 6,000), and (4) Law expenses (Rs. 2,000), partly counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 5,000 under Nazul charges and Rs. 26,000 under Interest. The latter increase is due to fresh loans raised.

PART IV.—GENERAL.

Plague was again prevalent in almost all the Municipal towns of the Delhi, Jullundur and Lahore Divisions; in the Multan Division, beyond a few imported cases in Multan itself, Maghiana was the only Municipality attacked, and there the ravages of the disease were severe. It increased largely in the Rawalpindi Division, and its appearance in the town of Rawalpindi created a panic which resulted in the flight of the greater part of the population. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that on the outbreak of the disease in Bhera most of the members of the Committee deserted the place, and the few that remained rendered no assistance. Of the larger towns Amritsar and Lahore both suffered considerably.

Cholera appeared sporadically, and there were 91 cases in Delhi. A few cases of small-pox occurred; otherwise the health of the towns has been good during the year past.

An outbreak of fire occurred in a cotton factory at Hissar and a severe fire at Sohna, while in Amritsar losses estimated at Rs. 23,410 are reported to have occurred from the same cause; in Dharmsala a serious fire, resulting in the destruction of many valuable records, occurred in the District Offices.

Flood water from the Ravi caused some damage to the Lahore Water Works, and interrupted the supply for some days. Steps have since been taken to protect the plant from pollution by flood water.

In the year under report the Kalka-Simla Railway was opened for traffic, and good progress made with the Agra-Delhi Chord and McLeodganj to Ludhiana (Southern Punjab) Railway.

During the year the foundation stone of the Victoria Zenana Hospital at Delhi was laid and the new Walker Hospital at Simla opened. The Ripon Hospital has continued to do good work, and the erection of a Contagious Diseases Hospital at Simla for Europeans and Eurasians has also been sanctioned. A site has been acquired at Jullundur for the erection of the Victoria Memorial Hospital, to which Government has contributed a grant-in-aid, and the work of construction will shortly commence. The new Jubilee Hospital at Amritsar was nearly completed.

Slight progress has been made during the year with the Intra-mural Drainage Scheme of Delhi City. Sanction to the raising of a loan of 4 lakhs in the open market has now been obtained, and progress should be more rapid in the future. A revision of a similar scheme in Ambala is being undertaken as the original estimates were beyond the financial capacity of the Municipality. Progress has been made with the Simla sewage extensions, and the execution of the works proposed by the Simla Extension Committee has been continued, about Rs. 72,000 having been expended in the year under report. Drainage projects are under consideration at Hansi, Jhelum, Hazro, Pind Dadan Khan and Bhera, while those prepared for Rawalpindi and Gujrat have received the sanction of Government. The Lahore Conservancy Tramway Project has not progressed, the work being impeded by a change in the selection of a site.

The execution of the Amritsar Water Works Scheme was considerably advanced during the year, and the provision of extra wells and other improvements to the existing water supplies have been undertaken in Lahore and Ambala, while progress has been made in Dharmsala, and schemes for the improvement of the supply are under consideration in Khushab and Pind Dadan Khan.

The Lyallpur Drainage and Water Works were completed at a cost of nearly 2 lakhs, the drainage of Chiniot completed, and that of Toba Tek Singh and Gojra—together with a water-supply—put in hand.

Water Works and Drainage Projects were sanctioned for Sargodha, and progress has been made with the water-supply scheme of Mianwali.

A new marble pedestal and chain fence was provided for Queen Victoria's statue in the Kaisari Bagh at Amritsar. A steam fire engine and two Washington kerosine oil incandescent lamps have been presented to the latter city by various members of the Committee.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the foregoing remarks be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab, the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, and be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Also that the remarks and a translation of them be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, English and Urdu versions respectively, and that copies of the Urdu translation be supplied to Deputy Commissioners for the information of Municipal Committees.

By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. B. KETTLEWELL,

Judicial and Genl. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 30th September 1904.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	(a) The name and residence of the registered Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right, and (b) the date on which it was registered.
		Books, English.												Rs. A. P.	
1	870	An Epitome of the History of Rome ...	English.	Students' Own Agency (Publishers).	History.	Lahore.	Commercial Press.	27th June 1904.	84	32mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 6 0	
2	869	'Pocket-Doctor' or British Pharmacopœia, with a Chart of the Doses of all Pharmacopœial preparations and percentage of lotions	Ditto.	'Ayá Rám, M.S.	Medicine (English).	Ditto.	Ditto.	1904.	36	32mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	
3	928	The Locomotive Enginemen's Handy Pocket Book on the theory and practical working of the vacuum automatic brake.	Ditto.	W. J. Owen Crossley.	Miscellaneous.	Delhi.	Imperial Medical Hall Press.	17th May 1904.	54	16mo.	I.	300	Ditto.	1 0 0	(a) W. J. Owen Crossley, Bandíkúi. (b) 22nd July, 1904.
4	867	Guide to the Siálkot District ...	Ditto.	E. E. McIntyre.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Artistic Printing Works.	28th May 1904.	22	32mo.	II.	300	Ditto.	0 1 0	
5	871	Notes on Thomas Hughe's Tom Brown's School Days.	Ditto.	S. C. Bhattachárya, M. A.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Commercial Press.	27th June 1904	166	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	1 8 0	
6	1135	A Layman's Treasure of Golden Thoughts.	Ditto.	Gobind Rám, Sethi.	Ditto.	Ráwalpindi.	Frontier Exchange Press	10th Septr. 1904.	235	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 12 0	
7	817	Religious Instruction for Standard IV ...	Ditto.	Reverend Henry Hill.	Religion (Christianity).	Lahore.	Mercantile Press.	Ditto.	148	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	
8	818	A tale of woe, or the martyrdom of the four sons of Siri Gurú Gobind Singhji at Sirhind and Chamkaur.	Ditto.	Bhái Sohan Singh.	Ditto. (Sikh).	Ditto.	Ditto.	12th April 1904.	32	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0	

		The following are designed for Educational purposes :—													
9	949	A Synopsis of Mensuration, Part I ...	English.	B. N. Máthur.	Science (Mathematical.)	Lahore.	Albion Press.	4th Augt. 1904.	1	Sheet.	I.	3,000	Printed.	0 3 0	(*a*) Bishen Naráin, Máthur, Delhi. (*b*) 12th August, 1904.
10	982	Key to Arithmetic by Lock and Lewis ...	Ditto.	Master Gurbakhsh Rái.	Ditto.	Ditto.	"Anglo-Sanskrit" Press.	1st July 1904.	176	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	1 8 0	
11	1080	A Synopsis of Mensuration, Part II ...	Ditto.	B. N. Máthur.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Albion Press.	15th Augt. 1904.	1	Sheet.	I.	3,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	(*a*) Bishen Naráin, Máthur, Delhi. (*b*) 24th August, 1904.
12	1117	Guide to Physical Geography ...	Ditto.	M. Abdur Rahmán, B.A., and B. Khurshíd Ahmad, B.A.	Science (Natural).	Siálkot.	City Press	20th July 1904.	44	12mo.	III.	4,000	Ditto.	0 3 6	
		Books, Arabic.													
13	990	Bayán-ul-Jahre wal-Ikhfát (An answer to the question whether the 'Kalima' should be read in a loud or low voice).	Arabic.	Sayyad 'Ali.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore.	Islámía Press	5th June 1904.	16	16mo.	I.	350	Lithographed	0 1 6	
14	1092	Du'á-i-Ganjúl'Arsh (A Book of Prayers)	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Rangpura, Siálkot.	Hardil Azíz Press.	18th Augt. 1904.	48	32mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6	
		The following are designed for Educational purposes :—													
15	1091	Qá'ida-i-'Arabi (Arabic Primer) ...	Arabic	...	Language.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th Augt 1904	8	16mo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 0 1	
16	1093	Qawa'id-i-Baghdádi (Arabic Primer) ...	Ditto	Shamsud Dín, Baghdádi.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	12	8vo.	I.	1,500	Ditto.	0 0 3	
17	1132	Qá'ida Arabi Sálim, No. 3 (Complete Arabic Primer, No. 3.)	Ditto.	Sheikh Muhammad Abdul Samad, Ahmadi.	Ditto.	Qádián, District Gurdáspúr.	Anwár Islám Press.	September 1904.	8	8vo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 1 0	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 30*th September* 1904—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	(*a*) The name and residence of the registered Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right, and (*b*) the date on which it was registered.
		Books, Hindi												Rs. A. P.	
18	835	Ath Sár Gítá (The pith of the Gítá—the philosophic poem of Krishna).	Hindí.	...	Religion (Hindu).	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	20th June 1904.	16	16mo.	I.	5,000	Printed.	0 0 3	
19	789	Bhajan Parchárak Dhandorah, Hissa i-Awwal (Hymns, Part I).	Hindí in the Persian character.	Members of the Sanátan Dharam Parchárak Sabha.	Poetry.	Jullundur City.	Kishan Press.	12th April 1904.	16	16mo.	I.	700	Lithographed.	0 0 3	
20	800	Prem Málá, Hissa-i-Awwal, ba ma'i Bárah máh Bairág (Hymns, Part I together with a calendar on devotion).	Ditto.	Pandit Chúni Lál Rái.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Nawal Kishore Gas Printing Works.	23rd May 1904.	16	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	...	
21	833	Nág Lílá (Sri Krishna and the snake)	Hindí.	Gangá Dhar.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	20th June 1904.	8	16mo.	I.	2,000	Printed.	0 0 3	
22	834	Bárán Máh Prahlád Bhagat (A calendar of Prahlád Bhagat).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	
23	847	Bárán Máh Krishan Lílá (A calendar on Krishna's playful childhood).	Hindí in the Gurmukhi character.	Rái Sáhib Munshi Guláb Singh and Sons (Publishers).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	24th June 1904.	24	16mo.	II.	5,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	
24	848	Jhagrá 'Akal Prem dá (Wisdom and Love—a contest).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8	16mo.	II.	5,000	Ditto.	0 0 1	

25	849	Bárán Máh Sri Krishan Gopi (A calendar of Krishna and the milkmaid).	Ditto.	Amar Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8	16mo.	II.	5,000	Ditto.	0 0 1½
26	850	Bárán Máh Sri Rám Chandra ji (A calendar of Rám Chandra).	Ditto.	Tulsí Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	29th June 1904.	8	16mo.	II.	5,000	Ditto.	0 0 1½
27	853	Bárán Máh Prahlád Bhagat (A calendar of Prahlád Bhagat).	Ditto.	Rái Sáhib Munshi Guláb Singh and Sons (Publishers).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	28th June 1904.	8	16mo.	II	5,000	Ditto.	0 0 1½
28	855	Mátmi Bhajan (Elegiac verses) ...	Ditto.	Ralla Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th June 1904.	16	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3
29	891	Bhajan (Hymns) ...	Ditto.	Surjan Dás, 'Arif.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Wazír-i-Hind Press.	8th May 1904.	16	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6
30	887	Príya Bhajan (Hymns by Príya) ...	Hindí in the Perisan character.	Mahásha Sat Príya.	Ditto.	Ditto	Súraj Prakásh Press.	28th May 1904.	16	16mo.	I.	750	Lithographed.	0 0 6
31	1055	Dán Lílá (The playful childhood of Krishna).	Hindí.	Rái Sáhib Munshi Guláb Singh and Sons (Publishers).	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	30th July 1904	16	16mo.	I.	5,000	Printed.	0 0 3
32	1114	Pothí Mevá Rám Prabodhdivákar (The sun of true knowledge).	Hindí in the Gurmukhí character.	Sant DeRá sj.	Religion (Hindu).	Amritsar.	Chashma-i-Núr Press.	31st July 1904.	280	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 8 0
33	861	Updeshárnava, Pratham Bhág (Religious catechism, Part I).	Hindí.	Pandit Mohan Lál.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Punjáb Economical Press.	1st July 1904.	20	6mo	I.	600	Ditto.	0 1 6
34	1127	Jaín Bhajan Ratnáwali, Hissá-i-Awwal (A collection of Jaín hymns, Part I).	Hindí in the Persian character.	Munshi Rám.	Ditto. Religion (Jain).	Hoshiárpur.	Motí Press.	27th June 1904.	36	32mo	I.	2,000	Lithographed.	0 1 6

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 30th September 1904—continued.

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Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	(a) The name and residence of the registered Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right, and (b) the date on which it was registered.
		Books, Hindi.												Rs. A. P.	
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.													
35	862	Warnmálá, Devnágrí Pustak ká Pratham Bhág (First Hindí Reader).	Hindí.	Pandit Mohan Lál, Sharma.	Language.	Lahore.	Punjáb Economical Press.	1st July 1904.	12	16mo.	I.	600	Printed.	0 0 3	
36	981	Hindí Bháshá kí Tísri Pustak (Hindí Third Book).	Ditto.	Múlráj, M.A.	Ditto.	Ditto.	"Anglo-Sanskrit" Press.	29th June 1904.	84	12mo.	I.	2,500	Ditto.	0 2 0	(a) Rái Múlráj, M.A., Lahore. (b) 12th August, 1904.
37	984	Varnmálá (First Hindí Reader) ...	Ditto.	Sádhú Singh Sewá Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th July 1904.	32	16mo	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	
38	1002	Copy Slip, No. 1	Ditto.	Prepared under the auspices of the Punjab Text-Book Committee and the Department of Public Instruction, Punjab.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	1904.	36	32mo.	I.	100	Ditto.	0 0 6	(a) The Punjab Text-Book Committee, Lahore. (b) 12th August, 1904.
		Books, Punjabi.													
39	898	Bhagat Jai Dev jí dá Jíwan Chritra (A biographical sketch of Bhagat Jai Dev).	Punjábí in Gurmukhí Character.	Khálsá Tract Society.	Biography.	Amritsar.	Wazír-i-Hind Press.	31st May 1904.	50	16mo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 2 0	
40	1097	Húr Mat-arthát Álas de Augaa (The obstinate man or the evils of idleness).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Fiction.	Ditto.	Ditto.	14th July 1904.	56	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	

41	845	Indar Sabha, Amánat (The Court of Indra by Amánat).	Punjábí.	Amánat.	Drama.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	20th June 1904.	64	8vo.	II.	2,000	Ditto.	0	0	9
42	777	Gopí Chand (Story of Gopí Chand) ...	Punjábí in the Persian Character.	Kálí Dás.	Poetry.	Gujránwála.	McKee Press.	30th May 1904.	104	4to.	III.	1,400	Lithographed.	0	4	0
43	778	Vaddá Haqíqat Rái (Story of Haqíqat Rái, large edition).	Punjábí in the Gurmukhí Character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4th June 1904.	100	4to.	VIII.	2,000	Ditto.	0	4	0
44	779	Káfi (Verses by Shamsher 'Alí) ...	Punjábí in the Persian Character.	Shamsher 'Alí, Zákir.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	22nd May 1904.	8	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0	0	6
45	780	Qissá-i-Kamád Mutábiq Hál-i-Faqar (The sugarcane—how closely its growth resembles the spiritual development of a saint).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	28th May 1904.	12	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0	0	9
46	786	Kartút-i-Qádián (The doings of the Mirzá of Qádián).	Ditto.	Sayyad Ghulám Haidar.	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Anwár-i-Ahmadí Press.	1st June 1904.	24	16mo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0	1	0
47	798	'Ajáib-ul-Qisas ma'rúf ba Gulzár-i-Músá (Wonderful Stories, or the Garden of Moses).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Muslam.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Nawal Kishore Press.	16th May 1904.	116	8vo.	II	3,000	Ditto.	0	4	6
48	805	Qissá-i-Sakhí Mard, Hikáyat-i-Nár-i-'Ajíbáh (1. Story of a generous man, 2. Story of a wonderful woman).	Ditto.	Nizám-ud-Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Nawal Kishore Steam, Press.	24th May 1904.	16	8vo.	II.	1,000	Ditto.	0	1	0
49	830	Sífharafi Sáín Dás (Verses by Sáín Dás)	Ditto.	Sáín Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	10th June 1904.	8	8vo.	III.	5,000	Ditto.	0	0	3
50	831	Sífharafi Bulhe Sháh (Verses by Bulhe Sháh).	Ditto.	Bulhe Sháh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8	8vo.	III.	5,000	Ditto.	0	0	3
51	832	Sífharafi Faríd Bakhsh (Verses by Faríd Bakhsh).	Ditto.	Faríd Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8	8vo.	III.	5,000	Ditto.	0	0	3

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52	836	Bárán Máh Ustati Srí Darbár Sáhib dí (A Calendar in praise of the Golden Temple, Amritsar).	Punjábí.	Sobhá Singh.	Poetry.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	10th June 1904.	4	8vo	II.	2,000	Printed.	0 0 3	
53	837	Laundon ká Hawál (Verses) ...	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4	8vo.	II.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	
54	838	Síharafí Hidáyat-Ullah (Verses by Hidáyat-Ullah).	Ditto.	Hidáyat-Ullah.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8	8vo.	IV.	5,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	
55	839	Haqíqat Rái (Story of Haqíqat Rái) ...	Ditto.	Gangá Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	12th June 1904.	36	8vo.	V.	5,000	Ditto.	0 0 6	
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91	980	Sinán-i-Muhammadi, Hissa-i-Awwal (The Spear of Muhammadanism, Part I).	Ditto.	Rahím Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	29th June 1904.	16	8vo.	II.	1,500	Ditto.	0 1 0	
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Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	(a) The name and residence of the registered Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right, and (b) the date on which it was registered.
														Rs. A. P.	
111	1065	Qissa-i-Kallú wa Kikkar Singh (Story of the wrestling match between Kallú and Kikkar Singh).	Panjábí in the Persian character.	Sher Muhammad.	Poetry.	Lahore.	Nawal Kishore Press.	28th July 1904.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 1 0	
112	1074	Qissa-i-Rája Saryál (Story of Rája Saryál).	Ditto.	Káli Dás.	Ditto.	Gujránwála.	Aryá Press.	15th July 1904.	40	16mo.	II.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	
113	1077	Majmúa'-i-Hidáyát (A collection of admonitory verses).	Ditto.	Muhammad Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	31st July 1904.	32	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0	
114	1090	Bishen Pad Bála Dev wá Bárán Máh (Verses in praise of Bála Dev, together with a calendar).	Ditto.	Laja Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.	McKee Press.	5th Augt. 1904.	16	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	Gratis.	
115	1089	Púran Bhagat (Story of Púran Bhagat)	Ditto.	Káli Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	13th Augt. 1904.	104	8vo.	VIII.	1,400	Ditto.	0 4 0	
116	1100	'Anand ki rasm kab chali hai (When did the ceremony of 'Anand come in force?)	Ditto.	Sant Súraj Singh.	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Wazír Hind Press.	19th July 1904.	16	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 6	

117	1099	Gurú Ustat (Verses in praise of the Gurú).	Panjábí.	Lála Díwán Chand.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th July 1904.	8	16mo.	I.	250	Printed.	[illegible] 0 3
118	1103	Qissa Bábe di Dharel Nár da (Story of the old man's concubine).	Ditto.	Díná Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th July 1904.	24	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 9
119	1105	Qissa Yár dí Judái (Verses on the pangs of separation).	Ditto.	Gurdit Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	31st July 1904.	18	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6
120	1109	Qissa Jabrú da (Story of Jabrú) ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	"Chashma-i Núr" Press.	25th July 1904.	48	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6
121	1111	Sohni Mahínwál (Story of Sohni and Mahínwál by Fazal Dín).	Ditto.	Fazal Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	26th July 1904.	80	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 1 6
122	1112	Sháhni Kaulán te Seth Bíjá (Seth Bíja and his wife, Kaulán).	Panjábí in the Gurmukhi character.	Nand Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	28th July 1904.	104	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0
123	1115	Nawán Qissa, Lachchhi (Story of Lachchhi, new edition).	Ditto.	Shaikh Fazal Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	31st July 1904.	8	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3
124	1113	Shahíd Bilás (Verses in honour of religious martyrs).	Ditto.	Bhái Thákar Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th July 1904.	80	8vo.	IV.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0
125	1118	Sífharafi Dilkash ma'i Shajrah Sharíf Silsila Naqshbandíya Manzúma (Verses together with a genealogy of the Naqshbandi sect of Faqírs).	Panjábí in Persian character.	Amír Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ráwalpindi.	Ráwalpindi Press.	1st July 1904.	8	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 0 6
126	1119	Né'mat-ul-Shabáb (The blessings of youth).	Ditto.	Qázi Muhammad Hasan.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th Augt. 1904.	8	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6

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Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	(*a*) The name and residence of the registered Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right, and (*b*) the date on which it was registered.
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127	1120	Shajráh Naqshbandíya Mujaddadíya (The genealogical tree of the Naqshbandi sect versified)	Panjábí in the Persian character	Fa'eh Dín	Poetry.	Ráwalpindi.	Ráwalpindi Press.	20th Augt 1904	4	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 0 3	
128	1123	Qissa i Africa ba murád Ramz-i-Faqar (Story of Africa as to'd by a man who went there as a labourer).	Ditto.	Allah Ditta.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	12	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	0 1 0	
129	1126	Qissa-i-Bímárí-i-Tá'un (Story of the plague).	Ditto.	Thákar Dás.	Ditto.	Hoshiárpur.	Motí Press.	21st July 1904.	8	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3	
130	1131	Hálat-i-Zamána (The state of the times).	Ditto.	M. Maula Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	2nd Augt. 1904.	4	12mo.	II.	1,500	Ditto.	0 0 3	
131	797	Pothi Japji Sáhib ma'i Shabd Hazára (Sikh prayers).	Ditto.	Bhái Autár Singh and Gurmukh Singh (Editors).	Religion (Sikh).	Lahore.	Nawal Kishore Gas Printing Works.	16th May 1904.	32	32mo.	I.	2,000	Lithographed.	0 0 9	
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133	843	Púran Máshi di Waddi Kathá (A complete lege[illegible]f the full moon fast).	Panjábí.	Rái Sáhib Munshi Guláb Singh and Sons (Publishers).	Religion (Hindu).	Ditto.	Ditto.	16th June 1904.	48	16mo.	III.	5,000	Ditto.	[illegible] 0 6
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157	1043	Punjábi Bál Bodh di Pothi (Punjábí Primer).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	42	16mo.	VI.	4,000	Ditto.	0 1 2
158	1067	Bálupdesh (Punjábi Primer) ...	Ditto.	S. Jot Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Nawal Kishore Gas Printing Works.	29th July 1904.	8	16mo.	I.	4,000	Litho-graphed.	0 0 3

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260	899	Ganjína-i-A[illegible]-i-Haqíqat (The treasury of Divine knowledge).	Ditto.	Hakím Khuda Bakhsh.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ludhiána.	Qaisar-i-Hind, Press.	1st June 1904.	54	4to.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 6	(a) Lála Nánu Mal, Aggarwál, Proprietor, Qaisar-i-Hind Press, Ludhiána. (b) 11th July, 1904.
261	941	Imám-i-'Azam (Imám-i-'Azam defended from the attacks of the Shí'a sect and others). (The Imám N'omán and the Shiás).	Ditto.	Maulavi Wali Muhammad.	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Mufid-i-'Am Press.	22nd July 1904.	36	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 1 0	
262	942	Islám kí T'alím, ya'ní Musalmáni ki Chális Báten (The requisites of a true Muhammadan).	Ditto.	M. Muhammad 'Abdúr Rahmán.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	68	8vo.	II.	800	Ditto.	0 4 0	
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270	781	Urdú ki Dúsri Kitáb (Phonetic Second Book).	Urdú.	Reverend T. F. Cumming.	Language.	Gujránwála.	McKee Press.	12th June 1904.	64	16mo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	...	
271	827	Urdú ki Pánchwín Kítáb (Fifth Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Prepared under the auspices of the Punjáb Text-Book Committee and the Department of Public Instruction, Punjáb.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	15th June 1904.	166	16mo.	XI.	5,000	Ditto.	0 4 8	
272	1003	Urdú ki Pánchwín Kitáb (Fifth Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1904.	166	16mo	I.	5,000	Ditto.	0 4 8	(a) Punjáb Text-Book Committee, Lahore. (b) 12th August 1904.
273	1004	Urdú ki Chhati Kitáb (Sixth Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1904.	170	16mo.	I.	5,000	Ditto.	0 4 9	(a) Ditto. (b) Ditto.
274	1063	Maktúb-i-Muhammadí, ya'ní Inshá-i-Urdú Shikasta (A letter-writer, in the running hand).	Ditto.	M. Karím-ud-Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Nawal Kishore Gas Press.	18th July 1904.	32	8vo.	II.	3,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	
275	1064	Inshá-i-Urdú (An Urdú Letter-writer).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	24	8vo.	II.	3,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	
276	1069	Qá'idá-i-Urdú Azbar (Urdú Primer by Azbar).	Ditto.	M. Muhammad Fat-hud-Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th July 1904.	24	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	[illegible]	

277	1124	Nautarmím Urdú ki Chhati Kitáb kí Farhang (Glossary of the new Sixth Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Hírá Lál.	Ditto.	Hoshiárpur.	Motí Press.	2nd June 1904.	16	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 6	
278	1125	Nautarmím Urdú ki Pánchwín Kitáb ki Farhang (A Glossary of the new Fifth Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10th June 1904.	16	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 6	
279	1130	Urdú ki Sátwín Kitáb ki Farhang (A Glossary of the Seventh Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Pandit Rájá Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	28th July 1904.	16	16mo.	II.	700	Ditto.	0 1 6	
280	828	Tulabá-i-Training College ke Sabaq tayyár karne aur nuktá chíní karne ke wáste Note-Book (The Training College Students' Criticism Lesson Note-Book and Hand-Book of School method).	Ditto.	H. T. Knowlton, Esqr.	Miscellaneous.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	17th June 1904.	130	4to.	VII.	600	Ditto	0 8 0	
281	829	Riyásat Farídkot ka Jughráfía (Geography of the Farídkot State).	Ditto.	Piyáre Lál.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th June 1904.	156	16me.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	...	
282	858	Nautarmím Tá'lím-i-Jismání ká Dúsrá Course (The Second Course of Physical Training, Revised Edition).	Ditto.	W. Bell, Esqr., M. A., C.I.E.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th June 1904.	92	16mo.	I.	5,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	(a) Lálá Jagan Náth, M. A., son of Lálá Amír Chand, late Teacher Central Model School, Lahore. (b) 11th July 1904.
283	359	Nautarmím Ta'lím-i-Jismáni ka Tísrá Course (Revised edition of the Third Course of Physical Training).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	1st June 1904.	104	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto	0 3 0	(a) Ditto. (b) Ditto.
284	937	Mukhtasar Jughráfía-i-Patiála, ma'i zarúri Hál Súba-i-Punjáb (A brief Geography of the Patiála State, with some description of the Punjab).	Ditto.	Lála Bhola Shanker.	Ditto.	Delhi.	Imperial Book Depôt Press.	17th June 1904.	48	12mo.	II.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 6	
285	1019	'Ilm-ut-Tá'lím (A Manual of School Management for Normal Schools).	Ditto.	H. T. Knowlton, Esqr.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	1902.	582	4to.	I.	2,500	Ditto.	2 0 0	(a) Punjab Text-Book Committee, Lahore. (b) 12th August 1904.
286	1036	Amritsar ke Zila' ka Jughráfía (Geography of the Amritsar District).	Ditto.	Prepared under the auspices of the Punjáb Text-Book Committee and the Department of Public Instruction, Punjáb.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10th July 1904.	48	16mo.	XII.	3,000	Ditto.	0 1 11	
287	1037	Jhelum ke Zila' ka Jughráfía (Geography of the Jhelum District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th July 1904.	64	16mo.	VI.	2,000	Ditto.	0 2 4	

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289	1039	Gújránwále ke Zila' ka Jughraffa (Geography of the Gujránwála District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th July 1904.	66	16mo.	IX.	3,000	Ditto.	0 3 5	
290	917	Zabáni Hisáb ka Mashqí Risála, Hissa-i-Duwum (Exercises in Mental Arithmetic, Part II).	Ditto.	M. Kamál-ud-Dín.	Science (Mathematical).	Hoshiár púr	Motí Press.	27th Novr. 1903.	80	12mo.	III.	700	Ditto.	0 2 0	(a) Hírá Lál and Sons, Proprietors, Motí Press, Hoshiárpur. (b) 22nd July 1904
291	1006	Mahájani ki Kitáb (Arithmetic according to Native methods).	Ditto.	Prepared under the auspices of the Punjab Text-Book Committee and the Department of Public Instruction, Punjab	Ditto.	Lahore	Mufíd-i 'Am Press.	1902.	90	16mo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 2 7	(a) Punjáb Text-Book Committee, Lahore. (b) 12th August 1904.
292	1129	Pocket Hisáb, yáni Pahára Muhárni. (A Pocket Book of Arithmetic).	Ditto.	M. Hira Lál.	Ditto.	Hoshiárpúr.	Motí Press.	9th July 1904.	16	64mo.	I.	1,500	D[illegible]	0 0 6	

293	936	Jughráfía-i-Taba'i (Physical Geography)	Ditto.	Rái Kidár Náth, M.A.	Science (Natural).	Delhi.	Imperial Book Depôt Press.	9th June 1904.	128	12mo.	III.	1,000	Ditto.	0 5 0	(a) Rái Kidár Náth, M.A., District Judge, Jhang. (b) 22nd July 1904.
294	969	Islám kí Dusri Kitáb (Second Book of Islám).	Ditto.	M. Muhammad Fíroz-ud-Dín.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore.	Rifáh-i-'Am Steam Press.	2nd July 1904.	84	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 2 6	
295	970	Islám ki Tísri Kitáb (Third Book of Islám).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	92	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	
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298	1008	Hifzán-i-Sihhat Apni aur Apne Ghar ki (Hygiene: Personal and Domestic).	Ditto	Translated by the Translating Staff of the Central Training College.	Medicine	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	1904.	364	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 8 0	(a) The Punjáb Text-Book Committee, Lahore. (b) 12th August 1904
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299	810	Tafsír-i-Nabwi (A Commentary on the Qurán).	Arabic and Panjábi.	Nabí Bakhsh.	Religion (Muhammadan)	Ditto.	Islámia Press.	14th May 1904.	432	4to.	I.	700	Ditto.	1 8 0	
300	819	Zínat-ul-Islám Jadid, Hissa-i-Duwum. (The Teachings of Islám, Part II).	Ditto.	Maulavi Muhammad Dilpazír.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Muhammadí Press.	25th May 1904.	100	8vo.	I.	1,100	Printed.	0 3 0	
301	1079	Mukammal Ahwál-ul-Ákhirat (Complete Account of the World to come).	Ditto.	M. Muhammad Hayát, "Wáiz".	Ditto.	Ditto.	Rifáh-i-'Am Press.	1st August 1904.	256	4to.	I.	1,100	Lithographed	1 4 0	(a) 'Abdul Hasan, Muhammad-'Abdul-Karím, Kashmírí Bázár, Lahore. (b) 24th August 1904.
		Persian-Urdu.													
302	1108	Asrár i-Rúháni (Divine Mysteries, or verses in praise of God).	Persian and Urdú.	Devi Dyál.	Poetry.	Amritsar.	Súraj Parkásh Press	1st July 1904.	24	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Free.	

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		Persian-Urdu.													
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304	1134	Nautarmim Fársi ki Dúsri Kitáb ka Urdú b, Muháwarah Tarjama ma'i Farhang (An Urdú translation of the new Second Persian Course, with a glossary).	Persian and Urdú.	Kánshi Rám.	Language.	Hoshiár-pur.	Moti-Press.	13th Septr. 1904.	36	16mo.	I.	700	Litho-graphed.	0 2 0	
		Arabic-Urdu.													
305	946	Alarba'ín (A pamphlet giving forty arguments to prove that M. Saná Ullah of Amritsar is not an orthodox believer in Muhammadan traditions but is an innovator).	Arabic and Urdú.	M. 'Abdul Haq.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Amritsar	Alqor'án Wal-Sunnat Press.	1st July 1904.	38	4to.	I.	750	Litho-graphed.	Free.	
306	1078	Tafsír-i-Kalám-ur-Rahmán, min Suratul Mulk ilá Ákhiril Qurán (Commentary of the Qurán from the Chapter 'Al Mulk' to the end cf the Qurán).	Ditto.	M. Ghulám Muhammad.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mercantile Press.	August 1904	340	4to.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	1 4 0	(a) 'Abdul Hasan, Muhammad-'Abdul-Karim, Kashmírí-Bazár, Lahore. (b) 24th August 1904.
307	1081	Hamáil Sharíf Mutarjam (The Qurán with an Urdú Translation, Pocket Edition).	Ditto.	Ghulám Qádir Fasih (Translator).	Ditto.	Siálkot.	Punjáb Press.	17th May 1904.	1,216	32mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	2 0 0	

		Arabic-Sindhi.													
308	806	Hidáyat-ul-Muslimín (Directions for Muhammadans).	Arabic and Sindhi.	Muhammad Siddíq.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore.	Islámia Press.	14th May 1904	64	8vo	I	750	Litho-graphed.	0 5 0	
309	808	Majmua'-i-Khutba-i-Sindhi (A collection of sermons in Sindhi).	Ditto.	M. Shah Muhammad, M. Shaháb-ud-Dín and M. 'Abdullah.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	80	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 6 6	
		Sanskrit, English.													
310	868	Sattyarath Prakásh (Fifth Chapter) ...	Sanskrit and English.	Charan Dás.	Religion.	Lahore.	Punjáb Printing Works (Printers); Aryan Printing, Publishing and General Trading Company, Limited (Publishers).	June 1904.	24	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 2 0	
		Pashto-English.													
		Designed for Educational purposes.													
311	938	The Ganj-i-Pakkhto, Part II (Select Readings in Pashto).	Pashto and English.	Mirza Ghulám Muhi-ud-Dín.	Language.	Ludhiána.	Ludhiána Mission Press; M. S. Dín & Co., (Publishers).	16th July 1904.	188	8vo.	I.	500	Printed and litho-graphed.	6 0 0	(a) Mirza Ghulám Muhi-ud-Dín, Ludhiána. (b) 27th July 1904.
		Sanskrit-Urdu.													
312	950	Nitya Karma Prakásh (A book of daily prayers).	Sanskrit and Urdú.	Pandit Kirpá Rám, Sharma.	Religion (Hindu).	Lahore.	Punjáb Printing Works.	July 1904.	52	8vo.	I	500	Litho-graphed and printed.	0 0 9	
313	1076	Sandhya Manzúm Mutarjam ma'i Asli Mantron ke (Aryan Prayers translated into Urdú verse).	Ditto.	M. Rám Chand.	Religion (Aryá).	Gujrán-wála.	Aryá Press.	29th July 1904	24	16mo	I	450	Litho-graphed.	0 0 6	
		Sanskrit-Hindi.													
314	985	Dharm Shikshak (An Instructor of Religion.	Sanskrit and Hindi.	Swámi Dayá-nand Saraswati	Religion (Aryá).	Lahore.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press.	16th July 1904.	188	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 6 0	

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315	1011	Sharah-i-Fársi Mukhtasar Qadúri almusammi ba Sadqáh.i Járiyyah (A brief commentary, in Persian on the "Qadúri"—a book on Muhammdan law and religion).	Arabic and Persian.	M. 'Abdulla "Jámi."	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore.	Faiz-i-'Am Press.	December 1903.	756	4to.	I.	700	Lithographed	1 0 0	
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		Designed for Educational purposes.													
316	1066	Kitáb-us-Sarf, ya'ni 'Arabí Zubán ke 'Ilm-i-Sarf par ek Nai Tarz ka Risála, &c. (A book on Arabic Etymology).	Arabic and Urdú.	Háfiz 'Abdur Rahmán.	Language.	Ditto.	Nawal Kishore Gas Printing Works.	29th July 1904.	136	8vo.	VI.	1,000	Ditto.	0 8 0	
		Punjabi-Sindhi.													
317	1104	Jait Sri di Vár (Verses from the Sikh Granth adapted to the Jait Sri mode of Hindú Music).	Punjábí and Sindhí.	Khálsá Tract Society.	Religion (Sikh).	Amritsar	'Wazír-i-Hind' Press.	31st July 1904.	66	16mo.	I.	500	Printed.	0 1 0	
		BOOKS, TRILINGUAL.													
		Arabic-Persian-Pashto.													
318	793	Mukhtasar-ul-Wiaqáy'a Mái Tarjamáh Fársi wa Afgháni (Selections from the "Wiaqáy'á", a book on Muhammadan secular and religious Law—translated into Persian and Pashto).	Arabic, Persian and Pashto.	M. Qamar-ud-Dín.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Lahore.	Nawal Kishore Press.	18th May 1904.	348	8vo.	II.	1,500	Lithographed.	...	
		Periodicals.													
319	791	A Digest of the Cases reported in the Punjáb Record, 1903, Volume XXXVIII.	English.	Alweyne Turner, Esquire, Bar.-at-Law, Lahore.	Law.	Ditto.	"Civil and Military Gazette" Press	2nd June 1904.	53 leaves.	8vo.	I.	500	Printed.	3 0 0	(a) Proprietors, "Civil and Military Gazette" Press, Lahore. (b) 11th July 1904.

320	792	Index to the Punjáb Record, Part II, Executive, for 1903.	Ditto.	Mr. A. W. Tancred (Editor).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	13th June 1904.	35 leaves	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.
321	793	The Punjáb Record, Part I, Judicial, for April 1904.	Ditto.	Mr. Alweyne Turner, Bar.-at-Law.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	9th June 1904.	26 leaves.	8vo.	I.	800	Dit[illegible]	3 0 0	Ditto.
322	814	The Criminal Law Journal of India, Volume I, No. 5, for May 1904.	Ditto.	Ch. Shaháb-ud-dín, B. A., LL. B.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Central Printing Works.	30th May 1904.	206	4to.	I.	600	Ditto.	2 0 0	
323	1016	The Punjáb Record, Part I, Judicial, for May 1904.	Ditto.	Mr. Alweyne Turner, Bar.-at Law.	Ditto.	Ditto.	"Civil and Military Gazette" Press.	25th June 1904.	28 leaves.	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	3 0 0 per copy.	(a) The Proprietors of the "Civil and Military Gazette" Press, Lahore (b) 12th August 1904.
324	1017	The Punjáb Record, Part I, Judicial, for June 1904.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	25th July 1904.	32 leaves	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	3 0 0 per copy.	(a) Ditto. (b) Ditto.
325	788	The Simla Home Messenger, Volume I, No. 1, for May 1904.	Ditto.	Revd. E. Palgrave Davy.	Miscellaneous.	Simla.	The Royal Army Temperance Association Press.	Middle of each month.	46	4to.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 4 0 per copy. 2 8 0 annual subscription.	
326	983	The D. A.-V. College Union Magazine, Volume I, No. 1, for July 1904.	Ditto.	Bábú Yajneshwar Ghose, M. A., and Lála Gokal Chand, M. A. (Editors).	Ditto.	Lahore	Anglo-Sanskrit Press.	12th July 1904.	32	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	1 0 0 per year.	
327	987	The D. A.-V. College Union Magazine. Volume I, Nos 2 and 3, for August and September 1904.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	27th July 1904.	60	8vo.	I.	1,500	Ditto.	1 0 0 per year.	
328	1058	The Monthly Reporter for June 1904 ...	Ditto.	Revd. Church.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Artistic Printing Works.	6th June 1904.	4	4to.	I.	2,000	Ditto	0 4 0 per annum	
329	1073	The Monthly Reporter for August 1904...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	6th August 1904.	4	4to.	I.	1,700	Ditto.	0 4 0 per annum	
330	866	The Review of Religions, Volume III, No. 5, for May 1904.	Ditto.	M. Muhammad 'Ali, M. A.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th May 1904.	44	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 6 0	
331	1059	The Review of Religions, Volume III, No. 6, for June 1904.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	23rd June 1904.	44	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 6 0	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 *during the quarter ending the* 30*th September* 1904—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	(a) The name and residence of the registered Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right, and (b) the date on which it was registered.
		Periodicals.												Rs. A. P.	
332	1072	The Review of Religions, Volume III, No. 7, for July 1904.	English.	M. Muhammad 'Ali, M.A.	Religion (Muhammadan.)	Lahore.	Artistic Printing Works.	24th July 1904.	38	8vo.	I.	700	Printed.	0 6 0	
333	813	Tabíb-i-Lahore (The Doctor of Lahore) for April 1904.	Urdú.	Hakím Muhammad Dín.	Medicine (combined).	Ditto.	Islámia Steam Press.	20th May 1904.	20	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed	Gratis.	
334	815	Ash Shifa, ya'ni Tibb-i-Yúnání wa Doctori ka Máhwári Risála (The "Ash Shifa," or a monthly journal treating of the Yúnáni and English systems of medicine) for January and February 1904.	Ditto.	Sayyid Ahmad Husain.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1st May 1904.	64	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 8 0	
335	816	Ash Shifa, ya'ni Tibb-i-Yúnáni wa Doctorí ka Máhwári Risála The "Ash Shifá" or a monthly journal treating of the Yúnání and English systems of medicine) for March 1904.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th May 1904.	24	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 4 0	
336	992	Tabíb-i-Lahore (The Doctor of Lahore) for May 1904.	Ditto.	Hakím Muhammad Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Islámia Press.	15th June 1904.	30	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Gratis.	
337	811	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore, ka Máhwári Risála (Monthly Journal of the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore) for April 1904.	Ditto.	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th May 1904	50	8vo.	I.	3,300	Ditto.	Ditto.	

338	812	Alhuda ("The Guide," Volume I, No. 4) for May 1904.	Ditto	M. Asghar Ali.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th May 1904.	40	8vo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 4 0 per copy.	
339	988	Alhuda ("The Guide," Volume I, No. 5) for June 1904.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	2nd June 1904.	44	8vo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 4 0 per copy.	
340	989	Alhuda ("The Guide," Volume I, No. 6) for July 1904.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th June 1904.	48	8vo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 4 0 per copy.	
341	994	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore, ká Máhwári Risála (Monthly Journal of the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore) for May 1904.	Ditto	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th June 1904.	52	8vo.	I.	3,300	Ditto.	Gratis.	
342	794	Urdú Punjáb Record, Part I, Judicial, for February 1904.	Ditto.	Mr. Ganpat Rái, Barrister-at-Law.	Law	Ditto.	"Civil and Military Gazette" Press.	9th June 1904.	22 leaves	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 12 0	(a) Proprietors, "Civil and Military Gazette" Press, Lahore. (b) 11th July 1904.
343	1,018	Urdú Punjáb Record, Part II, Executive, for October, November and December 1903.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	22nd July 1904.	127 leaves	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 12 0	(a) Ditto. (b) 12th August 1904.
344	997	Anwár-ush-Shams (The Light of the Sun) for February 1904.	Ditto.	B. Jai Gopál (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto.	'Aftáb-i-Punjáb Press.	20th May 1904.	50 leaves	8vo.	I.	225	Ditto.	0 8 0	
345	998	Anwár-ush-Shams (The Light of the Sun) for March 1904.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10th June 1904.	57 leaves	8vo.	I.	225	Ditto.	0 8 0	
346	999	Anwár-ush-Shams (The Light of the Sun) for April 1904.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th June 1904.	50 leaves	8vo.	I.	225	Ditto.	0 8 0	
347	1,071	Anwár-ush-Shams (The Light of the Sun) for May 1904.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	28th July 1904.	56 leaves	8vo.	I.	225	Ditto.	0 8 0	
348	1,107	Risála Sih Máhi Nazáir Mukammal Mál (A complete edition of judgments of Revenue cases), Volume I, of 1903.	Ditto.	M. Sukh Rám Dás (Editor).	Ditto.	Amritsar.	Qawánín-i-Hind Press.	26th July 1904.	188	8vo.	I.	375	Ditto.	0 8 0	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 30th September 1904—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the book is written.	The name of the Author, Translator or Editor of the book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	The date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	The number of sheets, leaves or pages.	The size.	The first, second or other number of the Edition.	The number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	The price at which the book is sold to the public.	(a) The name and residence of the registered Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right, and (b) the date on which it was registered.
		Periodicals.												Rs. A. P.	
349	782	Akhbár-i-Jádúgar (The Magician), a Journal, Volume I, No. 4, for May 1904.	Urdú.	B. Sant Rám.	Miscellaneous.	Gujránwála.	McKee Press.	10th June 1904.	8	4to.	I.	500	Lithographed.	1 4 0 for life.	
350	822	Monthly Circular Punjáb Praspar Hindú Kutamb Saháik Bhandár Lahore ka Máhwárí Risála (Monthly Circular of the Punjáb Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund), Volume 9, No. 3, for June 1904.	Ditto.	Secretary, Punjáb Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund.	Ditto.	Lahore.	Mufíd i-'Am Press.	6th June 1904.	18	4to.	I.	3,300	Ditto.	Free.	
351	826	Taraqqi (Progress), Volume 3, No. 5, for May 1904.	Ditto.	Secretary, Punjáb Religious Book Society.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	28th June 1904.	68	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	2 8 0 (annual subscription.	
352	1,027	Taraqqi (Progress), Volume 3, No. 6, for June 1904.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	3rd July 1904.	68	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	2 8 0 Yearly.	
353	1,028	Taraqqi (Progress), Volume 3, No. 7, for July 1904.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	28th July 1904.	68	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	2 8 0 Yearly.	
354	1,031	Monthly Circular Punjab Praspar Hindú Kutamb Saháik Bhandár, Lahore, ka Máhwári Risálá (Monthly Circular of the Punjab Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund, Lahore), Volume 9, No. 4, for July 1904.	Ditto.	Secretary, Punjáb Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4th July 1904.	4	4to.	I.	3,200	Ditto.	Free.	
355	1,035	Kapás-o-Tajárat (Cotton and Commerce) Volume 5, No. 6, for June 1904.	Ditto.	Lála Harkishan Lál.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th July 1904.	24	4to.	I.	200	Ditto.	3 0 0 Yearly.	

356	823	Mo[illegible]ly Circular Punjab Praspar Hindú K[illegible]nb Saháik Bhandár, Lahore, ka Máhwári Risála (Monthly Circular of the Punjab Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund, Volume II, No. 3, for June 1904).	Hindi in Gurmukhi Character.	Secretary, Punjab Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th June 1904.	22	4to.	I.	400	Ditto.	Free.
357	824	Monthly Circular Punjab Praspar Hindú Kutamb Saháik Bhandár ka Máhwári Risála (Monthly Circular of the Punjab Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund), Volume 2, No. 3, for June 1904.	Hindi.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	22	4to.	I.	300	Ditto.	Free.
358	1,029	Monthly Circular Punjab Praspar Hindú Kutamb Saháik Bhandár Lahore, ka Máhwári Risála (Monthly Circular of the Punjab Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund, Lahore), Volume 4, No. 3, for July 1904.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4th July 1904.	4	4to.	I.	200	Ditto.	ree.
359	1,030	Monthly Circular Punjab Praspar Hindú Kutamb Saháik Bhandár, Lahore, ka Mahwári Risála (Monthly Circular of the Punjab Mutual Hindú Family Relief Fund, Lahore), Volume 4, No. 2, for July 1904.	Hindi in Gurmukhi Character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4	4to.	I.	300	Ditto.	Free.

LAHORE:
The 21st October, 1904.

HARI DAS,
Reporter on Books, Education Department, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—8-12-04—774.

No. 24 of 1904.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1904.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS REPORT ON THE FORESTS ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1903-04.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Forest Department, No. 553, dated 14th December 1904.

READ—

The Progress Report on the Forest Administrationof the Punjab for the year 1903-04, submitted by the Conservator of Forests with his letter No. 3541, dated the 6th of October 1904.

REMARKS.—The area of reserved forests has been slightly reduced during the year, chiefly in the interest of colonization; 26,000 acres were disforested in the Shahpur District for the Jhelum Canal Colony, and a further area of 24,000 acres was relinquished for the same purpose, though not actually disforested. Eighty-five thousand and five hundred acres of unclassed forests were surrendered for colonization in the Lahore and Shahpur Districts, and 26,000 for ordinary cultivation in Montgomery. Similarly 15,500 acres of protected forests in the Multan Division were made over to the Irrigation Department. No other changes of importance occurred in the areas of forests. The question of the establishment of irrigated plantations in the Jhelum Colony on the lines of that at Changa Manga is still undecided.

2. As noticed in last year's review, the settlements of the forests of Ch[illegible]a and Bara Bangahal, and of Shahpur Kandi, belong properly to the year under report, in which final orders were issued regarding them; while Mr. Minniken's final report on the Sutlej Valley forests received the sanction of Government during the same year.

3. No new working plans were sanctioned for Government forests during the year, but for certain of the Simla Hill States,—Theog, Bilaspur and Mailog,—plans for the working of the forests were completed and were accepted by the Darbars concerned, while considerable progress was made with the working

plans of Kangra and Bashahr, and revised working plans for the Shahdara plantations and for the Kot Khai-Kotgarh forests also received sanction. Revision of other plans is also in progress.

4. The forests of Koti and Darkuti were taken under direct control during the year owing to the continued mismanagement of the Chiefs of these States, and proposals have lately been made in consultation with the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the transfer of the leased forests of the Dhadi and Rawin States to the control of the Punjab Government. The prescriptions of the working plans have been generally adhered to and departures made from them only with good cause. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that the question of forest boundaries is engaging the Conservator's attention.

5. Some progress was made in the construction of bridle paths and other roads, and of inspection bungalows, but His Honour notices that barely two-thirds of the Rs. 12,600 sanctioned for these purposes were expended in the year. The provision of such communications and accommodation is a sound investment, and when funds are available they should be freely utilised.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice the increase in forest crime during the year. The total number of offences is 600 above those recorded last year and nearly 500 in excess of the average for the previous triennium. It is satisfactory to note that the increase does not occur under the head of fires, of which 192 occurred as against 197 in the year before; while both in the case of fires and of other offences against forest law the number of undetected cases has somewhat decreased. The proportion of cases compounded to those brought into Court is nearly as three to one. As usual, the greatest numbers of fires are reported from the Rawalpindi and Kangra Divisions, and lately advantage has been taken of the amended law to close certain areas in the Hamirpur protected forests of the Kangra Division against private rights, as a punishment for this offence. Although the number of fires was not much less than in 1902-03, the area burned was only 6,940 acres as compared with 17,938 acres burned last year. The season was undoubtedly a favourable one, but the Department also is to be congratulated on the success of its endeavours to prevent the spread of fires. The favourable rains that contributed to this result also reduced the temptation to trespass in search of grazing, and the number of cattle impounded during the year sensibly diminished. The sentences awarded by the Courts for forest crime are generally adequate, but in the absence of explanation the fine of Rs. 50 with three months' imprisonment inflicted in Rawalpindi in a case of malicious firing does not appear to be a sufficient punishment.

7. The year was an unfavourable one for natural reproduction, and the artificial reproduction of the period is only reported as being fairly successful. Considerable work was accomplished for the improvement of growing stock by the cutting of creepers, uprooting of noxious undergrowth, removal of inferior trees dominating deodar, and thinning of trees where unduly thick. The experiments of the year, in raising and acclimatising exotic species, were not attended with success. The marked improvement which has occurred in the course of the last seven years in the state of the sal forests of Kalesar is gratifying.

8. The total bulk of timber extracted from the forests, including that taken by right-holders, exceeded 4,400,000 cubic feet, which is more than a million cubic feet in excess of the quantity extracted in the preceding year. On the other hand, the fuel extracted was apparently less by twelve million cubic feet than the corresponding figure for last year, but the difference is almost entirely due to a revision of the estimate of the value of the firewood consumed by right-holders in Bashahr and Kangra. The favourable rains of the year caused a rise in the income to the Department from price of grass and fees for grazing. With the exception of the resin industry of Kangra, the minor forest produce removed by Government was wholly insignificant. The net profits of the